The Evening Times

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GRIGGS ASKS FOR DELAY

A Porto Rican Test Case Postponed Till December 17.

The Attorney General Moves in the Supreme Court That the Goeze Suit for Illegal Collection of Customs Duties Be Set for Hearing in January—The Motion Not Allowed, and the Chief Justice Fixes Upon the Third Monday of Next Month. The Philippine Case, Involving the Right of the United States to Levy Imposts on Goods, Advanced.

Case No. 340, being that of John H. Goeze & Co., importers of New York, against the United States, and case No. 419, being styled Fourteen Diamond Rings, against the United States, were reassigned on the calendar of the Supreme Court today, so that argument in both cases may be heard on December 17.

The case of Goeze & Co. is a suit against the legality of the collection of tariff duties on goods shipped from Porto Rico to New York between the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain and the approval of the act for the government of Porto Rico. Argument in this case was set for today, and in the other case it was set for July 7. Because of the cognate questions involved in these two cases the first was postponed and the second advanced to December 17.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon, Attorney General Griggs offered a motion that the Goeze case be postponed until January 7, to the end that it might be grouped with the Diamond case and other cases involving similar questions which are now pending in circuit courts of the United States, and which it was the wish of the counsel for plaintiffs and of the Department of Justice, he said, to so advance in those courts that they might come to the Supreme Court by the date named. Mr. Griggs said that he offered the motion not because the Government was not ready to proceed to argument, should the court so rule, but merely to subserve the convenience of the Government of the United States, the plaintiffs being agreeable, he thought, to the proposition. He explained briefly the questions involved in the Goeze and the Diamond cases, the first named dealing with the legality of customs dues levied on merchandise from Porto Rico and the last-named case dealing with the legality of dues levied on goods brought into the United States from the Philippines.

Edward C. Perkins, of counsel for Goeze & Co., contended that inconvenience would be caused to counsel in his case by a postponement until January 7, and he asked that the case might come on to hearing on December 3. John G. Carlisle, who was referred to by Attorney General Griggs as counsel in several of the cases pending in the circuit courts, could give no assurance to the Supreme Court that these cases would be ready for argument before that tribunal on January 7.

After conference between the justices, the Chief Justice announced that the Geoze and the Diamond cases would be reassigned on the calendar and that argument might be heard on December 17.

The Goeze case is an appeal from a decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York, affirming a decision of the Board of United General Appraisers, which overruled the appellant's protest and affirmed the decision of the Collector of the port of New York, assessing a duty under the tariff act of 1897 upon merchandise shipped from the port of Aracibo, in the Island of Porto Rico, on May 27, 1899, and brought into the port of New York on June 6, 1899.

The Treaty of Paris was signed on December 16, 1898. Porto Rico was then in the military occupation of the United States, the Spanish forces having been withdrawn in accordance with the peace preliminaries. The treaty was confirmed by the Senate on February 6, 1899, and the ratifications were exchanged and the Treaty was proclaimed on April 11, 1899. By Article II of the Treaty "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico" By article IX after a provision for the right of "Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula" to retain their nationality if they so elect, it is declared that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

The Tariff act of July 24, 1897, imposes duties only upon "articles imported from foreign countries."

The appellant's claim to a return of the payment exacted from him by the Collector rests upon two propositions of law, one depending upon the Tariff act and the other upon the Constitution. They are:

"1. That Porto Rico, when the apellant's goods were brought thence to New York was not a foreign country, so that they were not within the purview of the Tariff act.

"2. That Porto Rico, at that time, was within the United States, so that if the tariff were to be construed as imposing a tax upon merchandise so circumstanced the imposition violated the provision of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.'"

The Board of Appraisers held that "while Porto Rico was unquestionably a part of the United States in the sense it was owned by this Government and was completely under its sovereignty," it was "foreign to the United States for fiscal or tariff purposes," because it had not "been brought under the domain of the nation by special legislative action by Congress." They considered that it followed from this that taxes ought to be collected under the authority of an act of Congress without regard to the constitutional prescription of uniformity, and that such a question was essentially different from that which would have been presented if Congress had undertaken "to pass laws for the government of this newly acquired territory," and had passed a Tariff act extending over the island, with rates of duty different from those imposed by "the general tariff laws applicable to other parts of the country," and upon the constitutionality of such action on the part of Congress they expressly declined to pass.

This case strikes at the legality of the existing tariff levied upon products from that island, and seeks to affirm the doctrine that Porto Rico is by cession an integral portion of the United States.

In every case affecting Porto Rico so far brought the courts have avoided an opinion on the essential question involved, but lawyers of high standing believe that in the present action the vital question cannot be set aside.

One of the reasons, it is said, why the Attorney General moved for a postponement until January 7, is that such postponement would carry the case along until Congress shall have been in session for a month, which time there may be some crystallization of the policy with respect to the new possessions of the United States.

There is a possibility that free trade may be established between the United States and Porto Rico without the intervention of the court, and to this end every energy of the Administration will be directed, because a decision favorable to importers in the Porto Rican cases will force a reversal of the Administration's policy in the Philippines.

The Foraker act, which imposes a duty of 15 per cent of the existing rates against Porto Rico provides that when the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico shall have put into operation a system of local taxation for the proper support of the Porto Rican Government and the President has been officially informed of the fact the President shall direct by proclamation that all duties shall cease between the island and the United States. In no event are duties to be levied after March 1, 1902.

It is the intention of the Administration to hasten the establishment of this local system of taxation as quickly as possible. The House of Delegates of Porto Rico was elected last Tuesday and will meet in January.

Attorney General Griggs hoped that the Supreme Court would postpone the Goeze case until after the Porto Rican delegates should have convened. He was not successful in this, but he secured a postponement until after the meeting of Congress.

PORTO RICO ON A PEACE BASIS.

Military Department Abolished and General Davis Ordered to Manila.

The order placing Porto Rico on a peace basis was issued by the War Department today. It abolishes the Military Department of Porto Rico and attaches the island to the Department of the East as a district. Brigadier General Davis, formerly Military Governor and now commanding the forces in the island, is recalled and ordered to Manila. About 1,000 soldiers are withdrawn leaving 1,500 including 400 natives, to do duty on the island. The order follows:

"Headquarters of the Army,
"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, November 12.

"General Orders No. ——.

"The following orders have been received from the War Department and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"'War Department,
"'Washington, November 9.

"'By direction of the President, the Department of Porto Rico will be discontinued on December 15, 1900, and the Island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, will be attached to the Department of the East, and designated the District of Porto Rico.

"'The colonel, lieutenant colonel, headquarters, band, and one battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, and the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, now serving in Porto Rico, will be relieved from duty therein as soon as practicable and sent to New York city, whence they will proceed to such stations as may be designated hereafter.

"'Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, now in command of the Department of Porto Rico, will, upon the discontinuance of that department, repair to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as inspector general of that division.

"'The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

"'ELIHU ROOT,
"'Secretary of War.'

"By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

Sioux and Cheyennes Likely to Take the Warpath.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Nov. 12.—There is a possibility of another Indian uprising in this section, which would involve the Sioux and the Cheyennes. Settlers are coming into the agency, and white men are arming. The Indians are restless and show signs of going on the warpath.

"Only the strong arm of the Government prevents an uprising," said Judge S. W. DeWitt of the Interior Department, yesterday. Mr. De Witt is here investigating the claims growing out of the Wounded Knee war of 1860. "So wild and restless are the Indians," he continued, "that they would go on the warpath at any time the forces of troops and Government police were so far reduced as to allow the trouble to get under way. You would be surprised to know how wild and treacherous the Sioux are today. I have recently seen all their chiefs and braves in council. There are 5,000 Indians around here well armed with modern guns and mounted on good horses."

KINDLY TREATED BY BOERS.

British Wounded Returned to Belfast in Ambulances.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—General Roberts telegraphs the War Office that General Smith-Dorrien reports that some British wounded who fell into the hands of the Boers were subsequently returned in British ambulances to Belfast. They speak highly of the kind treatment they received from the hands of the Boers. They were informed that Commandants Henry Prinsloo and Joachim Fourie were killed, and Commandant Grobelaar was wounded, in a recent fight.

This is confirmed by General Roberts, who also reports engagements participated in by Generals Methuen, Plumer, and Paget, who are engaged in dispersing bands of guerrilas. The British had few casualties.

RUSSIAN MONARCH AILING.

Czar Nicholas Suffering From an Attack of Influenza.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Czar has been suffering from influenza since last Friday.

The attack is of a moderate type.

YERKES' PLANS FOR LONDON.

Scheme to Extend Motor Lines and Remedy Overcrowding.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—"Mr. Charles T. Yerkes," says the "Daily Express," "has a scheme to radiate electric railways for long distances north of London and to build lowrent dwellings for workmen in order to remedy the overcrowding.

"He is also interested in the mooted scheme of a ship canal between Southampton and London."

GERMAN CUSTOMS POLICY.

Business Men Organize Against the Prohibitive Duties Scheme.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Three hundred representatives of the industry, finance, and commerce of Germany met at the Kaiserhof yesterday and organized a temporary association of manufacturers and financiers with the object of maintaining the present customs policy of the Government.

Dr. Siemans, Director of the German Bank, said they must combat the exaggerated claims of the Agrarians for prohibitive customs duties. President Herz, of the Berlin Commercial Community, and Adolph Woehrmann, of the Hamburg Association, spoke in a similar strain.

Frank Libbey & Co. have lowered lumber prices. New flooring only $1.25 per 100 ft. 6th and N. Y. ave.

DEATH OF MARCUS DALY

Montana Copper King Expires in a New York Hotel.

Had Been Fighting for Life Ever Since His Return From Europe on September 8—His Eventful Career in Developing Some of the Largest Industries of His Adopted State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king and multi-millionaire, died at 7:50 o'clock this morning in his apartment in the Hotel Netherland.

Mr. Daly has been battling with death ever since his arrival from Europe on the Cunard liner Servia, September 8. He was seriously ill on the passage over and his daughters hastened to his bedside.

The reunion, however, cheered the dying millionaire and the rallying of vital forces for a time deluded his friends into thinking that he might recover, but a reaction set in and he failed steadily.

Marcus Daly.

Death was due to Bright's disease and heart failure. Mr. Daly had been so seriously ill for several weeks that reports of his death had been circulated more than once, but he always made a gallant rally when life was at its lowest ebb. He sank rapidly in the last two days, however, and it was seen that the end was coming. His wife and three daughters and his two sons, Marcus, jr., and Patrick, were with him when he died. There were also present Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Drs. Dillon Brown and W. H. Thompson.

The funeral will be held from Mr. Daly's late residence, at 225 Fifth Avenue. This house was one of two built recently for W. W. Astor and was leased by Mr. Daly last year.

The history of the life of Marcus Daly is closely interwoven with that of the State of Montana. Mr. Daly was born in Ireland in 1842 and emigrated to New York. Soon after coming to America, he went to Utah and from there drifted to Montana in 1876. There he represented J. B. Haggin, Lloyd Tevis, and George Hearst, of California, having only a working interest in the combination and little or no means of his own. He took hold of the Anaconda copper properties of his principals and developed them to such an extent that his interests have amounted in nineteen years to $20,000,000; at least that is the estimate put on his wealth, and he has very little outside of Anaconda property.

The Anaconda, with its mines at Butte, its smelters at Anaconda, its saw mills in the western part of the State, and its coal in the eastern and northern portions, is the largest employer of labor in the State, employing 10,000 people out of a total population of 250,000. It reduces 4,000 tons of ore every day, and during 1898 cut more lumber than any other establishment in the United States.

Mr. Daly was a member of the Montana Constitutional Convention in 1884 and before the Legislature as a candidate for United States Senator in 1889.

The copper king's ability as an organizer was acknowledged on all sides. His political feud with ex-Senator W. A. Clark began in an ordinary business rivalry. Clark secured water rights which Daly wanted, and raised on the price while a deal was being negotiated. The price was raised from $25,000 to five times that sum and Daly swore vengeance.

Daly's chance for revenge came in 1888 when Clark was running for Congress against Tom Carter. In the election, it is said, everyone of Daly's men voted for Carter and Mr. Clark was defeated. The fight has continued relentlessly and found its culmination in Mr. Clark's desperate endeavor to wrest the political ascendency in the State from Daly. The election of Clark to the United States Senate, his contested election, his defeat, and reappointment by the acting Governor of the State, are all matters of recent history.

The Montana Legislature just chosen is certain to return Mr. Clark to the United States Senate. Thus it seems a singular decree of fate that the one party to the long-standing feud should meet his death at the same time the other has safely secured within his grasp the object of his ambition.

Mr. Daly had always taken a keen interest in the turf and for many years was possessed of one of the finest racing stables in the country. His thoroughbreds captured many prizes at the leading racetracks and proved profitable to their owner as well as gratifying to him as a sportsman.

SIGNOR MARCIORI DEAD.

Italian Financier Expires While Returning From the Theatre.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Signor Marciori, director general of the bank of Italy, died of apoplexy in his carriage while returning from the theatre.

BULLER REACHES LONDON.

The British General Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Waterloo Station this morning. The general, who was dressed in mufti, was enthusiastically acclaimed.

He took a carriage for Pall Mall to report himself at the War Office.

ASHORE AT WITHERNSEA.

Eighty-four Passengers Rescued From a Stranded Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The steamship Angelo, from Christiana for Hull, is ashore at Withernsea on the Yorkshire coast in the North Sea.

Eighty-four passengers have been landed by means of the rocket life line apparatus.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and the South. For schedule see page 7.

Weather strips of hardwood, with felt or rubber edges only 1 cent per foot, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

New flooring, fine No. 2, only $1.75 per 100 sq. ft., by Frank Libbey & Co.

DIVORCE MILL ENQUIRY.

New York Cases Brought Before the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Steps were taken by the grand jury today toward punishing the gang which has been conducting a bogus divorce mill in this city. Assistant District Attorney Unger brought to the attention of the grand jury the existence of the spurious divorces obtained by Henry Zeimer, the attorney; Frank Wilson, his assistant, and Mary H. Thompson, the female detective, who has turned State's evidence.

Mr. Unger said before he went into the session of the grand jury that he would have as witness before that body the Thomas woman and also Mrs. Byrde G. Herrick. Mrs. Herrick was the last plaintiff for whom Zeimer and his associates obtained a bogus divorce. She was taken into custody last Friday night from her home in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and placed in the house of detention, technically as a witness.

The detectives who are at work on the case, opened the desk in W. Waldon Maison's office and found many papers. The papers show that the gang was willing to give decrees of divorce for as low as $5, if necessary to get the business, although they generally charged as much as they thought their clients would pay. Enough papers were found to convince the detectives that Maison had at various times used the names of Marshal, Rothschild, and Royal.

The police have found that Maison seldom lived at the same place more than two months, and, according to Mr. Unger, they did not know where he was living at the time Zelmer was arrested.

The Herrick and the Hopper cases, which were the last put through by the Maison-Zeimer gang, will be used as a basis of the prosecution of Ziemer and Wilson, who are now the only men of the gang actually in custody.

All of the divorces obtained by the gang are upon their face bona fide, but as the rule of law that fraud vitiates all decrees applies to divorces, they would be set aside by the Supreme Court upon application of any of the aggrieved defendants.

Maison did not have a monopoly of bogus divorce mills in this city. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who has been investigating these frauds, says he has discovered a startling condition of affairs, and that before he gets through scores of lawyers hereabouts may be shown to be carrying on a business similar to that of the gang just discovered.

This divorce-producing conspiracy has been growing with alarming rapidity, investigations show. The district attorney's office already has the names of a score or more disreputable lawyers who, under the guise of respectable ones, have been sharing their big rewards with a coterie of perjured witnesses. When the final disclosures come, Mr. Unger promises a big sensation.

"I cannot speak at length on my investigations of these divorce frauds," said Mr. Unger this morning. "I must first present my evidence to the grand jury.

"It is true that our discovery of frauds practiced by Zeimer and Maison and their accomplices has served to open the door on wholesale frauds of a similar nature that will result in the arrest of persons hitherto not mentioned in the case. I may be prepared to reveal an astonishing state of affairs in New York legal circles.

"We regret that Maison slipped through our hands before we clearly understood that he was a real man and not another alias of Zeimer. We know how boldly Maison practiced his frauds, and we know what he looks like, but his personality is shrouded in mystery. We cannot find where he came from, where he lived, or who he really is. He seemed to be an old bird at the game, and was constantly on his guard, and kept a large supply of ready cash in order to make a quick flight."

HOLDEN AN EX-COUNTERFEITER

Divorce Swindler Arrested Frequently by Secret Service Officers.

James H. Holden, alias Wilson, who has been arrested in New York in connection with the divorce mill, is well known to the Secret Service Bureau as a former counterfeiter. He was first arrested about fifteen years ago in Chicago for counterfeiting silver coins and has been arrested several times since on the same charge. He was last arrested May 13, 1896. Since that time the Secret Service officers who have known his whereabouts have wondered how he was making the good living he appeared to be doing.

His photograph is in the rogues' gallery of the Secret Service Bureau taken in 1896, with the following entry:

"James H. Holden, alias Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; legitimate occupation, torpedo maker; criminal occupation, manufacturer and dealer in counterfeit coins; American; age, 32; height, about five feet; weight, about ninety-two; dark complexion, brown eyes, hair almost black, beard dark, small mustache; hair thin on top of head."

NATURAL GAS GIVING OUT.

Suffering in Indiana Caused by the Failing Supply.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—The natural gas supply is almost a failure in Indiana this winter, and much suffering has been caused by the sudden cold spell. Coal is being used almost exclusively here, and many towns located in the centre of the gas belt have a short supply.

Much complaint is made because gas is being piped out of the State, chiefly to Chicago, where rates are higher than in Indiana. State Natural Gas Supervisor Leach says the gas supply will be entirely exhausted within three years.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Blaze in a Factory Building Extinguished With Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A fire started in the top floor of the five-story building at 48 and 50 Walker Street at 1:30 o'clock this morning and spread rapidly. A second alarm was turned in and later a third and fourth, but the heat was so intense that for some time the men were not able effectively to fight the blaze, and the insurance patrol were beaten back from the lower floors.

The two upper floors occupied by D. and L. Mayer, manufacturers of stuffed bed "comforters," were gutted. One loss was $50,000.

SENATOR DAVIS NO

The Distinguished Patien argic Condition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 12.—S or Davis now spends most of his time in sleep. There was apparently no change in his condition this morning. The best that can be said, is that he is no worse.

It is now a fight of constitutional endurance against the encroaching poison in his blood. The Senator's physicians appear more hopeful than close friends and relatives.

Through Pullman Sleeper to Toledo via Pennsylvania Railroad. Commencing Sunday, November 11, a through sleeping car will be attached to train leaving Washington 3:30 p. m. daily, arriving Toledo 9:35 a. m. East-bound, leave Toledo 5:20 p. m., arrive Washington 1:00 p. m. next day.

Felt and rubber weather strip, 1 cent per lineal foot; best in the market, too, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

RAILWAY MAGNATE'S END

Henry Villard Passes Away at His Summer Home.

Came to America From Germany and Made a Remarkable Success in Wall Street—One of the Best-Known Operators in Western Railroad Stocks—His Notable Career.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Henry Villard died at his beautiful residence in Dobb's Ferry at 12:15 o'clock this morning of apoplexy, from which he has suffered for the past four weeks. He had been unconscious since last Tuesday. Drs. C. H. Judson, the family physician; Dr. Coutant, and specialists from New York city, and trained nurses night and day, gave all the relief possible, and everything that money and science could do was done to prolong his life.

Beside the bedside when he died were his wife, Mrs. Fannie Garrison Villard, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison; his sons, Oswald Garrison Villard, Harold Garrison Villard; Mrs. Harold Garrison Villard, his daughter-in-law, and Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, his sister-in-law. Mr. Villard's only daughter, Mrs. James W. Bell, of Dresden, Germany, left this country for her home about four weeks ago, just before her father was taken ill.

Henry Villard.

Mr. Villard's first stroke of apoplexy occurred in 1870. Besides the family Mr. Villard leaves a sister, Mrs. Emma Von Xylander, wife of Gen. Robert Von Xylander, of the Bavarian Army, and four brothers-in-law, Wendell P. Garrison, editor of the "Nation;" William Lloyd Garrison, Francis J. Garrison, and George Lloyd Garrison, all of Boston.

The funeral services will be held at his residence on Wednesday afternoon. The services will be conducted by Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of Tarrytown. Interment will be in the family plot at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Henry Villard was a natural financier and his career has been interesting. His real name, it is said, was Heinrich Hilgard, and he was born in Germany about sixty-six years ago. He received a thorough education, being graduated from the University of Munich, Bavaria, in 1853, having finished preparatory studies in a French school the year before entering college.

Then he induced his father to give him sufficient money to come to this country. It was his intention to settle with his uncle on a farm in Illinois, but on landing in New York he was dazzled by the financial opportunities of the metropolis and decided on a short-cut to wealth. His first ventures were disastrous, and, discouraged, he sought quiet on his uncle's farm, where he remained several years.

He later made a venture into journalism and at the outbreak of the civil war he became a correspondent for the "New York Tribune" and was on board Commodore Dupont's flagship at the first attack on Charleston. He had no natural aptitude as a writer, however, but while engaged in newspaper work, made a wide acquaintance among men of wealth in Washington. This aided him in financial operations which he shortly undertook.

He secured for a syndicate possession of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. This was his first venture. Later he became the best known of the operators in Western railroad stocks, known as "Villard securities."

Beginning with practically nothing, in the course of a year he made about $3,500,000 in railroad corporations. He organized a famous "blind pool," in which Charles Woerishoffer, George W. Pullman, and Broker Endicott became interested. With others they subscribed to a fund of $8,000,000, and placed the money with Villard, who began quietly buying up Northern Pacific. On his representation those in the deal put up $12,000,000 more, and in 1881 he was elected president of the road.

The crash came in 1884. It was discovered there was a deficit of $20,000,000 in the assets of the company. The Villard stocks went to pieces. It was said Mr. Villard had lost his entire fortune with the exception of securities worth $200,000 which he took to Germany, remaining three years. There he secured backing and again purchased the Northern Pacific, which stock immediately boomed. In the Wall Street panic of 1890, Northern Pacific went to the wall and Villard again lost his fortune. He succeeded once more in rehabilitating the securities. He died a very wealthy man.

Among other interests, Villard was President of the Edison General Electric Company. He was in former days a formidable rival of Jay Gould and Collis P. Huntington. He was a member of the Union League, Downtown, Law, and other clubs in New York.

HOTEL DISASTER IN MISSOURI.

Five Persons Known to Have Been Burned to Death.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Nov. 12.—The Gifford House, a three-story frame structure, burned down this morning.

Five persons are known to be dead, two fatally injured and a dozen or more less seriously hurt.

Eight or ten bodies are supposed to be in the ruins.

Southern Methodist Conference.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Next Wednesday morning the 118th annual session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will convene in Cumberland Street Church, this city. The conference is composed of 277 ministers and a large number of laymen, and its sessions will be attended by a great number of people of this section, where Methodism is very strong. Bishop W. W. Duncan will preside over the body. At this session of the conference the Rev. John Hannon, one of the ablest ministers in Southern Methodism, will resume his membership in it, after affiliating with the California conference for several years.

Clear and perfect flooring, $2 per 100 ft. for the finest house, by F. Libbey & Co.

YERKES ADMITS DEFEAT.

Kentucky Republicans Give Up the Gubernatorial Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Republican State headquarters were closed this morning and as far as the State campaign committee is concerned, the fight is over.

It was decided today that no contest for Governor would be filed by the Republicans against Beckham, but that four Republican candidates for Congress who are defeated on the face of the returns should file contests and demand that Congress investigate the election in Kentucky.

The Republican committee gives as its reasons for not contesting the gubernatorial election the fact that if a contest should be filed by the Republicans the Democrats would retaliate by contesting the election of Judge O'Rear as appellate judge and the Goebel State court would count him out.

The election of O'Rear is regarded by Republicans as of more importance than even the election of Yerkes as Governor.

With O'Rear on the bench, the Republicans will have a majority of the Court of Appeals which is important in view of the political cases that are appealed to that body.

The official count is still on, several counties not having reported. On the face of the returns, Beckham will have about 2,800 plurality.

In nine counties 3,103 ballots cast for Yerkes were rejected by the Goebel counting boards on technical grounds. If these ballots were counted, it is claimed that Yerkes would have a plurality.

MAY SUCCEED MR. GAGE.

Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, Mentioned for the Treasury Portfolio.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A despatch to the "Commercial Advertiser" from Cleveland says that Myron T. Herrick, of that city, is mentioned as the probable successor of Secretary Gage, should the latter retire from the Cabinet March 4, as is reported to be his intention.

Mr. Herrick is President of the Society for Savings, one of the largest banking institutions in Ohio. He is at the head of extensive coal and railroad interests. Politically he is one of the President's oldest friends. When Mr. McKinley ran for Governor of Ohio and afterward when he became a Presidential possibility, Mr. Herrick was as close to him and as active in his behalf as was Hanna. This year he is one of the electors-at-large from Ohio and a member of the National Republican Committee and Advisory Committee. He had charge of the Republican local campaign.

PLANS OF RICHARD CROKER.

The Tammany Leader Likely to Sail for Europe Saturday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Richard Croker is silent on his plans for a trip to Europe, but friends close to him say he may sail on Saturday next. It was his intention to start last Saturday, but the death of his sister, Mrs. Warren, delayed his departure. The Tammany chief is arranging his affairs on this side of the water for a prolonged stay on the other side. It is likely that he will not return until next fall, in time to conduct the mayoralty campaign.

Mr. Croker says he is tired out, and is going away for a long rest. His friends have noticed that he has become irritable since the close of the campaign, and at the Democratic Club he has been accessible to but few of the members.

His friends admit that he is much disappointed at the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan. He is said to have been a heavy loser on the result, estimates of the amount varying from $15,000 to $35,000. He was much annoyed by a report from Boston that a man there claimed to have won $1,000 on McKinley from the Tammany leader, and was entertaining his friends on Mr. Croker's money. Mr. Croker said he never heard of the man before.

CLAIMS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Republicans Say Their Majority Is Likely to Be 22,000.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Republicans say that it is very likely that after the official figures have been tabulated their majority in this State will be found to be much greater than is shown on the face of the returns. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the figures will approach Chairman Dawson's old prediction that the State would give President McKinley a majority of 22,000.

Senator Elkins' re-election is assured. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. The fact detracts considerably from general interest in the coming session.

ROOSEVELT IN THE METROPOLIS

The Governor Refuses to Discuss the Ice Trust Charges.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Governor Roosevelt arrived in this city from Oyster Bay at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and by his secretary, William J. Youngs. The Governor said he would go to Albany this afternon on the 3:30 o'clock train

"I have a whole lot to do while in the city," said the Governor. "In the first place I am going to buy a suit of clothes and then I have engagements with my publishers and with several other persons. No, not a word about Van Wyck or about Ice Trust charges until I get to Albany."

BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING.

Mrs. Corbett to Sell All Her Furniture at Auction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Mrs. James J. Corbett, wife of the pugilist, has ordered the entire contents of her apartment sold under the auctioneer's hammer.

The Corbett effects will be put up at Heyman & Co.'s by Floyd Grant, auctioneer. Friends of "Pompadour Jim" are expected to attend the sale. The furnishings are elaborate and much interest will centre about their disposal. There are no restrictions, and everything will go at any price.

BOY'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Because Sister Slapped Him Fred Mickler Courted Death.

Fred Mickler did not think life worth living because his sister had slapped him, and, therefore, he tried to kill himself by taking carbolic acid. Fred is fourteen years old and lives at 414 New York Avenue northwest. He made the attempt to swallow the poison about 7:30 o'clock this morning, but was speedily removed to the Homeopathic Hospital where the physicians found that none of the liquid had passed his lips. His mouth is not quite as pretty as it used to be.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Small lumber orders invited—quick delivery; we keep everything necessary for repairs. F. Libbey & Co.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES

An Increase of Over $30,000,000 Above Current Appropriations.

More Than Nine Million Dollars Asked for Construction and Machinery for New Vessels—Larger Clerical Force Requested for the Navy Department and Navy Yard.

An increase of more than $30,000,000 for the expenses of the naval establishment is provided for in the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. The estimates just submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress call for appropriations aggregating $87,172,030, an increase of estimates over appropriations for the current year of $31,183,531. The new items in the estimates aggregate $9,241,837. The largest single item of increase of estimates over appropriations is $9,032,215, credited to the cost of construction and machinery for new vessels. This year the amount available for this purpose is $12,740,699, and the estimates call for $21,772,917 for the next fiscal year.

Other large items of increase are the following: Pay of the Navy, $15,125,684, increase $2,314,787; Bureau of Equipment, $4,464,802, increase $1,020,750; public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, $12,302,540, increase $8,735,760; public works at the Naval Academy $3,000,000, increase $2,650,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $4,843,849, increase $2,112,617; Bureau of Construction, $8,070,824, increase $1,840,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $3,772,900, in crease $1,148,600.

The estimate under the various heads are as follows:

Pay of the Navy, $15,125,684; pay, miscellaneous, $600,000; contingent Navy, $10,000; emergency fund, $500,000; Bureau of Navigation, $701,725; public works—Bureau of Navigation, $116,420; Naval Academy, $219,575.45; Bureau of Ordnance, $2,601,455.75; public works—Bureau of Ordnance, $856,400; Bureau of Equipment, $4,464,802.52; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $662,017.24; public words, yards and docks, $12,302,540; public works, Naval Academy, $3,000,000; public works, Naval Observatory, $28,000; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, $205,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $4,843,849.28; Bureau of Construction and Repair, $8,070,824.25; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $3,772,900; Marine Corps, $2,918,520.27; increase of the Navy—Construction and machinery, $21,772,917; armor and armament, $4,000,000; equipment, $400,000.

Three additional clerks are appointed at the local Navy Yard and the salaries of the telegraph operator and copyist are increased from $900 to $1,000. The sum of $199,849 is estimated for machinery and tools for the local Navy Yard, and $19,600 for new buildings at Indian Head. The estimates for extensions and improvements at the local yard amount to $681,240, as follows:

Extension of store No. 1, $18,000; paving, $50,000; underground conduit system, $22,000; fireproof floors for pattern shop, $15,000; boiler house for heating plant, $14,500; skylight for north gun shop, $3,262.32; storehouse for combustible material, $4,000; coal shed and coal-handling appliances, $40,000; fire-protection system, $40,000; tool shop, $36,300; gunners' workshop, $80,800; extension of forge shop and new roof, $32,300; completing shop and office building for construction and repair, $30,000; yards and docks building, $80,000; purchase of land, $133,700; electric light plant (increase), $20,000; miscellaneous shop for ordnance, $86,300; seamen gunners' shop, $40,000; alterations and new roof, ordnance boiler house, $42,600; fireproof storage for fuses, acids, paints, etc., $9,000; physical and chemical laboratory and office, $99,320; extension and remodeling of forge shop, $73,310.

The estimates for salaries of the employes of the Navy Department is $570,618, as follows:

Secretary's Office, $47,900; library of the Navy Department, $4,720; office Naval War Records, $38,690; Office of the Judge Advocate General, $14,860; Bureau of Navigation, $49,900; Office Naval Intelligence, $9,660; Bureau of Equipment, $14,240; Hydrographic Office, $148,958; Naval Observatory, $55,620; Nautical Almanac, $22,900; Bureau of Steam Engineering, $12,540; Bureau of Construction and Repair, $16,180; Bureau of Ordnance, $11,780; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $60,080; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, $10,620; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $11,960; contingent expenses Navy Department, $12,000.

THE ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

Secretary Long Settles the Controversy With Manufacturers.

Secretary Long's return to Washington has been followed promptly by a settlement of the armor-plate controversy which has retarded the construction of a number of battleships and armored cruisers.

Some minor details of the agreement between the Navy Department and the armor makers are to be arranged today, and the formal contract will probably be signed tomorrow. The terms of the settlement are withheld, but it is admitted that the armor manufacturers have made a substantial reduction in the prices they asked for armor plate treated by the Krupp hardening process. The naval authorities express much satisfaction over the terms of the agreement.

FILLING ARMY VACANCIES.

Appointments Made by the President in Various Branches.

The President today made the following appointments in the Regular Army:

Capt. Henry P. McCain, to be major and assistant adjutant general.

Capt. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major and assistant adjutant general.

Capt. John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery, is appointed by the President to be major and inspector general.

First Lieut. William H. Hart, Seventh Cavalry, is appointed captain and commissary of subsistence.

The vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department were caused by the promotion of General MacArthur to be Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and the retirement of Col. William Volkmar.

The vacancy in the Inspector General's Department was caused by the death of General Lawton, and the vacancy filled in the Commissary Department by the death of Major Peterson.

The appointments in the Inspector General's and Adjutant General's Departments were made upon the result of competitive examinations from among all of the candidate in the Regular Army.

Carpenters' lists bid very low at Friendly Corner; laths only $2.75 at 6th and N. Y. ave.