



MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1890.

THERE is little or no doubt of the fact that the moneyed men of the country, with few exceptions, whether they live in the North or South, East or West, are in favor of Mr. McKinley...

MR. HANNA'S own party say he is a great handicap to them and that his speeches do them more harm than good. Such certainly has been the case with the one in which he said there were no trusts...

THOUGH Senators Hoar and Lodge endorse all that other members of their party now say about the "rebels" and "traitors" of the South, if they were familiar with the history of their own State they would know that hardly had the Revolutionary war closed...

SOME English and German newspapers say the action of the United States in their announced intention of withdrawing their army from China, will have a serious effect upon the condition there...

THE CONDUCT of the allied army in China must be pretty bad indeed, when even an American missionary complains of the needless destruction of the most costly and artistic temples there...

THE WHITE man who says he is opposed to high tariffs, trusts, unnecessary wars and negro federal office holders in the South, but will vote for all these injurious measures because Mr. Bryan is in favor of the currency that existed in this country from the organization of the government until 1873, wouldn't be in the best of spirits if he knew what is said of him by his acquaintances, and so wise man, especially in the South, with any such intention, would allow it to be known.

THE N. Y. Evening Post says that on its Philippine policy alone, Mr. McKinley's administration couldn't fall to be disastrous. But its trusts, its high tariff, its colonial and its negro policy are each and all just as impolitic and as injurious as that in respect of the Philippines, and if the latter alone ought to make it disastrous, for a stronger reason all the others combined should do so.

MRS. LEASE, the famous Western populist speaker, has now declared for McKinley, and denounces the democrats as "copperheads," who should be treated as snakes. Those who know Mrs. Lease think she is like Miss Jewett of Boston, wrong in the upper circle of her cerebrum, and when women are that way, they never get right.

THE DEMOCRATS of Kentucky don't like men who desert them, or are lukewarm, when they are in straits, and so those of Congressman Berry's district have turned him down and nominated a tried and true democrat in his stead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, September 24.

That Congressman Bailey of Texas believes Mr. Bryan will be elected is proved by the fact that he has made a bet of fifteen thousand dollars to that effect.

For the sake of the reputation of the navy, Secretary Long, upon the recommendation of General Wood, has, it is reported, ordered the destruction of the wreck of the ill-fated U. S. ship Maine in Havana harbor. The wreck could be raised entire with comparatively little cost, but the fear is that if that were done, it would be found that she was blown up from the inside, and that somebody aboard of her, and not the Spaniards, can be blamed for her loss...

Politics say that Mr. Hanna's recent interview shows that he is rattled, and his present trip to New York to raise more money for his campaign fund, proves that the prospects of his party are anything else than favorable. They also say that his statement to the effect that Mr. Bryan has promised offices to men all over the country and offered Mr. Croker two Cabinet positions is so patently absurd and so easy of satisfactory contradiction as to require no further notice, and that his low and unwarranted personal abuse of the President, suggests a great deal of political cant, and that a vacant and reasonable man (that a vacant and reasonable man would do that) would do that.

The United States will withdraw their army leaving only a legation guard in Pekin, which not being under the command of Count von Waldersee, they will not be drawn into any foreign complications. The action of the government, however, in increasing its naval strength in Chinese waters by the addition of six vessels, is of great importance. Germany, it is said at the State department, is not sorry to see the United States retire from China. Waldersee is now on the scene and has 30,000 German troops under his direct command. By proposing the impossible condition of the punishment of the anti-foreign agitators before any negotiations were held, thus putting China and renewing hostilities, Germany was aware that the United States would be forced to make an immediate decision as to the disposition of the troops.

A Michiganian now here says the democrats have an excellent chance of carrying his State in November, and that there will certainly gain three Congressmen there. From New York it is learned that the old Blaine republicans are thoroughly organized and actively at work in the Bryan interest; that Mr. Schurz has a large independent following in the same cause, and that if strenuous work and unstinted money can carry the State, it will go for Mr. Bryan, and that well-informed democrats there are so certain that they will say nothing can happen in the State that will result in a change of heads here, that both Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Hill are working with might and main for the success of the ticket, and it is said such a team cannot well be defeated. It is also said that Mr. Hanna's acknowledgment that his party is in bad shape in Chicago, strengthens the report that Illinois also is lost to the republicans.

A dispatch from San Francisco received at the War Department today announces the arrival there of a ship from Manila with eight insane and fifty seven ill American soldiers on board. At the War Department here it is said that yellow fever is prevailing extensively at Havana. Stocks as well as wheat, corn and cotton were quoted as dull and weak at the brokers' offices here today.

THE COST OF MILITARISM. Prior to March 2, 1890, the regular army consisted of about 25,000 men. The soldiers recruited for the Cuban war were volunteers, and they were mustered out as provided in the act of Congress of April 22, 1898. By the act of March 2, 1899, the regular army was increased to 65,000 and a volunteer army of 35,000 men was authorized for service in the Philippines with the following proviso: That such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefore and not later than July 1, 1901. Hence, unless there is affirmative legislation by Congress at its session beginning in December to maintain the increase in the army in whole or in part it will, on the first day of July next, be reduced to 25,000 men. There was appropriated for the army for the present fiscal year \$114,000,000. When the army consisted of 25,000 men it required only \$26,000,000 a year to support it. If Mr. McKinley is re-elected Congress will rightly construe this fact into a demand by the American people for a large standing army, and the increase to 100,000 men will be authorized and made permanent. If Mr. Bryan is elected Congress will conclude that the people are opposed to a large army, and no legislation increasing it will be passed, and on July 1, 1901, the regular army will resume its former proportions and the expenses of maintaining it will drop down to the old estimates, a saving of at least \$88,000,000 a year being effected.

BRUTAL MURDER.—Gov. McSwain, of South Carolina, has received the report of a crime near Yemassee, Beaufort county, in which a man and two women were the victims. The Governor is asked to take action to have the desperado captured, as the county officers seem afraid to attempt his arrest. Joe Small, a negro, waylaid Adam Giles near his home and shot him down from a bush. Giles fell to the ground wounded. Small stood over his victim, who begged for his life. Eileen, a young daughter of Giles, ran out to her father and begged for him, but Small blew out the man's brains and then shot the girl through the body. The murderer then went into Giles's house, where Mrs. Giles was. His ammunition was exhausted, but with a jack-knife he cut and stabbed her in a dozen places. She was dying when the Governor's informant sent his message. Small got additional arms and swaggered about the neighborhood, where the population is composed chiefly of negroes, and defied arrest. The Sheriff of Beaufort, a negro, was telegraphed for, but no effort to arrest the murderer has been made.

The fifteenth annual convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States will be held in Richmond October 10th-14th, inclusive. —Egbert, Mills & Co., stock brokers of New York failed today. The failure was announced in the Stock Exchange this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Joseph Wheeler declines to be a candidate against Senator Pettus for United States Senator from Alabama.

Congressman Bailey, of Texas, has made a bet of \$15,000 that Bryan will be elected. He places that amount against a trotting stud.

According to report Congress will be asked to give the Navy Department authority to contract for at least 12 small gunboats for Philippine service.

There are now nearly one hundred cases of yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba. Capt. George S. Carterwright, Twenty-fourth Infantry, died there, twenty.

Fusion of the democrats and populists of Montana has been effected on a satisfactory basis and all candidates nominated. Jas. K. Toole, democrat, for governor, was placed at the head of the ticket.

President McKinley will remain in Canton, Ohio, until after the election, excepting for a few trips he might make to Washington on public business. He has decided not to make any speeches during the campaign.

James J. Corbett is a passenger on the Campana, returning to New York. He says he will see certain New York newspapers for libel in stating that he eloped with Marguerite Cornille. He will try and effect a reconciliation with his wife.

The insurgents are active throughout the Philippine Islands, and American troops everywhere are taking precautionary measures. Senor Buencamino has received an answer from Aguinaldo, who rejected the peace proposals and declined to compromise.

Sixty thousand iron and steel workers will resume work at Cincinnati, Ohio, today, after three months' idleness. This is the result of the signing of the yearly wage scale, which was done on Saturday by the conference committees of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers.

A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria announcing that the burghers who voluntarily surrender will not be sent out of the country, but will be detained in camps at Bloemfontein or Pretoria. In case of their having stock, selected representatives will be allowed to take charge of the cattle. The total number in which the herds will be kept will be designated by the commanding officers of the districts.

David B. Hill is to be the principal speaker and Controller Bird S. Coler the chairman of the big democratic mass meeting which is to open the campaign in Kings county, N. Y., on the evening of October 1. This is the outcome of the work of Hugh McLaughlin, who has been anxious to heal the wounds of the big faction fight before and in the State convention. He believes the appearance of Coler and Hill on the platform in the Greater New York as champions of the Croker State ticket will have a good effect.

Lord Salisbury, in an electoral manifesto, appeals for a large majority for the government, on the ground that the submission of the Boers cannot be secured and a durable colonial policy attained unless the government has overwhelming parliamentary support. The Earl of Rosebery, in criticizing the Salisbury government, declares that its conduct of the South African war has "exposed England to humiliations unparalleled in British history since the war with America." It is reported in London that a number of changes in the British Cabinet are contemplated. Mr. Goschen will retire from the Admiralty. Chamberlain may become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

Admiral Remy, in a report upon the attack of the Russians, Germans and Austrians upon the Pei Tang forts, says that the Europeans took the forts Friday. Twenty-five Russians were blown up by a mine. The Chinese, to the chagrin of the attacking force, escaped, leaving only four dead behind. The loss of the foreign forces was 900 men, mostly by the explosion of mines.

Field Marshal von Waldersee reviewed five thousand of the foreign troops at Shanghai. Reports are published in Berlin that Count von Waldersee will occupy the Imperial Palace in Pekin, and thereby prove to the Chinese that the allied forces are masters of the situation.

English opinion is not favorable to President McKinley's independent policy in China. The English newspapers, however, intimate that the European concert will soon be broken. Washington has ordered a number of additional warships to the Asiatic station, including the Kentucky and the Vicksburg, it being the apparent purpose of the government to see that the open door in China is maintained.

The foreign representatives in Washington promptly expressed their respective governments Secretary Long's order for an increase in the American fleet in Eastern waters. The independent action in China outlined by the United States government in its replies to Germany and Russia may cause a change in the attitude of these powers.

That the Empress Dowager is not favorable to any punishment of the Boxers is shown in an edict just issued, which deals leniently with the Boxer movement. The Chinese declare that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager will not return to the Imperial Palace in Pekin, as they hold that it has been desecrated.

Mr. Rockhill special commissioner of the United States, has conferred with Minister Conger at Pekin concerning the peace negotiations. The English and German newspapers express disappointment over the indecisive action of the United States in China.

The Germans in China are discussing an expedition to Pao Ting Fu after the arrival of their main force.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES.—General Gobin, of the military forces of Pennsylvania, has arranged a plan of action for the protection of the miners who go to work today. The superintendents of the collieries about Shenandoah said they would start up, and it is feared that rioting will follow.

The miners about Scranton are trying to induce the switchmen not to handle non-union coal. The officials of the Switchmen's Union are considering the request.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, will speak in Richmond October 2, and at Danville the next day.

Mr. Thomas Fauntleroy's handsome residence, near Lynch's, in Campbell county, was entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is about \$12,000.

A vicious bulldog rushed into a public school in Norfolk on Saturday, snarling and snapping a panic among the children ensued, and during the excitement five boys were bitten.

Mr. Charles Norvell, who for many years was a well-known resident of Lynchburg, died at an early hour Friday morning at his home in Evinston, after a brief illness, aged sixty-five years.

Maj. M. A. Sale, a professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, died at Blacksburg Friday morning of appendicitis. Death came suddenly. Maj. Sale having been on the streets the evening previous. He was not yet twenty-five years old.

The Virginia State Firemen's Association will meet in Richmond in annual convention next Wednesday, and will remain in session for three days. About forty companies, with a membership of 1,250, are expected. Many of them will take their apparatus, which will be a conspicuous feature of the parade on Thursday, and ten of them will take their own bands. A number of contests have been arranged.

REPLY TO GERMANY.

The State Department has made public the text of the notes addressed by it to the governments of Germany, Russia and China in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States towards various phases of the Chinese problem. The forecasts of these notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for, although no reference is made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the statement issued by the Navy Department bears out the prediction that the government has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to a withdrawal.

The announcement that the department intend immediately to begin through Mr. Conger conferences with China and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly marking the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotiations, will have the effect to force the other powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter.

The German proposal of September 18 in regard to the delivery of the responsible authors of the recent crimes in Pekin, says that the government of the Emperor considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese government a surrender of such persons as are determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great; a wholesale execution would be averse to the civilized conscience. But the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished.

The German government urges that indifference toward the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference towards a repetition of the crime.

In declining to concur in this policy the reply of the United States says that while it is its purpose to hold to the utmost accountability the responsible authors of any wrong done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, "it is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effectively by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this and thus rehabilitate herself before the world."

It is further stated that "it is the purpose of this government at the earliest practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and, in the meantime, to authorize its minister in Pekin to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese government, with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the Imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the powers, shall be assured."

The Chinese note is simply a cablegram from Prince Ching, dated at Pekin on Sept. 8, and received at the State department on Sept. 17, announcing that he and Earl Li Hung Chang have been appointed to negotiate peace, and requesting that minister Conger be allowed to open negotiations.

The reply of the United States states that "the government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the imperial Chinese government and to the resumption of its authority at Pekin and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China. To these ends the United States minister in Pekin will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor."

The Russian memorandum of September 17 is as follows: "Has the federal government the intention to transfer the residence of the legation from Pekin to Tientsin? This step has been recognized as practical and appropriate to the end, even by the powers which find it necessary to leave troops at Pekin."

Are the full powers of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang recognized as sufficient by the federal government? Is the federal government prepared to charge its representatives to enter without delay upon the preliminary negotiations with the plenipotentiaries of the emperor of China?

To the first question the United States answers: The government of the United States has not any present intention to withdraw its legation from Pekin.

To the second and third questions the answer given is the same as that given to Prince Ching.

The battleship Kentucky, which has been ordered to the China station, arrived today at the Brooklyn navy yard where she will fit out for the long journey to eastern waters.

To prevent consumption quickly cure throat and lung troubles with One Minute Cough Cure.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Strike. Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 24.—Three companies of the 8th regiment marched in to McAdoo from Shenandoah at 5 o'clock this morning. The presence of soldiers caused a bitter feeling and the strikers were more than ever determined to extend the coal strike. They say the militia was called in to overawe the miners and that they will refuse to be troubled. There was no violence nor trouble in the vicinity of Hazleton this morning. All the mines south of this city were closed up. The collieries on the north side were opened with a few less men than they had last week. Notice has been given by the Hazleton retail association that they will give no credit to customers after tomorrow on account of difficulty of making collections during the strike.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 24.—The beginning of the second week of the strike finds the condition in this vicinity practically the same as it was a week ago today when the miners laid down their tools. Fuel is scarce in this city and thousands of orders are on the books which the coal dealers refuse to fill. The effects of the strike is beginning to be seriously felt by all branches of business and the manufacturers are approaching the point where they must close their works for lack of fuel. The few washeries that still continue to work are the only thorns in the path of the union miners. The switchmen are holding daily conferences as to whether they shall longer continue to handle the cars coming to or leaving the washeries.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 24.—The strike situation this morning shows no change in the Wyoming region. The crisis, it is believed, will be reached this week, and will decide whether the strikers or operators will win. The Moccasin colliery, the only one in this region to be operated last week, resumed operations this morning practically full handed. The men seem to have no grievances, and the strike leaders have about given up the hope of getting the men out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24.—The Lykens miners did not return to work this morning. The collieries are still closed. All the Williamstown men are at work. Pittston, Pa., Sept. 24.—Perfect quietude reigns this morning in Pittston and there is no sign of any disorder. No disturbances have been reported and the police do not believe there will be any. No attempt was made to operate the collieries.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Because of the strike in the anthracite region, and the consequent scarcity of coal, many Haverstraw brick yards shut down today, throwing hundreds of men out of work. The brick business all along the Hudson river will be affected if the strike continues.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 24.—Before daylight troops were on the move. Every colliery in this vicinity was visited by the troops. The Governor's Troop was also out scouting around. The troops' movements were for the moral effect. No attempt was made to force the miners to go to work this morning. Everything is absolutely quiet. Every colliery between Mahanoy City and Ashland representing about 15,000 men employees is closed. Many soldiers were drunk and boisterous Saturday night and the little squabbles which occurred on the streets were caused by them. All the guard houses were filled by midnight. General Gobin was besieged all day Sunday by mine operators from all over the region, making requests for troops to guard collieries.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 24.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, is jubilant today over reports from the Schuylkill district which shows a complete tie up there. He expresses confidence that a like condition will prevail here before the week is out. The strikers now have a strong ally in Father Phillips who is encouraging the men to stand firm. To have all the men out, he says, is the best way to avoid trouble. The operators here are as firm as ever. A march to Panther Creek was planned for this morning by 200 McAdoo men, but the arrival of the troops changed the programme and no marching was indulged in. A troop of cavalry is now on the way to Hazleton. All is quiet.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 24.—The strike in the Mahanoy and Shenandoah Valleys is now in full blast. This morning not a colliery in Mahanoy City, Girardville, or the Shenandoah district is in operation. All are closed as tight as a drum. Twenty-five thousand in all are out. The companies expect a long fight and many outside hands and fire bosses have been laid off for an indefinite period. All was quiet in Shenandoah and Mahanoy City at noon today.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 24.—General Gobin was advised at 11:30 of a proposed raid on Preston No. 3 colliery at Girardville. Troops will be sent there. Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—General Superintendent Luther, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, reports to President Harris, at noon today, that the West Shenandoah collieries which were tied up since Friday last, resumed work this morning. There are now twenty-three of the Reading's collieries idle and sixteen in active operation.

His Attempt Frustrated. New York, Sept. 24.—Bernard McKenna tied a rope to the limb of a tree in the park surrounding the Museum of Natural History this morning, and then climbed up the tree and stuck his head through a noose of the rope. Just as he launched himself into mid air an elevated train passed by and the engineer saw McKenna's body jangling from the rope. He stopped his train and blew the whistle. The passengers looking out to inquire the cause, also saw the dangling body of the man, and their shrieks, mingled with the locomotive's whistle, attracted the attention of pedestrians on the street below. Several men ran to the park and saw McKenna down. He was unconscious but soon revived. He will recover. The would be suicide gives no reason for his act.

Largest Prehistoric Animals. Chicago, Sept. 24.—Elihu S. Riggs, assistant curator of the Field Columbian Museum, has returned home from his fossil-hunting trip in western Colorado, during which he found the fossil remains of the largest animal which ever lived on this earth, according to all scientific records. The scientific name of the animal is Brontosaurus excelsus and is commonly termed a dinosaur. The specimen of which Prof. Riggs found apart was, according to scientific calculation, about seventy-five feet long and twenty or twenty-one feet high. The next largest specimen of this creature ever discovered was estimated to be sixty-five feet long and eighteen feet in height. The portions of the skeleton

secured by the Riggs party were the two thigh bones, a number of vertebrae and seven or eight ribs. The thigh is six feet and ten inches in length and the ribs were nine feet long and eight inches broad. The dinosaurs were the largest animals of prehistoric times, existing when the region now covered by the Rocky Mountains was a waste of marsh and fresh-water lakes. The find of Prof. Riggs has aroused wide scientific interest.

The Reply to Germany's Proposal. Berlin, Sept. 24.—Announcement is felt in official quarters over the reply of the Washington government to Germany's proposal that the ring leaders of the Chinese outrages should be punished by the powers. It is the opinion in official circles that President McKinley's attitude has been influenced not only by the approaching election, but by the increased seriousness of the Philippine situation. The refusal of the United States to co-operate in a plan for the punishment of the Chinese, will not, it is believed here, disturb the concert of the powers, and the punishment of China will be executed whether the United States assists in it or not.

The Situation in South Africa. London Sept. 24.—Lord Roberts reports under date of yesterday as follows: "Erasmus' command with two guns and a pompom, attacked Elands River station yesterday. The garrison, numbering 200, repulsed the Boers who lost eleven men. During the fight Paget captured 2,500 cattle. Plummer's bushmen also engaged the commando, capturing 750 cattle and 1,600 sheep."

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 24.—The British are reported to have arrived at Komatiport, on the Portuguese frontier. They met no opposition, and crossed the railway bridge at Komatiport intact.

London, Sept. 24.—It is officially announced that the guards brigade occupied Komatiport, on the Portuguese frontier today, (Monday). The British captured a quantity of rolling stock.

Foreign News.

Paris, Sept. 24.—In honor of the mayor's banquet in Paris, the Minister of War has pardoned all military prisoners and it is probable that the Minister of Marine will take similar action in the case of naval prisoners.

Paris, Sept. 24.—A visitor to the exposition in the hospital yesterday shortly after eating at a restaurant in the Exposition grounds, the authorities are reticent concerning the matter but have instituted an investigation.

Oless, Sept. 24.—Word has reached here of the wreck of a Russian military train in the Trans-Beikal district of southern Siberia. Twelve men were killed and many injured.

Paris, Sept. 24.—An incoming train at the Mont Parraisse station today became uncontrollable and smashed down the buffers, crossed the platform and entered the waiting room, causing a panic. Seventeen persons were injured.

The Situation in China.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—The Official Messenger says that M. De Giers, the Russian Minister, and a portion of the Russian troops that have been guarding the Russian legation, have started for Tientsin. The remainder will follow when local conditions permit.

Pekin, Sept. 19 via Taku, Sept. 22.—William Woodville Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the United States, has already conferred with Mr. Conger, the United States Minister. But he has not yet met Prince Ching. It is understood that he will advise Washington to withdraw the American troops as speedily as would be safe.

Effects of the Strike.

New York, Sept. 24.—The anthracite situation in this city is becoming more critical hourly. The supply is almost exhausted and little or no coal is coming in. Consumers have settled down to the use of bituminous and the health authorities are simply winking at the violation and no complaints are heard. Bituminous has advanced in price from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton since a week ago, last Monday, and dealers are experiencing much difficulty in securing as much of it as their orders call for.

The Howard Trial.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 24.—The defense in the Howard trial finished today and Judge Cantel, instructed the jury. He said that if the jury believes from the evidence that the defendant was guilty or that with Yontsey, Powers and others he conspired to kill Goebel the prisoner was guilty of murder and subject to the death sentence or life imprisonment.

Democratic Conference.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—One of the most important conferences of democratic leaders since the campaign of 1900 opened, is being held here today. Early morning trains brought in, unheralded about a dozen of the prominent men of the party, including Mr. Bryan, who immediately went into conference with Chairman Jones, Mr. Campau, and ex-Governor Stone. Mr. Bryan refused to discuss the Hanna interview at the present time but stated that he would have something to say in answer to Hanna's outbreak in the near future.

Sham Naval Fight.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 24.—At two o'clock this afternoon the squadron composed of the Kearsarge (flagship), Indiana, Texas and Scorpion, which will comprise the enemy in the evolutions of the North Atlantic squadron, put to sea. Tonight the fleet will attack the home fleet, and run the forts. In the blockade scheduled for to-morrow night, the submarine boat Holland will be utilized for the first time in actual service but it is not likely that she will participate in tonight's work.

Must Wear Hats at Mass.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Father McGrath, rector of St. John's Church at Fliskill Landing, yesterday morning delivered a discourse in which he scored the young women members of his parish for appearing at mass without hats and gave notice that no shirt waist men would be allowed to attend services at his church at any time.

Ran Naked in the Streets. Boston, Mass., Sept. 24.—William Morris, a delirious patient at the Cambridge Hospital, escaped from there Saturday night and ran through Mt. Auburn street naked. The nurse, after discovering his absence, notified the police physician and a pursuit was immediately begun. A number of police ambulances, which had just delivered an accident case at the hospital, after a hot chase of about a quarter of a mile, found Morris hiding among some small trees at Elmwood. With some difficulty the patient was taken back and placed in bed.

Ravages of Yellow Fever.

Havana, Sept. 24.—The death of Major Cartwright from yellow fever and the illness from the disease of Colonel Burton, Inspector general, and Major St. John Greble, assistant adjutant general, Wood's staff, together with nine cases of fever reported today have caused general alarm and General Wood will probably order the removal of the headquarters of all departments to locations outside the city. Shorter hours of work will probably also be ordered.

Break in the Lockout.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Another big break in the Building Trades lockout is expected tonight when the journeymen steam fitters probably will decide their regular meeting to follow in the footsteps of the journeymen plumbers and to go to work for all matter steam fitters who pay the union scale and employ only union men, without reference to any agreement.

The Markers.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—Nov 79 7/8. Georgetown, Sept. 24.—Wheat 68 3/4.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS DEAD.

Arsenio Martinez Campos, the distinguished Spanish soldier and statesman, died at Zarauz, Spain, yesterday morning.

He had been suffering for some time with diabetes. On Friday his condition became suddenly worse and several physicians were summoned. The Queen Regent sent her own physician and later another. After a consultation the doctors pronounced the case hopeless, and recommended that the last rites of the Church be administered. Extreme unction was administered to him in the presence of his family, after which he became unconscious, remaining so until his death. The cause of his death is certified as uremia.

Arsenio Martinez Campos was one of Spain's greatest military heroes, and both in the army and civil life he had been closely identified with the affairs of the nation. He was born in 1834, the son of a brigadier general. He was a mainstay of the Bourbon dynasty, and from his hands the late Alfonso XII, father of the present ex-monarch, received his crown. He was several times minister of war, and exercised more authority over the Spanish army than any other man in Spain.

After rendering valuable services to Spain in many positions, in 1888 he was appointed captain general of Cuba. He left this post to go to the succession then arising. In September, 1895, he forwarded to Madrid a petition of home rule for the Canaries. He always favored meeting the Cuban half way. This did not meet with favor at home, and he was recalled in 1896, to be succeeded by the marquis General Weyer. After that he was governor of Madrid and chief counselor of the Queen Regent, and in 1898 was again appointed president of the senate.

SUMMER IS GONE.

According to the calendar summer began yesterday at 7:30 a.m., and that time marked the ending of a remarkable summer, in which temperature records were broken in July and August by hot spells which threatened to become unbearable. Evidence is now given that the extreme heat of the summer is over and at present light waves are comfortable accessories to those who go out in the evening. The day was christened by a brisk shower, which fell in the morning, but the sun broke through the clouds later in the day.

The first day of autumn is marked by the sun entering Libra, or the point at which the ecliptic or great circle which the sun appears to describe in the heavens in the course of the year crosses the earth's equator. The point of intersection is termed the equinoctial point, or the equinox, because of the period the earth as it revolves on its axis has exactly one half of its surface illuminated by the sun's rays. The other half remains in darkness, producing the phenomenon of equal day and night all over the world.

Yesterday the sun rose at 4 minutes of 6 and set at 2 minutes after 6. The equality of day and night will continue with only a few minutes' variation each day for several days, and then, as the sun is now passing from north to south, the days in the northern hemisphere will gradually shorten from the 22d of the equinox until, on December 22d, winter solstice begins. From that period the days gradually lengthen until the spring or vernal equinox is reached in March, when day and night are again equal. The sun then crosses the equator from south to north and the days begin to lengthen up to June 21, when the summer solstice begins.

Both the autumnal and vernal equinoxes are marked by storms, which prevail at these seasons, and are supposed to arise from the tidal action of the sun and moon upon the atmosphere, an action which at the time of the equinoxes is exerted with greater force than at any other period of the year.

Morris C. Curtis, a butcher, at a wealthy, was stabbed to death at an open air dance at Berea, Ohio, Saturday night by an unknown black man. The Jersey is believed to know something about the mysterious murder and is held as a witness.

Captain Liddle, of the British steamship King Bledny, which arrived in New York yesterday, brought a tale of the discovery of a submarine volcano on the northeast edge of the Campbell bank, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico.