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MORE TRUST TALK

President Answers Critics in Speech at Fitchburg.

EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

ONLY WISHES TO GET AT THE EVILS.

Has No Desire to Break Down Corporations Which Are Beneficial to People.

FITCHBURG, Mass., September 2.—The first important stop of President Roosevelt after he had resumed his travels through Massachusetts today was at this city, where he found the people keeping a general holiday. A stop of an hour was made here and the President delivered an address, thousands of people being assembled to hear him. The President had a restful night at Northfield. He took his train promptly at 8:20 a.m. The first speech of the day was at Miller's Falls, where a large crowd had gathered. The President expressed pleasure at meeting there members of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, which had served with him in Cuba. At Athol and Gardner speeches also were made. At the latter place fully 10,000 people greeted him. Harvard flags were everywhere in evidence, and as the President ascended the platform a number of college boys gave the college cheer. At all of the places where stops were made the President spoke upon the necessity for good citizenship in order to be successful in life.

President Roosevelt in his address at Fitchburg devoted himself almost exclusively to the trusts, which he intended as an answer to his critics. He said in part:

President on the Trusts.

"If some of those who have seen cause for wonder in what I have said this fall on the subject of the great corporations, which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as trusts, would take the trouble to read my messages when I was governor, what I said on the stump two years ago, and what I put into my first message to Congress, I think they would have been less astonished. I said nothing on the stump that I did not think I could make good, and I shall not hesitate now to take the position which I then advocated. I am even more anxious that you who hear what I say should think of it than that you should applaud it. I am not going to try to define with technical accuracy what ought to be meant when we speak of a trust. But if by trust we mean merely a big corporation, then I ask you to ponder the utter folly of the man who either in a spirit of rancor or in a spirit of folly says, 'Destroy the trusts,' without giving you an idea of what he means really to do. I will go with him if he says destroy the evil in the trusts, gladly. (Applause.)

Will Seek the Evils.

"I will try to find out that evil. I will seek to apply remedies, which I have already outlined in other speeches. But if his policy, from whatever motive, whether hatred, fear, panic or just sheer ignorance, is to destroy the trusts in a way that will destroy all our prosperity, no. Those men who advocate wild and foolish remedies which would be worse than the disease are doing all in their power to perpetuate the evils against which they nominally war, because if we are brought face to face with the naked issue of either keeping or totally destroying a prosperity in which the majority share, but in which some share improperly, why, as sensible men we must decide that it is a great deal better that some people should prosper too much than that no one should prosper enough. So that the man who advocates destroying the trusts by measures which would paralyze the industries of the country is at best a quack and, worse, an enemy to the republic."

Conditions in 1893.

Referring to the conditions which existed in 1893, the President said:

"There was no trouble about anybody making too much money then. The trusts were down, but the trouble was that we were all of us down. Nothing but harm to the body politic can come from ignorant agitation, carried on partially against real evils, partially against imaginary evils, but in a spirit which would substitute for the real evils evils just as real and infinitely greater. Those men, if they should succeed, could do nothing to bring about a solution of the great problems with which we are concerned. If they should destroy certain of the evils at the cost of overthrowing the well-being of the entire country, it would mean merely that there would come a reaction in which they and their remedies would be hopelessly discredited.

"Now, it does not do anybody any good, and it will do most of us a great deal of harm, to take steps which will check any proper growth in a corporation. We wish not to penalize, but to reward, a great captain of industry or the men banded together in a corporation who have the business forethought and energy necessary to build up a great industrial enterprise. Keep that in mind. A big corporation may be doing excellent work for the whole country, and you want, above all things, when striving to get a plan which will prevent wrongdoing by a corporation which desires to do wrong, not at the same time to have a scheme which will interfere with a corporation doing well, if that corporation is handling itself honestly and squarely.

What the President Believes.

"Now, what I am saying ought to be treated as simple, elementary truths. The only reason it is necessary to say them at all is that apparently some people forget them. I believe something can be done by national legislation. When I state that, I ask you to note my words. I say I believe. It is not in my power to say I know. When I talk to you of my own executive duties I can tell you definitely what will and what will not be done. When I speak of the actions of any one else, I can only say that I believe something more can be done by national legislation.

"I believe it will be done. I think we can get laws which will measurably increase the power of the federal government over corporations; but, gentlemen, I believe firmly that in the end there will have to be an amendment to the Constitution of the nation conferring additional power upon the federal government to deal with corporations. To get that will be a matter of difficulty and a matter of time.

"I want you to think of what I have said, because it represents all of the sincerity and earnestness that I have, and I say to you here from this platform nothing that I have not already stated and nothing I would not say at a private table with any of the biggest corporation managers of the land."

Chicago Butchers Will Not Strike.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The possibility of an immediate strike among the butchers employed in the stock yards has been ended by a tentative agreement between the heads of the packing houses and their men.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen; Koenigen Luise, from Bremen.

THE FRIARS MENACED

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AT MANILA AVERTED.

Repairs to Army Transports—Teachers Dissatisfied—Spread of the Cholera—Teaching Filipino Farmers.

The Philippine mail brings to the War Department a batch of Manila newspapers which contain many interesting bits of news which do not get into the cable dispatches from the islands.

The papers contain the details of a proposed demonstration against the friars in the walled city of Manila, where the monasteries are located. The demonstration was said to have been instigated by the federal party, and the liberals became so apprehensive at the continued reports of plans for an anti-friar movement that a letter was addressed to Acting Governor Wright asking that the friars be protected from the impending trouble. The demonstration was scheduled to occur Sunday, July 27, but through moral suasion and warnings that the frairs would be given full protection the unpleasant incident was averted and the members of the order were not molested.

The cholera situation is given a great deal of space. In some localities it is represented as fast dying out, while in others alarming increases are noted.

The papers state that $92,000 is to be spent in repairs on the transport Liscum. She is to be repaired, it is stated, at Shanghai, and will be almost a new vessel when she is ready for service again, new boilers, dynamos and electric light systems being put in, engines overhauled and new cabin space for first-class passengers provided. It is stated that $40,000 will be spent on the Wright before she is ready for duty again.

The Manila mails give evidence of friction which may prove serious in the end in the workings of the educational bureau in Manila. It is hard to find anything in the nature of tangible charges, but there are general expressions of discontent among the teachers with the system under which they are operating, which may cause some changes in the personnel in few months.

The Philippine department of agriculture has embarked with energy upon its work of educating the natives in modern methods of agriculture. A pamphlet has just been issued for free distribution entitled "Primer on the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane," by Wm. S. Lyon, expert tropical agriculturalist, which is the first of a series of such works that are to be placed in the hands of Philippine farmers.

ALL QUIET AT BLUEFIELDS.

Many of the Captured Filibusters Released.

The consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, reports to the Department of State, under date of August 18, that apparent quiet prevails at Bluefields, and that business is normal, but that the disbanding of troops has ceased, and that Bluefields remains under more than a "peace garrison." Other evidence of martial law, such as challenging passers-by on the streets, &c., has been suspended.

Under date of August 22 the consul reports that on the 20th thirty-eight of the prisoners (Corn Islandsmen) captured at Bluefields during the attack on Bluefields July 7 were liberated and returned to their homes by sailing vessels. These persons are chiefly laborers of mixed blood. There remain today in jail at Bluefields of the attacking party five British subjects, four Colombo-Nicaraguans (expatriated or denationalized citizens of Nicaragua) and two creoles (English-speaking Nicaraguans of the coast). All are to be tried by court-martial "this week." No further punishment is feared for them than fines or imprisonment.

Some comment has been caused in Bluefields and its vicinity by an article in the New Orleans Times-Democrat of the 13th of August, in which is quoted a letter from Dr. Russell Wilson to friends in the state of Ohio. He is credited therein with the statement that the attack was "not the work of a filibustering expedition, but a regularly organized movement of the Colombian army." Perfect quiet is reported to prevail at Bluefields and at Corn Island.

IN FOREIGNERS' BEHALF.

Making Terms With Both Belligerents at Porto Cabello.

The Department of State has received a dispatch of August 12 last from the consul at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, in which he reports that, at the request of the commanding officers of the war vessels in that port, he urged the chief military officer in case the revolutionary army take possession of Porto Cabello not to fire upon that portion of the town in which foreign property is located, and in case the Venezuelan national vessels bombard the town that twenty-four hours' notice be given to enable the non-combatants to leave, and that the portion of the town where foreigners reside or have property be spared.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Now Established Between Anacostia and Forestville, Md.

The system of rural free delivery went into effect yesterday between Anacostia and Forestville, Prince George's county, Md. Mr. Harry McKim, a resident of Suitland, Md., has been appointed as the carrier for the route named. The post office at Forestville has been abolished, a substation now being credited to that place, with Mrs. E. E. Nye, the former postmistress, in charge. One delivery each day is made on the route, the carrier leaving the postal station in Anacostia at 7 o'clock a. m. The distance covered by the route is about twenty-two miles, the population being served numbering 700 or thereabout.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Louis Rosenberg and Mr. Maurice D. Rosenberg, who have been summering at the Buena Vista Springs, Pennsylvania, will return to the city during the present week.

Captain M. J. Lenihan, United States army, of the 25th Infantry, has arrived in the city after a three years' service in the Philippines.

Mr. Alston G. Dayton, the representative from West Virginia who succeeded Representative Wilson, will arrive in town Thursday and take apartments at the new "Marlborough." Mr. Dayton will have an exceedingly hard fight in his district, as he has always had, but his friends are confident of victory. Both parties in the district will put forth every effort for success.

Dr. John Madert has returned from Oakton, Va., where he has been stopping since his return from Atlantic City.

Dr. Frank Leech has returned to the city.

Mr. Leslie B. Gray of 522 Spruce street left Thursday for New York city and Asbury Park, and will return in about fifteen days.

Movements of Warships.

The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival of the Yorktown at Yokohama and of the departure of the New York from Yokohama for Hakodate. The cruiser Atlanta has arrived at Port Trio, near Rio de Janeiro.

THREE DEPARTMENTS

MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES REARRANGED.

Order Issued by War Department Today Creates Departments of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

Upon recommendation of General Chaffee, concurred in by General Davis, who is to be his successor in the Philippines, an order was issued today by the War Department rearranging the Philippine Islands into three departments. The department of Luzon is to be commanded by Gen. James F. Wade, and will include all that portion of the Philippine archipelago lying north of a line passing through Mindoro strait southeasterly to the 12th degree parallel of north latitude, thence along that parallel to 124th degree 10 minutes east of Greenwich, thence northerly through the San Bernardino strait. This includes the Island of Masbate.

The department of Visayas, to be commanded by General T. J. Wint, to include all of the islands south of the department of Luzon and east of 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, excepting the Island of Mindanao, and all islands east of the Strait of Surigao.

The department of Mindanao, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Sampel S. Sumner, includes all of the remaining islands of the Philippine archipelago.

General Chaffee has been directed to designate the places for the location of the several department headquarters, and to distribute staff officers and troops according to the best needs of the service.

General Chaffee and General Davis also recommend that four brigades of district commands be kept up in the Philippine Islands.

The division organization for a geographical distinction has been abandoned for some time in the United States, but the old form of command of a division and departments is still necessary in the Philippines on account of the legal machinery of administration, especially with reference to the appointment of courts-martial. It is thought proper that this authority should remain vested in the general officers who are serving at a distance from the headquarters in Manila.

CHANGES HIS PLANS.

Gen. Miles Will Not Be Able to Depart as Soon as He Expected.

A change has been made in the plans of Lieut. Gen. Miles as announced last week. It was originally expected that he would leave here on his tour of inspection of the Philippines tomorrow and sail from San Francisco on the transport Thomas on the 16th instant. The pressure of work in his office at present is so great, however, that he finds he will not be able to leave Washington before next Wednesday, the 10th, and it is more than probable that the Thomas will delay her departure until later in the month.

Gen. Miles is now engaged in the preparation of his annual report of the operations of the army during the past fiscal year, and expects to complete it before his departure from this city. It is said that there are also one or two special matters which he desires to report upon at this time.

The itinerary of Gen. Miles has not been finally arranged, and is subject to change. According to present plans he will be accompanied to the Philippines by Mrs. Miles and Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus of his staff and Mrs. Maus. Although not settled, it is probable that the party will be joined at San Francisco by Lieut. Col. H. H. Whitney of the general's staff.

PORTO RICAN TRIALS.

Reviewing Findings in Recent Court-Martial Cases in the Island.

Court-martial orders issued by the officer in command of the troops in Porto Rico show that the native soldiers receive the same treatment in every respect as soldiers of the United States serving on that station.

In one case, Private Juan P. Perez, Company G, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Henry barracks, Porto Rico, and found not guilty of larceny to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was acquitted.

The finding and acquittal were disapproved by the reviewing authority, who commented on the case as follows:

"The fact is established by the evidence that the accused did steal a watch not the property of the person named in the specification as the owner. It was, however, shown who the real owner of the stolen watch was, and the court in arriving at its finding should have substituted the name of the real owner, and then pronounced the guilt and innocence of the substituted and excepted words respectively.

In another case, Private Rufeno Rodriguez, Company G, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, was convicted by court-martial at Henry barracks of larceny and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and to forfeit all pay and allowances. The commanding officer says:

"The evidence as recorded does not, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, legally justify the conclusion of the court that the prisoner feloniously took and carried away the property he was charged with stealing, or that he can, under all the circumstances as they appear of record, be properly held to have committed the offense of larceny. The sentence is, therefore, disapproved. The prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

PERHAPS AN OLD TRICK.

Man in London Asserts That He Killed a Man in Kansas City.

A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Ambassador Choate at London reporting that the police have arrested a man calling himself Charles William Toll, who had been a soldier in the British army in South Africa and who confessed to having murdered a man unknown to him in Kansas City, Mo., last January. Mr. Choate asked whether the man was wanted here.

The State Department immediately telegraphed the facts to the governor of Missouri, leaving it to him to answer the question, but so far no response has been received.

It is said at the State Department that it is not an infrequent occurrence for Americans stranded abroad to confess to an imaginary crime committed in the states, in order to secure transportation to their old homes, and it is thought that Tolls' case is one of these.

The Adams Placed in Commission.

The Navy Department has been notified that the cruiser Adams has been placed in commission at the Mare Island navy yard. This vessel will be attached to the Pacific squadron and will go to Wake Island to report upon conditions.

Coinage for August.

The monthly statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during August shows a total of $10,487,110, as follows: Gold, $8,040,000; silver, $2,236,000; minor coins, $211,110.

TO FORCE ARBITRATION

Politicians Threaten the Mine Operators.

BY SPECIAL STATUTE

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE TALKED OF.

Republican Leaders in Pennsylvania Are Alarmed at the Strike Situation.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The politicians are making another effort to settle the coal strike. The republican managers in Pennsylvania are very much worried over the continuance of the strike and the possible effect it may have on the gubernatorial campaign in that state.

The coal operators have received an intimation that unless the strike is brought to an end within ten days or two weeks it might be deemed advisable to call an extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature to adopt measures looking to compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. It is said that this intimation is intended as in the nature of a threat and one which is expected to be taken seriously by the railway presidents.

It is assumed, of course, that employers of labor such as railroads, do not want to be forced into arbitration. The effort of the politicians to interfere a week or so ago failed. At that time Senator Quay is said to have represented to President Baer that there was danger of the state being lost if the coal strike continued. Whereupon President Baer grinned and said he did not care; he was a democrat, anyhow.

To Try Coercion Next.

Finding that pleadings were of no avail, the managers concluded to try a little coercion on the obdurate railway presidents and put the case to them in a way they could understand. It remains to be seen whether the bluff will work or not. The operators are pretty stiff-necked and have protested that nothing could induce them to abandon their present attitude toward the mine workers' union.

A meeting had been arranged for today between President Baer and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, preceding a meeting of all the presidents of the coal railways. It was presumed that President Baer would then communicate the warning he is said to have received from the Pennsylvania politicians.

President Baer was called to Lancaster, however, where his daughter had met with a serious accident. One of the coal railway presidents said at noon today that a formal meeting would not be held today, but that general conditions would probably be informally discussed by those of the presidents in the city. Mr. Perkins, who is one of the active partners in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's firm, and really the executive of the office, returned from Chicago today. It had been rumored that he went west to confer on the coal strike.

Did Not See Senator Hanna.

It may be stated that he did not talk about the strike with Senator Hanna or any one else, and that his visit was merely to close up the floating of the trust which will manufacture harvester and farm maghinery. The two smoothest politicians in the Senate—Senator Platt of New York and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania—are working on the coal strike. Both have gubernatorial campaigns under their management, and are looked to as bosses of their respective states to win out. Both have declared within twenty-four hours that the strike would come to an end within two weeks, and that ten-dollar coal would not be an issue in the campaign. The resources of these two gentlemen are unlimited. They are the heads of a political trust as perfect as any of Mr. Morgan's industrial trusts. If they are working jointly, as it would seem, they are in a position to make it very interesting for the coal railway presidents. It surely will be a case of Greek meeting Greek. N. O. M.

CEMENT FINISHERS STRIKE.

Trouble Over Wages Causes 800 Men to Quit in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 2.—Eight hundred cement finishers and helpers went on strike here today, thereby stopping work on a number of big buildings in the course of construction, among which are several additions to the quadrangle of the University of Chicago. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the workmen to sign an agreement to work exclusively for the Bosses' Association.

The men ask for an increase in the wage scales of fifty cents for all finishers instead of forty to fifty cents an hour, and for straight thirty-five cents per hour for helpers instead of twenty to twenty-five cents. The bosses agreed to grant this scale if the men would sign the exclusive agreement. The contracts of ten large firms are tied up.

BASE BALL PLAYERS IN WRECK.

Philadelphia Team Gets Nothing Worse Than Shaking Up.

PERU, Ind., September 2.—An eastbound Wabash railway passenger train, drawn by two engines, collided with a westbound freight in a dense fog three miles east of here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Both trains were running at high speed, but the six enginemen miraculously escaped without even a scratch. The three locomotives and two freight cars were demolished. Aside from a severe shaking up, the passengers, among whom were the Philadelphia American League base ball team, were uninjured.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY ROBBER.

Went to Aid of Watchman Who Was Being Held Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 2.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning an attempt was made by two masked men to rob the Metropolitan street railway car barn, in Armourdale, Kan. Watchman Minsker was ordered to hold up his hands and taken inside the office, but before the robbers secured any booty Policeman J. W. Morris entered through the back door. Morris dealt one of the robbers a heavy blow on the head with his club and was shot through the heart and instantly killed by the second robber. Watchman Minsker was also shot and slightly injured. Both robbers made their escape.

WRECK ON ROCK ISLAND.

Four Trainmen and 300 Cattle Killed Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 2.—An east-bound Rock Island cattle train and an engine and caboose collided head-on near Birmingham, Mo., ten miles east of here, last night, killing four trainmen and injuring three others.

The dead: James Speyer, engineer; Thos. Griffith, engineer; Clarence Mahardt, fireman; C. W. Ballinger, fireman.

Injured: R. C. Gibson, severe; —— Gibson, conductor, brother of above, serious; —— Dudley, conductor, seriously.

The trains were running at full speed when they met. Both engines were demolished, and the entire cattle train of thirty cars was overturned. Nearly 300 head of live stock were killed.

THE DOCTRINE AND ITS BACKING.

"The Monroe doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first-class, efficient navy, and not very much longer."—President Roosevelt's speech at Proctor, Vt., yesterday.

AID FOR BASSE-TERRE.

French Warship Ordered to Island of Guadeloupe.

PARIS, September 2.—The minister of marine, M. Pelletan, in view of the further eruptions of Mont Pelee, Island of Martinique, has ordered the commander of the French Antilles squadron to send warships immediately to Basse-Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, there to await further orders.

The ministry of the colonies received today an undated cable dispatch from the governor of Martinique, reporting that a slight earth shock moved from north to south of the island during the morning of August 25, and adding that the same night and the next morning violent eruption of Mont Pelee occurred, accompanied by electrical discharges, bursts of flames and incandescent matter, covering a radius of about 200 yards in the direction of Morne Rouge. This activity continued until August 28, when the volcano seemed to have calmed down. The dispatch does not mention any loss of life.

An undated cable message received today from the governor of Guadeloupe reports that a heavy rain of ashes fell over the whole of that island August 28. No explosion was heard and no earthquake was felt, as the volcanoes on Guadeloupe are inactive, and judging from the direction of the wind the ashes must have come from Martinique.

OPERA SINGER SHOT.

Jealousy the Couse of Tragedy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Amelio Gabriele, twenty-three years old, said to be a well-known opera singer, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a boarding house here today by Roberto Anselino, with whom she eloped yesterday from New York. Anselino attempted suicide, and he and his victim are in a hospital at the point of death.

The woman is the wife of Antonio Gabriele, an actor, who resides on Mulberry street, New York. Jealousy is believed to have prompted the crime. The woman is said to have repented her escapade and expressed a desire to return to her husband. In order to prevent her from leaving him Anselino first shot Mrs. Gabriele and then turned the weapon upon himself.

CORNELL'S FOOT BALL TEAM.

Candidates Notified to Report on September 15.

ITHACA, N. Y., September 2.—Cornell's foot ball candidates will begin their initial practice for the season in Ithaca within two weeks. Captain Warner has notified all of last year's men to report on September 15. The first game of the schedule will be played with Colgate September 27.

Trainer Moakley regards Cornell's chances for the coming season as the most promising in several years. The optimistic outlook is due to the report that the majority of last year's team will play again this fall, including Full Back Schoellkopf, Kent, center; Taussing, end; Torney, substitute full back, and Finucane, utility man in the back field, will not return.

Turnbull and Tydeman, ends; Smith and Lueder, tackles; Captain Warner and Hunt, guards; Brewster, full back, and Purcell and Coffin, half backs, will line up for the first work.

SEVENTY PERSONS DROWNED

In Storm Which Swept Over Port Elizabeth Yesterday.

CAPE TOWN, September 2.—It is now estimated that seventy persons were drowned in Algoa bay during the storm which swept over Port Elizabeth yesterday. Among the wrecked vessels is the British ship Inchcape Rock, Captain Ferguson, which arrived at Algoa bay August 2 from Portland, Oreg. Part of her crew were saved.

ROSE FOR GOVERNOR.

Probable Choice of the Democrats of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 2.—Democrats of Wisconsin will meet at the Davidson Theater in this city tomorrow for the purpose of holding a state convention to place in nomination a complete ticket to be voted upon in November next.

Every indication points to the nomination for governor of David S. Rose, the present mayor of Milwaukee. Other names which, it is said, will be presented to the convention to head the ticket are former Gov. George W. Peck of Milwaukee, Wendell A. Anderson, Lacrosse; Burr W. Jones, Madison; Neal Brown of Wausau and J. E. Jones of Portage.

A prominent leader said today that the platform would be almost wholly a state document.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE DELEGATES.

To the Sixth District Convention at Cumberland.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., September 2.—The democratic county convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the sixth congressional district convention at Cumberland on September 4 was held in Hose Opera House in Hagerstown at noon today. The delegates who will go unpledged are: Samuel Poffenberger, M. H. Miller, Elias B. Hartle, Joseph Ernst, Benjamin Mitchell, M. E. Ford, H. R. Spessard, Charles E. Hartle, S. A. Gates, E. P. Eyler, Charles Schadrach, Charles H. Minnebraker, Samuel E. Shockey, John Henry Martin, John Clark, Walter D. Wilson, D. E. Oswald, Leroy W. Snively, G. A. Izer, George M. Stonebraker, Norman S. Munson, Leroy Fockler, Thomas E. Geary, A. J. Zinkand.

CANDIDATES AT SACRAMENTO.

Democratic Convention Meets in That City Tomorrow.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., September 2.—Leading candidates for governor before the democratic state convention, which meets here today, are ex-Representative Thomas J. Geary and Franklin K. Lane, city and county attorney of San Francisco. Railroad Commissioner H. L. Toland, J. C. Sims, chairman of the democratic state central committee, and Attorney W. H. Alford of San Francisco are mentioned among the possibilities. Ex-Gov. James N. Budd had been regarded as an aspirant for the position, but he has declared himself in favor of Geary. The attitude of many of the delegates is unknown, and it may require a vote in the convention to reveal the positive strength of the various candidates.

The first test vote will occur on the election of chairman of the convention, the opponents of Lane having combined on G. S. Patton, with whom they hope to beat J. F. Coonan, the man favored by the Lane forces.

For most of the offices other than that of governor there are numerous prospective candidates, but no protracted contests are anticipated.

NEGRO PUGILIST DEAD.

Thought to Be Victim of Blow in Fight.

PHILADELPHIA September 2.—Albert Terrell, a negro pugilist, died today in a hospital where he was taken last night after a boxing bout with William Stokes, also a negro, at the Golden Gate Athletic Club. Terrell was seventeen years old and Stokes is twenty.

In the third round of the contest Terrell fell from the effects of a blow, it said, his head striking the floor.

At the hospital it was learned that his skull had been fractured. The police arrested Stokes and the seconds of both fighters.

Prof. Perrine Finds a Comet.

SAN JOSE, Cal., September 2.—Director W. W. Campbell of the Lick observatory reports:

"A comet was discovered by Professor Perrine Monday morning in the constellation of Persus. Its position was right ascension 3 hours and 18 minutes, and declination 34 degrees and 39 minutes. It is moving slowly northwest, and is not visible without a telescope."

Secretary White's Arrival.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Henry White, secretary of the American embassy at London, was a passenger on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived today from Bremen.

Carupano Feels Earthquake Shock.

CARACAS, Venezuela, September 2.—A strong earthquake shock was felt at Carupano, Saturday, at 9 p.m. It was accompanied by a noise which was heard along the whole shore of the Caribbean sea.

Chicago Public Schools Open.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Chicago public schools opened today with an aggregate enrollment of 275,000 pupils. The children will carry a supply of pure drinking water for their protection against typhoid fever. Plans will be adopted later by the board of education to either put in filters or to furnish caldrons for boiling the water.

Italian Strikers Resume Work.

FLORENCE, Italy, September 2.—With the exception of the metal workers of the Pignone iron works, where the strike originated, and the printers, most of the strikers resumed work today. The cabs and street cars are again running.

FIRED ON POLICE

Negro Wounds Eleven Before Being Captured.

THREE CITIZENS SHOT

THEY WERE CALLED IN TO AID OFFICERS.

Desperate Man Finally Sets Fire to His House and Tries to Escape.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Jerry Hunter, the negro who shot a number of policemen and set fire to his house in Queensborough last night in an effort to escape arrest was captured early today and locked up in the Astoria jail. In the fight between Hunter and those who tried to arrest him eleven policemen, three citizens and Hunter's wife were wounded. Mrs. Hunter, who helped her husband in his efforts to escape, was taken to a hospital, where, it was said today, that she was in a serious condition. Hunter was badly beaten in the struggle when he was caught.

John McKenna, a patrolman, was shot in the head and face. Both his eyes were destroyed, and the wounds in his head were so serious that his recovery was thought to be doubtful. The citizens wounded were men who had been called upon by the police to aid in subduing Hunter.

List of the Wounded.

A list of the wounded follows: John O'Neil, New York, shot in the back and shoulder; William Ordman, Corona, L. I., buckshot wounds in shoulder; William Thorpe, printer, New York, buckshot wounds in face; John McKenna, policeman, both eyes shot out, lips shot off, head filled with buckshot, wounds likely fatal; Arthur Brill, policeman, one eye shot out, head, face and arms full of buckshot; Thomas Cassidy, policeman, cut on head and shoulders by saber wielded by Hunter's wife; Police Capt. Thomas Darcy, slight gunshot wound in ear; Police Sergt. Downey, face filled with buckshot; Thomas Grogan, policeman, shot in leg and head; Policeman Healy, shot in leg; Patrick Kiernan, policeman, shot in leg; Frank Putz, policeman, shot in right leg; Thomas Rigney, policeman, shot in right leg and thigh; Mathew J. Ward, policeman, shot in left leg; Jeremiah Hunter, aged seventy, negro, beaten about head and face by police; Mrs. Jeremiah Hunter, shot in head, scalp wounds and body bruised while resisting arrest.

Hunter a Caretaker.

Hunter was employed as caretaker of a large tract of land near North Beach, L. I. Yesterday he saw a man digging sand worms on the property, and he shot at the intruder, who ran away and told Policeman McKenna what Hunter had done. McKenna ran to Hunter's home and was shot by the negro. The police reserves were called out then, and a siege was begun which lasted until after 2 o'clock this morning. Every time a policeman moved from cover a shot would be fired. Fortunately for the police, Hunter seemed to have only a shotgun.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning Hunter set fire to the house and tried to escape. Mrs. Hunter carried an old cavalry saber, and with this she fought until overpowered, inflicting severe wounds on Patrolman Cassidy. Hunter ran for a patch of woods near the house, but was caught and subdued after a severe struggle, in which he was badly wounded.

IN CASE OF ILLNESS.

A Sanitarium to Be Provided for Civil Employes in the Philippines.

The Philippine commission has passed an act which is expected to make much easier the lot of civil employes in the archipelago by providing for their care in case of illness. The act directs the governor of Benguet to provide a sanitarium in one of the mountain towns which is especially salubrious to be devoted entirely to the reception of invalid civil officers and employes and their families. He was also directed to assign an attendant physician and surgeon and nurses to the sanitarium, which will be maintained until permanent government buildings now in course of construction are completed. Where able the patients are required to pay from $2 to $4 per diem for treatment.

Army Orders.

Contract Surgeon Alexander P. Bacon, now at Fort Clark, Texas, has been ordered to temporary duty at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and upon the completion of that detail will go to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for duty as surgeon of that department.

Leave of absence has been granted officers as follows: One month to Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cavalry; one month to Contract Surgeon D. M. Roberts; four months to Capt. Glen H. Davis, 12th Infantry; two months to Capt. John Roberts Robertson, 27th Infantry; one month to First Lieut. Richmond Smith, 12th Infantry; one month to First Lieut. Bernard Sharp; four months to First Lieut. Stanley Howland, 24th Infantry; one month to Second Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois; two months to First Lieut. Augustus F. McManus, 25th Infantry.

The Sheridan Sails From San Francisco

The War Department is informed that the transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following military passengers: Colonel Rogers, 30th Infantry; Captains Kelcher, pay department; Green and Squier, Signal Corps; Brown, 1st Cavalry; Merillat, 15th; Lieutenants Foerster, 5th Cavalry; Going, Mowry and Overton, 15th; Captain Wells, 11th Infantry; Dalton, 25th; Lieutenants Browning, 1st Infantry; Wood, 5th; Haskell, 29th; Goodrich, 30th; Ballard, Philippine Scouts, and McManus, Artillery Corps; Contract Surgeon Hicks, ten casuals and three recruits for band, 30th Infantry; forty-eight Hospital Corps men.

National Bank Circulation.

The statement of the controller of the currency showing the amount and denominations of national bank notes outstanding, the lawful money on deposit and the kinds and amounts of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation and public deposits is as follows for the month of August:

Circulation based on United States bonds outstanding August 31, $319,407,587; circulation secured by lawful money, $41,875,104; total circulation, $361,282,691, an increase of $3,863,536 since August 31, 1901. Of this increase $12,862,300 was in circulation secured by lawful money.

Bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $322,941,680; to secure public deposits, $124,697,150; national bank notes outstanding, $361,282,691.

The Destroyer Paul Jones Acepted.

The torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, built by the Union Iron works of San Francisco, was accepted by the Navy Department today subject to the usual conditions.