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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TUBE MEN TO STRIKE

Recent Advance in Wages Cuts No Figure.

A McKEESPORT RUMOR

Men to Strike Merely to Uphold the Amalgamated.

PLANTS CONTINUE STARTING UP

Big Meeting of Strikers Called Off Because a Riot Is Feared.

Pittsburg, July 26.—A McKeesport, Pa., dispatch says:

The present indications are that the employes of the National Tube company of McKeesport will go out on a strike either to-morrow or next week. The majority of the employes have joined the Amalgamated Association; and, although they were advanced on July 1, they propose to strike to uphold the association.

Manager Cooper of the Dewees Wood plant intimated quite strongly that the mills will be run strictly non-union and that no amalgamated people will hereafter be employed in the plant. He said he had been given to understand that the Demmler plant also will be opened at the same time. He added:

I understand that the National Tube Works men will be called out to-morrow. I cannot help this. We will open our mill.

A Monessen, Pa., dispatch says the outlook is for the early closing of the tin mill. The men are wavering and the organizers say they are meeting with much more encouragement.

Injunctions.

Dispatches from Lisbon, Ohio, report great excitement there over the presence of two officials of the United States steel corporation, who are looking for Judge Boone, for the purpose of securing injunctions against the Wellsville strikers. Judge Boone was out of town, but was expected home to-day. It was rumored that the combine officials had a party of non-unionists concealed in the outskirts of the town. It was also rumored that several non-unionists had been captured and beaten near Lisbon, but this report could not be confirmed.

Commenting on the steel strike spreading to other industries, the Labor World, a leading labor organ of western Pennsylvania, in this week's issue editorially says:

A dispatch from Washington says a general meeting of labor leaders probably will be held there to discuss the advisability of calling a general strike of all trades in sympathy with the steel workers. Such talk is unadulterated nonsense and does more harm than good. All sensible labor leaders discourage it. President Shaffer has done so. There is nothing more galling to the principles of modern trades unionism than the sympathetic strike, and when these rumors are sent abroad it only fortifies the employers in the argument that wage contracts with labor unions are not sufficiently binding, and to make them binding labor unions should be incorporated. Let us hear no more of this foolish, harmful and unauthorized sympathetic strike talk.

An Earlier View.

McKeesport was again the center of interest in the great steel strike to-day. Intense excitement prevailed there over the fact that many guards have been sent into the Demmler tin plate mills and the report that arrangements had been completed to start the works with non-union men on Monday. It was said that inasmuch as the men had struck in spite of the scale agreement the company was through with the Amalgamated Association and would resume as soon as men could be secured. Percy Donner, manager of the Monessen plant, known as a successful strike-breaker, was in consultation with the Demmler people yesterday and it was said that he was to take charge of the mill.

So ominous was the situation this morning that the Rev. Stuart Sharp hurried to this city to beg the tin plate company officials not to attempt to start the mills as bloodshed would surely occur. The situation at the Dwees Wood plan also became more interesting, when at 10 o'clock this morning the management of the works announced the intention to start the plant non-union within a very few days and that the police department of McKeesport would be looked to to protect the new workmen.

Bound to Start Up.

Manager Samuel M. Cooper of the Wood plant, this morning, after a conference with head officials of the company in Pittsburg, made a statement partly in reply to the edict issued by Mayor Black of McKeesport, Wednesday that the company would get no assistance from the McKeesport police department should they decide to start the plant. Mr. Cooper said:

We are going to start up within the next few days, and we will look to the authorities of McKeesport for assistance. Should our men be interfered with we will insist on the police of McKeesport doing their duty. If Mayor Black would carry out the lines he has laid down in his statement, we will sue him and the city of McKeesport, for the W. Dewees Wood people are heavy taxpayers in the city and must be protected.

Another report that excited the men today was to the effect that the company had sent a man or several men to Winchester, Va., to employ negroes. Winchester is in a manufacturing district, and competent men can be had there, it is said. The belief that they will be brought to McKeesport to break the strike has caused considerable uneasiness.

It was extremely quiet at Wellsville this morning. Four mills were in operation, and Manager Brookman was preparing to make good his assertion to have the entire plant in operation on Monday. It is said the men are beginning to realize that the management is in earnest, and many have notified Mr. Brookman that they will report for duty next week. To-morrow will be pay day, and the strikers will receive their wages for the time worked before the strike.

Well Reported Poisoned.

Some excitement was caused last night by a report that a well just outside the plant had been poisoned, and that two strike-breakers living in the mill had been taken violently ill. The placing of a guard over an artesian well near by gave color to the report, but it was stated at the mill that there was no sickness, and the guard was merely a precaution.

The giant mass meeting of union men which was to have been held on the public square here to-night has been called off. The leaders of the Amalgamated association fear that they will be unable to keep such a crowd of men in control, and fear that a riot might be precipitated that would cost the association the sympathy of the general public.

The only change in the local situation was the closing down last night of the open hearth furnaces at Clarks. A number of the men who had been working at the furnaces quit and went to work for the crucible steel company. The order has gone forth that now that the men have struck the furnaces will be dismantled.

At the Amalgamated offices the officers of the association said that they had heard of no changes of importance in the strike at any point. The reports concerning the alleged move of the unorganized men of the Duquesne mills of the Carnegie company were not credited at Amalgamated headquarters.

HANNA AS MEDIATOR

Strike Leaders Exerting Pressure Upon the Senator.

Pittsburg, July 26.—It is reported here that the strike leaders are again bringing influence to bear on Senator Hanna to get him to settle the strike on a compromise basis. They are seeking to convince him that if the strike is lost it will be blamed on the republican party and cause the loss of Ohio to the republican state ticket and make the legislature, which will elect Foraker's successor, democratic on joint ballot. It is said that the Ohio state board of mediation has made an appeal to Hanna. Many plants of the three companies involved in the strike are located in Ohio and the state is a very strong union locality.

This action was taken yesterday after it was definitely learned that Mahlon M. Garland, surveyor of the port at Pittsburg and former president of the Amalgamated, had failed in his efforts to induce Mr. Morgan to agree to a compromise with the striking steel workers.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 26.—Referring to the statement that he would be asked to act as mediator between the United States Steel corporation and the Amalgamated Association with a view of reaching a settlement of the strike, Senator Hanna said to-day:

"I know nothing about the matter aside from what has been published in the newspapers. Whether I would be willing to act as mediator, I do not care to say. The strike has been most unfortunate, not only for those directly interested, but for the whole country at large. I sincerely trust that the trouble will soon be amicably adjusted.

One Struggle Over.

New York, July 26.—General Secretary White of the United Garment Workers of America, to-day announced that the strike of his fellow craftsmen was practically ended except in the cases of several firms against whom the workers have grievances. White said the strikers would refuse to deal with some of the smaller firms until they comply with the demands for improved sanitary conditions. The strike affected about 70,000 workers.

Tin Plate Up.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The strike of the steel workers has raised the price of tin plate in this city from 20 to 30 per cent. Before the strike, tin plate sold at $4 a box in the mill and $4.17 in Philadelphia. Prices to-day average $5 and $5.25.

"PITCHFORK" PRODUCTION

McLAURIN 'FIRED" BY DEMOCRATS

Tillman Gets in His Work With the South Carolina State Committee.

Columbia, S. C., July 26.—A tremendous surprise was created last night by the state executive committee that had been called to meet to consider purely routine matters, and nothing sensational was expected. By a vote of 25 to 5 Senator McLaurin was bodily fired out of the democratic party.

Senator Tillman led the fight, making a violent attack on McLaurin's course. The senator spent the day with State Chairman Jones. Both Jones and Tillman said there was "nothing doing." Resolutions were adopted censuring McLaurin in strong language for his course in Washington. His voting with the republicans is vehemently denounced.

Senator Tillman made one of his bitterest speeches. Just two months ago Tillman said he would oppose any effort to rule McLaurin out of the party, but he seems to have changed his mind. Following is the resolution adopted by the committee:

Whereas, John T. McLaurin, elected to represent the state of South Carolina in the national congress, has, by his affiliation and votes in that body, ignored the national democratic platform and thereby misrepresented his state and his constituency who elected him; therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sense and conviction of the democratic state executive committee that Senator John McLaurin, from the standpoint of honesty and self-respect, should tender his resignation.

LYNCHING LIKELY

West Virginia Negro Kills Two White Women.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 26.—Fountain Gordon, a negro, shot and killed Belle Campbell and fatally wounded Mattie Simpson, both white, yesterday at Monongah and ran away. He was arrested and is in jail here and may be lynched at any moment. Belle Campbell kept a miners' boarding house and the shooting was the result of a dispute over a board bill claimed to be long overdue. There is great excitement at Monongah and it is feared an attempt will be made to lynch Gordon. The sheriff has called in all of his deputies and announces that he will defend the jail and his prisoner as long as life lasts.

COAL AND COKE

Combine of Somewhat Formidable Proportions Effected.

Columbus, July 26.—It was announced here to-day that all of the coal and coke properties along the Kanawaha river in West Virginia, covering a territory of about twenty miles, have been taken over by the Kanawaha and Hocking Valley Coal and Coke company. Twelve companies are included in the combine. The company will work in harmony with the Sunday Creek and Buckeye company and will have a common headquarters in this city. Receipts will not, however, be pooled. Cleveland and Columbus capitalists are said to control the new combine.

KOCH ON MALARIA

Mosquitoes and Gnats and Not Swamps, Furnish the Disease.

London, July 26.—In an address delivered before a health congress held at Eastbourne this afternoon, Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, spoke of the treatment of malaria. He reiterated his dictum that malaria does not emanate from swamps, but is caused by the inoculation of mosquitos and gnats. He said that malarial parasites can be stamped out with quinine treatment.

TRANSPORT DELAYED

The Buford Tarries at Honolulu for Repairs.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Honolulu, H. I., July 26.—The army transport Buford put in here this morning for repairs. She was on her way from San Francisco to Manila, intending to call at Honolulu, but three days ago her low pressure eccentric was found to be badly damaged. She will remain here until repairs are made.

CHURCH EDITOR RESIGNS.

Chicago, July 26.—Dr. W. C. Ray, for twenty-five years editor of the Interior, the organ of the Presbyterian church, has disposed of his interest in the paper and resigned. The paper has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

BADEN-POWELL REACHES ENGLAND.

Southampton, July 26.—Gen. Baden-Powell arrived here this afternoon. He was formally welcomed by the mayor and civil authorities of Southampton at the pier head. He boarded a train for London amid a scene of intense enthusiasm.

CERVERA AS A WITNESS

He May Attend the Schley-Sampson Court.

SCHLEYITES WANT HIM

Spanish Commander's Intention Was to Ram the Brooklyn.

A DISCLAIMER FROM SAMPSON

He Declares That He Furnished No Material for Maclay's "History."

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, July 26.—Friends of Admiral Schley are considering the advisability of securing the attendance of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, at the court of inquiry. If the action of Schley at the battle of Santiago is to be made one of the counts in the criticism, one of the best witnesses would be the commander of the hostile fleet. Cervera has already testified in a pamphlet in the possession of the bureau of naval intelligence here that it was his purpose to ram the Brooklyn. This would justify Schley in making the famous "loop" for which he has been blamed.

Captain Victor M. Concas y Paula, commander of the Maria Teresa, chief of staff for Cervera, testifies in a history he has written of the engagement that it was the purpose of the Teresa to ram the Brooklyn, and he gave orders for that purpose. The Brooklyn's maneuver, he says, exposed the Teresa to ramming by the Oregon and Texas simultaneously, and caused Cervera to change his purpose.

Cervera had a court of inquiry in Madrid and was cleared of blame, afterwards taking his seat in the court. His evidence will doubtless be introduced in the trial. He may not have to ocme in person, an affidavit being substantiated, but, if necessary, friends of Schley will pay his expenses and secure his voluntary presence.

—W. W. Jermane.

SAMPSON DISCLAIMS

Didn't Help Maclay—Will Not Retire Till February.

New York Sun Special Service

Boston, July 26.—Rear Admiral Sampson is confined to his residence at the Charleston navy yard by an attack of illness which developed Monday night. His condition is not considered serious, but it may be a day or two before he is able to resume his dutes as commandant. It was said by those who are in close touch with Admiral Sampson that he will remain silent about the Sampson-Schley controversy until the investigation begins in Washington. His friends regret that he has made the statements he has and they are responsible for his decison not to discuss Schley further until the investigation.

Admiral Sampson, according to his friends, is more pleased over the announcement of Secretary Long that there will be an official investigaton than anything that has happened since the Spanish-American war, and they say he will be able to place evidence in the hands of the investigating board which will satisfy it beyond a doubt that he was not responsible for the statements made in the Maclay history about Admiral Schley; that Admiral Schley was given orders when he was sent to Cienfuegos that he did not obey and that since the war he (Sampson) has been a very much abused man, and that Schley and his friends have been responsible for the abuse for which Admiral Sampson and his friends allege there has not been the slightest justification.

Admiral Sampson will reach the age limit for retirement next February, and without a doubt will retain his present position until then. Contrary to published rumors, he is said to have no intention of asking for premature retirement, although it is a known fact that he is in poor health. He has for several months been visiting suburban towns with a view to purchasing a desirable home, where he intends to live after he severs his official connection wth the navy.

TESTIFIES FOR SCHLEY

Spanish Captain on the Maneuvers of the Brooklyn.

New York, July 26.—Captain Eulate, who commanded the Vizcaya at Santiago, in a cabled reply to a request from the Journal and Advertiser as to his opinion of Rear Admiral Schley's maneuvers in the battle of Santiago, says:

As a gentleman I cannot regard any maneuver of the Brooklyn in the battle on the 3d of July in front of Santiago as an act of cowardice, because, although the Brooklyn went to port when the Teresa, with Admiral Cervera aboard, tried to ram him, and afterward when I, in the Vizcaya, also steered toward him, he further fell off twenty-two degrees. This maneuver, considering the position of the other American ships, which were attacking the Vizcaya by the stern and quarter, was a proper one.

THE PRECEPT

Herewith It Is Given, "Line Upon Line."

Washington, July 26.—The precept to the court was issued this afternoon. It is as follows:

To Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.—Upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., made in a letter dated July 22, 1901, copy herewith, a court of inquiry, of which you are hereby appointed president, Rear Admirals Lewis A. Kimberly and Andrew E. K. Benham, U. S. N., members, and Captain Samuel C. Lemley, U. S. N., judge advocate general, judge advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at the navy department, Washington, D. C., at 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday the 12th day of September, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the said Schley, commodore in the navy, during the recent war with Spain and in connection with the events thereof.

The court will thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation hereby ordered, and to this end, besides examining orally all proper witnesses whose attendance can be secured, will call upon the department for all documentary evidence in relation thereto in its files.

"Upon conclusion of the investigation the court wil lreport its proceedings and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises.

"While the department relies upon the cretion of the ocurt to make its examination into this matter full and complete, as requested by the officer at whose instance it is convened, the report should show the conclusions reached upon certain points to which atetntion is specificaly directed, as follows:

"First—His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

"Second—The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the 'flying squadron' off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

"Third—The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

"Fourth—The circumstances attending the arrival of the 'flying squadron' off Santiago, the reasons ofr its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago, and the propriety thereof.

"Fifth—The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

"Eighth—The condition of the coal supply of the flying squadron on and about May 27, 1898; its coaling facilities; the necessity, if any, for or advisability of, the return of the squadron to Key West to coal, and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commander Schley with respect to this matter.

"Seventh—Whether or not every effort incumbent upon commanding officers of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago harbor, May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for, or advisability of, engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago harbor, and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor, at the ranges used and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"Eighth—The necessity, if any, for, and advisability, withdrawing at night the 'flying squadron' from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, if such shll be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal, and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"Ninth—The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending, the reasons for and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction in which she returned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"Tenth—The circumstances leading to, and the incidents and results of a controversy with Lieutenant Albon C. Hodgson, United States navy, who on July 3, 1898, during the battle at Santiago, was navigator of the Brooklyn, in relation to the turning of the Brooklyn; also the colloquy at that time between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant Hodgson and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

"The foregoing are given primarily for the information and guidance of the court but do not limit or restrict the scope of its inquiry into the 'entire matter,' the investigation of which is asked by the officer concerned."

Rear Admiral Schley has been informed of his right to be present, either in person or by counsel, during the investigation, to cross-examine witnesses and to offer evidence before the court, should he so desire. The court may at any time grant to others interested and entitled thereto like privileges.

"The investigation will be held in open court. This employment on shore duty is required by the public interests.

"Given under my hand, at the navy department, Washington, this 26th day of July, Nineteen hundred and one.

—"John D. Long,
"Secretary."

LEMLY NAMED

He Will Be Judge Advocate of the Court.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Long to-day formally announced that he had selected Captain Sam. C. Lemly, the law officer of the navy department, to be judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry. Captain Lemly has accepted the detail. Up to noon to-day Secretary Long had not heard from Rear Admiral Kimberly, who is reported to have sent a letter to him explaining that the state of his health would hardly permit him to ac as a member of the court. Hope is still expressed at the navy department that the indisposition from which the admiral is reported to be suffering will be only temporary, and that he will be able to act on the court.

ONE IN A DOZEN

This the Proportion of Those That Will Get Farms.

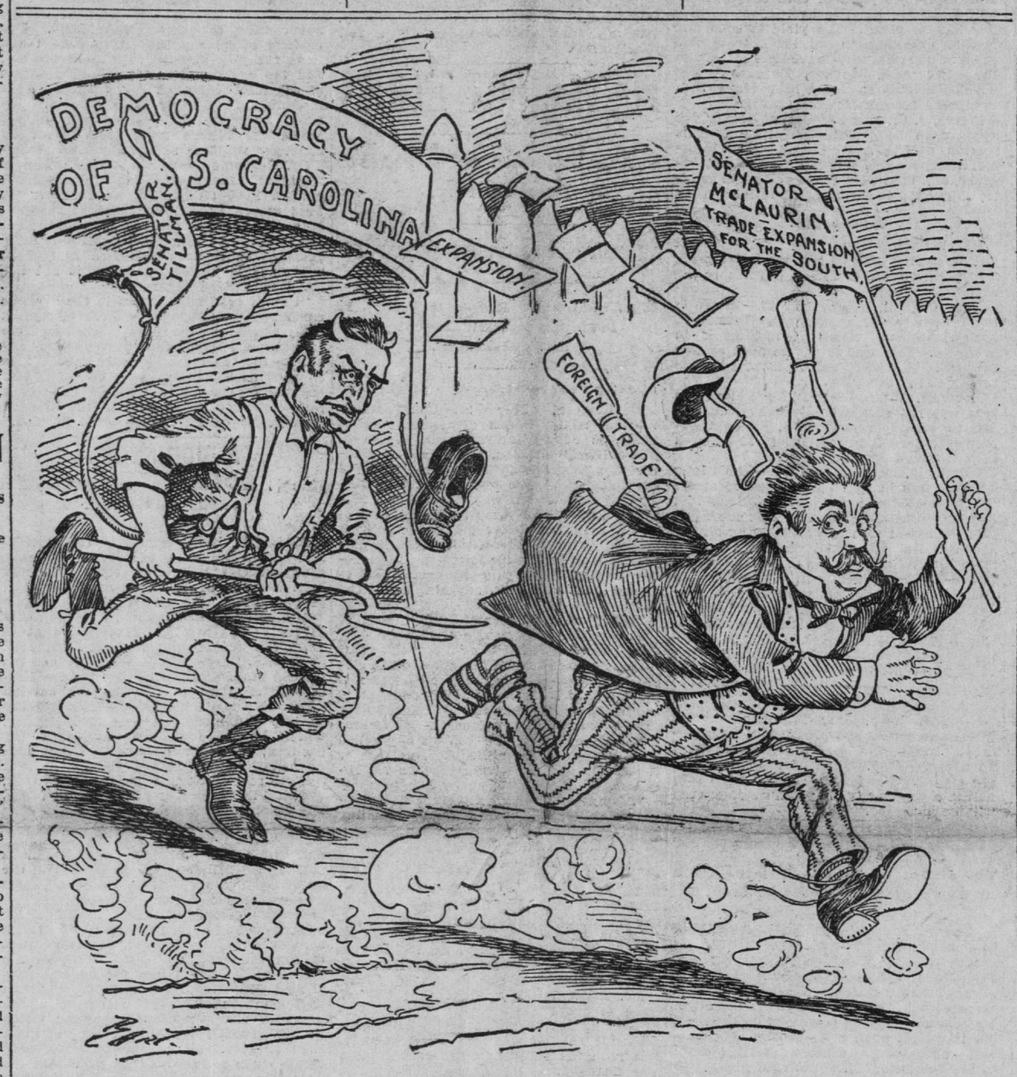
El Reno, O. T., July 26.—Registration for the drawing of lands on the Kiowa-Comanche reservation, thrown open to the public by President McKinley's proclamation ended to-day. For the fifteen days ended last night, there was a total registration in the El Reno and Lawton districts of 161,496. From this immense number 13,000 names will be drawn next Monday, and the lucky ones will each come into possession of a farm.

Must Shift for Themselves.

Scranton, Pa., July 26.—The Delaware Lackawanna & Western railroad posted notice that after July 26 it will no longer furnish food and lodging for the hundreds of men brought here to take the place of the 1,000 strikers. The men are told to provide for themselves accordingly. This is taken to indicate that the company is about to end the strike by concessions or else the strikers are giving up. The latter claim their ranks are unbroken. National President Fish, of the Car Builders' association, is coming here to-night from Buffalo, and will remain in Scranton until the trouble is adjusted. The strike has continued for eleven weeks.

Joliet Mill Closes.

Joliet, Ill., July 26.—The McKenna steel mills which rerolls old rails, has closed for an indefinite period, throwing out of work 200 men. Lack of material is given as the cause.



"A PERSONAL DEVIL."

No, this is not future punishment. It is simply the fate of a progressive Democrat in South Carolina.

YOUNG FOSBURGH NOT GUILTY

Judge Directs Verdict for the Young Man Tried on the Charge of Having Killed His Sister.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 26.—At the opening of court to-day in the Fosburgh trial, Judge Stevens instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, and this was done, ending the trial.

The jurymen did not leave their seats. The verdict was received with shouts of applause, which the court immediately suppressed. The demonstration, however, was one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in a court of justice. Judge Stevens, in ordering a verdict of acquittal, said:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen—During six days we have listened to a painful recital of one of the saddest tragedies ever presented to a jury. A beautiful girl, just budding into womanhood, was shot down, and her brother has been accused of the crime. The government has endeavored to prove that the girl was not shot by burglars; it has endeavored to exclude all other members of the family from the affair, and, third, to prove that the shot was fired by her brother, Robert S. Fosburgh.

The trial has proceeded somewhat in the form of an inquest and has been tried with great pains on the part of the government and the defense. There has been a desire to obtain proof, and so a great deal of evidence has been introduced and admitted without objection which might have been excluded under the strict rule of the law. I think I ought also to say to you that it is due to the chief of police, who has stood behind this prosecution, that in the view of the court he has tried to do his duty with a single eye to ascertaining the truth. Now, Mr. Foreman and gentlemen, a motion has been made that this case be taken from the jury, and it becomes my duty to say to you that in the opinion of the court the government has not furnished proof sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty against the defendant; and therefore, under the direction of the court, in the indictment of Robert S. Fosburgh for killing his sister, you will return a verdict of not guilty.

The crowd in the courtroom, which included hundreds of friends of the defendant, broke into loud applause, which the court immediately quelled by sternly raising his finger and commanding the sheriff to see that demonstration was not repeated.

Robert Stewart Fosburgh, the defendant, was then ordered to stand while the foreman of the jury was asked: "What is your verdict?" The reply was "Not guilty."

Judge Stevens then, in a few words, expressed his thanks to the jurymen for their careful consideration of the case during its presentation to them. Young Robert Fosburgh was then discharged from custody and court was adjourned. The great crowd then rushed as one person to shake the hand of the smiling young man and it was several minutes before the courtroom was cleared.

"MADE A TOUCH"

Affidavits That May Throw Light Upon the Murder.

New York, July 26.—Captain Titus, chief of the New York city detective bureau, yesterday forwarded to Chief of Police Nicholson and District Attorney Hammond of Pittsfield, Mass., two affidavits concerning the Fosburgh case. The first affidavit is made by Alice Dugan, who says that she is a housekeeper on East Forty-second street, this city. She says:

"That a girl named Handiside of Springfield, Mass., who is living with her now, told her about three weeks ago, that a man named Lew Gray and another man visited the house of the Fosburghs on the night of the 19th of August, 1900, and found a revolver on the table and that he shot a girl and escaped."

The second affidavit is made by the Handiside woman but signed "J. Gray," the last name being that of the man with whom she had been living. She says that her home is in Springfield, Mass.; that she was at Springfield on Aug. 19; that she remained there until Labor Day and came to New York. On Aug. 19 she met Gray on Main street, Springfield. He told her he was going to "make a touch." She met him again on the 21st, and he told her that he and a fellow named Alfred Foy "did a trick" at a house in Pittsfield; that he heard a noise in the house and found a revolver on a table and he shot at someone. He also said that he got a gold watch and hid it under a large tree at Warren. He then left.

Washington, July 26.—A man claiming to be James Gray, formerly of Union Pier, Mich., and Chicago, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the Fosburgh murder at Pittsfield, Mass. Gray had just stepped out of jail after serving fifteen days for stealing a hat from a hotel when detectives arrested him. Detective Captain Boardman learned three days ago that Gray was taking an unusual interest in reports of the Fosburgh trial and spent much time in its discussion. Gray told the detectives he was from Indianapolis, but the authorities there have no trace of him. To-day he said his father lived there and he himself had lived at Union Pier, then went to Chicago and later was employed on a railroad at Cumberland, Md.

Given a Reception.

Immediately after his discharge, young Robert Fosburgh, accompanied by the members of his family, went to the Wendell House, where a reception was held and where hundreds of people shook hands with the young man.

As soon as the jury was dismissed the foreman called them together in his private room and for the first time there was a conference as to what the jurors believed. Without exception they declared that they would have returned a verdict of guilty within fifteen minutes, even had they not been instructed by the court. They acknowledged they would have paid no attention to the exhibits in the case.

While Judge Stevens was speaking to the jury, the members of the Fosburgh family, realizing what his remarks meant to them, burst into tears, while the defendant sat with his head buried, the tears coursing down his cheeks. When District Attorney Hammond, who has been the prosecuting officer in the trial, was asked to make a statement he said that he thought it would be improper for him to say anything at this time, except that from the evidence submitted the court was fully justified in taking the case from the jury. He thought, however, that Chief of Police Nicholson was fully warranted in making the investigation that he did.

King Edward's Revised Title

London, July 26.—In the house of lords to-day Lord Salisbury, the premier, introduced a bill authorizing King Edward to assume by proclamation within six months of the adoption of the bill, such title as he may think fitly recognizes his dominion beyond the seas. The premier added this title would probably be as follows: "Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of British Dominions Beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India."

Uncle Sam's Pin Money

Washington, July 26.—The annual preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $306,871,669. There was an increase of $11,555,561 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year will approximate $4,437,191, and the percentage of cost of collection will be 1.55, a reduction of .03 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was 1.58.

Kennan Ordered Out of Russia

St. Petersburg, July 26.—A high Russian police officer called upon George Kennan, the American author and lecturer, at his hotel Thursday evening, and informed him he must leave the country by 10 o'clock this (Friday) evening. Mr. Kennan was not allowed to leave his room in the interim, but was courteously treated.

This action by the Russian authorities is taken under the law giving the minister of the interior authority to expel undesirable foreigners. The notice served upon Mr. Kennan characterized him as untrustworthy politically. He has delivered lectures in the United States attacking the Russian government. Mr. Kennan has informed the United States mintiser, Charlemagne Tower, of this action of the Russian authorities, but has not asked Mr. Tower to intervene.

CONVENT BURNED

Twenty-nine Houses Likewise Destroyed in Canada.

Montreal, July 26.—Fire destroyed twenty-nine houses and one convent at La Prairie last night. It was near midnight when the blaze broke out in a frame cottage and quickly spread to others in the immediate vicinity. The most important structure burned was the convent of the congregation of Notre Dame. The loss is $100,000.

THAT I. S. W. A. ASSESSMENT.

West Superior, Wis., July 26.—At the meeting of the I. S. W. A. grand lodge to-day the delegates settled the assessment question which has been up for over a year now. It was voted that the assessment should be alike for all, instead of the older members paying the greater part of it. The matter was given a great deal of discussion. Reports show a great increase in the number of members of the order.

Shooting Prairie Chickens.

New Richmond, Wis., July 26.—The season for prairie chickens does not open in Wisconsin until September 1st, but reports are coming in of a number of men who have been shooting them. A special game warden has been appointed, and arrests will follow in short order.—The Odd Fellows of this city, Star Prairie and Glenwood have planned a monster picnic to be given at Bass Lake, Aug. 7.

SHOT THROUGH A SALOONKEEPER.

Special to The Journal.

Ishpeming, Mich., July 26.—William Lucas, a saloonkeeper here, was shot down last night at 11 o'clock by a robber who entered through the rear door, finding the proprietor alone in his saloon. Lucas supposed the stranger was a customer, and as he stepped behind the bar to wait on him he was commanded to hold up his hands. Lucas attempted to throw a pop bottle and the robber fired. The bullet passed through his body just above the heart. The hold-up man escaped through the back door and officers are now working on the case. Lucas will recover.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 26.—William Parkinson, a well-known farmer, living near Ben Clare, was instantly killed by lightning while engaged in harvesting. The four horses he was driving were also killed by the same stroke. Parkinson, who is 27 years old, leaves a widow and child. A father and other relatives reside in Sioux Falls. It is estimated that the intense heat has killed fully 250 horses in this (Minnehaha) county.

Constantinople—Cherif Sagda Pasha and twenty-six guests have been arrested at the former's house on the charge of conspiracy against the sultan.