The Times.

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REDUCE THE ACREAGE.

ADVICE TO THE COTTON GROWERS OF THE SOUTH.

Prediction that the Present Low Prices will Soon be Advanced—Iniquitous Reports by Fakirs.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 21.—Commissioner Lane, of Alabama, has issued his address to the cotton growers of the South, which was authorized by the late meeting of cotton growers, held in Montgomery. He says:

This convention was called by myself for the purpose of considering and devising means through which Southern cotton growers might protect themselves from the many unfair devices used to depress the values of our chief staple, the most prominent one being fictitious reports fabricated in the main cotton markets, sent out by cotton exchanges, and emanating from the minds of men who make a precarious living as the bears on the cotton market.

He then quotes largely from printed estimates sent out by interested parties, as to the size of the present crop, and shows by figures that it will not amount to anything like what is claimed.

THE BENEFITS OF CONFERENCE.

He shows by the following statement the benefits to be derived from the producers coming together and acting in harmony. Consequent upon the enormous crop produced in the season of 1891-'92, a cotton convention was held in Memphis, under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Growers' Association, and its results, as was the result of the recent convention at Montgomery, eminently satisfactory to all engaged in it. The express purpose of this meeting was to take action towards the reduction of the cotton acreage. How well it succeeded in its effort history of cotton crops will show. A decrease in acreage followed the ensuing seasons of '92 and '93, of 3,456,439 acres—an acreage that is larger than is planted in any one State, with the exception of Texas.

Pursuant to the Memphis Cotton Convention, cotton advanced seventeen points in three days. Pursuant to the Montgomery meeting cotton values advanced twenty-seven points. Whether these two occurrences were co-incidental or whether they were caused directly or indirectly by these farmers in convention assembled, is for the country to judge, but to my mind it is a practical demonstration of a fact that the vibrations of the cotton market are as sensitive and responsive to the touch of a convention of farmers as they are to machinations of metropolitan fakirs.

TO DECREASE THE ACREAGE.

The dominating questions confronting the farmers—first, is to refute the iniquitous reports being sent out by unscrupulous persons and bearing down of present prices, and, secondly, to co-operate in an endeavor to again decrease the acreage by planting the same in and producing more "home consumption" crops.

Over-production encourages and fosters manipulation, and it should be the effort of every patriotic citizen of the South to enlist all the instrumentalities available to resist this current that is insidiously, day by day, drifting us into the vortex of poverty and destitution, and I respectfully solicit the help of the press and the kind co-operation of all those interested in the material welfare of the South for their assistance in the accomplishment of this "consumation so devoutly to be wished."

That the present low prices of cotton are abnormal is plain to all thinking men, and certainly so if the well-accepted rule of political economists applies—"The cost of the production of an article is a fair standard of its value."

There is a less visible supply on hand than for years. Mills have less on hand, people have less clothes on account of the enforced economy of hard times.

HIGHER PRICES PREDICTED.

The total visible supply of cotton in the world is 222,295 bales less than in 1893, and 605,441 less than in 1892. The currency and tariff questions are virtually settled, and all the indications at present point to a speedy return of general prosperity, and cotton prices must naturally rule higher.

We are of the opinion that, after all, this matter can only be accomplished by independent individual action, stimulated by intelligent argument, and I shall undertake to prove that, to a great extent, it is the overproduction of cotton in excess of its consumption that is causing the falling off in values, until it has reached a point which makes it less than can possibly be produced by the southern planters.

He concluded his address by saying:

"The convention at Montgomery adjourned to meet at Jackson, Miss., on the second Wednesday in January, 1895, when and where we will endeavor to go into a permanent organization under the name of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association.

"The various Governors of the southern States will be required to appoint four delegates from each congressional district and three from the State at large. The commissioners of agriculture were elected vice-presidents for their respective States. I urge upon all farmers and others interested in this movement to attend the meeting at Jackson, as it is a question of the gravest importance to the common country."

COMMODORE MAYO'S BRIDE.

Her Troubles Said to Have Caused Her Father's Death.

WATERBURY, CONN., Nov. 21.—The remains of Orville H. Stevens arrived here Monday evening from Wernersville, Pa., where he died Saturday afternoon. Mr. Stevens was one of the most prominent citizens of Western Connecticut, and his sudden death, in connection with his deep family trouble, has caused a severe shock to the community.

About the middle of September Mr. Stevens went with his family to Mount Kineo, Me., in search of rest. After his return, in October, he was unable to attend to business. On October 25th he went to Wernersville in the hope of restoration, but grew more and more feeble until his death. He held at various times in the last twenty years every office in the town and city governments, except that of Mayor, and he was once defeated for that office. He had been a prominent manufacturer, and was president and treasurer of the Blake & Johnson Company, machine builders, at his death. No man in the community held a higher position in public estimation. When, therefore, the family skeleton was exposed, and his daughter, himself and her affairs became subjects of publicity and general discussion, it is not surprising in a man of his advanced years that the trouble was more than he could bear, and that in the worry and care his health became gradually poorer and poorer until he had to give up business cares entirely a few weeks ago.

Commodore W. K. Mayo, the veteran retired officer of the United States navy, who lives in Washington, while on a visit to Waterbury about three years ago met Miss Jennie Stevens, the gifted daughter of Mr. Stevens. She was a beautiful, talented and cultured belle, and had graced the drawing room of more than one city. The attraction was mutual, although the age of the gallant beau was several times that of the lady whose society he sought so often, and in whose home he soon became a welcome and long-looked-for guest.

Society locally was much taken back, however, at the announcement of the engagement of the pair, yet willingly and joyfully obeyed the invitation to the wedding feast, which was given in a handsome new residence of the bride's parents. It was in every point the grandest affair ever known in the city, and the prominence of the groom brought society people and celebrities from all parts of the country. Everything pointed to the happiest of wedded life, and the groom and his youthful bride drove away, she laden with elegant jewels, gifts of his munificence.

Bliss was short, however, and the bride had been the mistress of the Commodore's establishment at the capital but a few days when her father was sent for, and brought her home.

There was trouble, as was to be expected, between the Stevenses and Commodore Mayo, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Stevens obtained the wardrobe and bridal gifts from the husband in Washington. For a few months the trouble died out, and the re-united Stevens family seemed to have found their former happiness. Then the skeleton again left the closet released by the Commodore this time. On February 21, 1894, he published in the New York papers a notice posting his wife, and saying that he should at no time pay any bills of her contracting. This was greatly resented by the Stevenses, and caused them to publish a statement of the case in the papers, the first and only time that any member of the family had consented to speak on the subject to an interviewer.

It was supposed that the advertisement might have been a preliminary step on the part of the Commodore in divorce proceedings, but, as far as known, the Commodore and the family of his wife, with Mrs. Mayo, have never had any communication. It is not authorized by the family to state that the worry and fret brought on by this trouble is in any way responsible for Mr. Stevens' collapse, but it is noted by those who know him closely that the collapse came shortly after.

PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

A Splendid Lecture Upon the Subject by W. L. Wilson in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 21.—Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, lectured upon "Some of the Problems that Confront Popular Government" here last night. The lecture was given under the auspices of Sadler's Bryant & Stratton Business College.

Mr. W. H. Sadler opened the evening programme by reading a letter from Governor Brown, stating with regret his inability to be present to introduce Mr. Wilson to the audience. Mr. Jonn K. Cowen gracefully performed this office, paying a high tribute to Mr. Wilson as a political leader, statesman and scholar.

Mr. Wilson read his lecture from manuscript, stating apologetically that he was a novice at that sort of thing, but would confine himself to his notes for fear he might forget himself and make a political speech. The burden of his discourse was the industrial revolution which modern conditions have wrought in this, as well as other governments, but the way especially in which this country has been affected, and the test to which present conditions would subject the rule of the people. Said he: "Popular government will tax statesmanship to its utmost. Macaulay predicted a repetition for America of the disasters of Rome, except in that, as he said, the Huns and vandals would come from within. We to-day discern no signs of the fulfillment of that prophecy. Industrial depression has at times brought local violence, but that has signified no general malady of the body politic. The first century of our country has prepared the way for the supreme triumph of free government by extending and fixing the country's limits, settling the question of domestic slavery and that of the relation of the States to the Federal Government. We all rejoice that slavery and secession have been finally settled on the basis of universal freedom and perpetual union.

"But the real trial of free government was not in civil war, but in the industrial revolution born of the growth of science and modern inventions, which have made radical changes in the structure of modern society. The corporation has taken charge of this wealth of result, and has become our chief carrier and manufacturer." Mr. Wilson then spoke of railroad consolidations and trusts, together with the growth of labor unions under new conditions and the mutual distrust of labor and capital. Coming to the remedies for existing evils, the lecturer said: "The paternal and bureaucratic ideas have no part in our system of Government. It is safer to do nothing than to act blindly. It is a matter of gratification that the scholastic courses of many colleges are now including politics and citizenship. William and Mary College, in the earliest days, recognized the value of the principle, and she furnished the first president of the Continental Congress, two Presidents of the United States, four signers of the Declaration of Independence, two justices of the Supreme Court, one of whom was John Marshall. But the college can train only the leaders. The common schools and the daily school of citizenship must train the masses. Popular education is an essential gateway to proper training in the true principles of freedom."

Mr. Wilson spoke over an hour, and at the close of his remarks held an informal reception. Later he and a number of other gentlemen took supper with Mr. John K. Cowen at the Maryland Club. Mr. Wilson, during his stay in Baltimore, has been the guest of Postmaster S. Davies Warfield.

Those who sat down to supper at the Maryland Club with Mr. Wilson, as guests of Mr. Cowen, were Hon. Harry Welles Rusk, Postmaster S. Davies Warfield, Mayor F. C. Latrobe, Gen. J. McKenny White, Messrs. William H. Sadler, E. J. D. Cross, J. Southgate Lemmon, Col. Robert Ober, Col. Lloyd L. Jackson, J. Livingston Minis, W. Irvine Cross and John B. McDonald. The affair was entirely informal, and there was no speechmaking.

LAWYERS AND BARKEEPERS.

The K. of L. Convention Decides Not to Admit Them to Membership.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 21.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, in session this afternoon, disposed of the vexatious question of admitting lawyers and wage earning barkeepers into the order. The question had been favorably reported by the committee, but was voted down. The vote was reconsidered and finally disposed of, only to come up in a division with a number of amendments attached. The admission of lawyers was then voted on and defeated. The question about the barkeepers met with the same fate.

The attendance at Convention Hall has decreased by five delegates, who were compelled to return to their homes. They were excused by Grand Master Workman Sovereign. There are a number of amendments to the constitution, which will come up for consideration within the next day or two. Both sessions to-day were tangled up over the report of the Committee on Law and some knotty problems will be met with before the convention adjourns, which will not be before Saturday.

Publishing Company Wrecked.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., Nov. 21.—The plant of the Caledonia Publishing Company was sold at auction yesterday at a receiver's sale for $5,500. The company published the St. Johnsbury Republican, besides doing job printing. The reckless management and forgeries of its manager, C. T. Walter, who is serving a five years' term in State prison, wrecked the concern, and Walter left as a legacy a debt of over $15,000. The sale will give the creditors about thirty cents on the dollar. The stockholders lose all they put in.

Amos Taken in Out of the Cold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Mayor Gilroy to-day appointed Congressman Amos J. Cummings subway commissioner, to succeed Theodore Moss, whose term has expired; Jacob Hess, subway commissioner, to succeed himself, and Henry S. Kearney to succeed Walter Storm, term expired. The term of the commissioners is three years; salary, $5,000 a year. The Mayor also appointed Joseph M. Deuel Police Justice, to succeed Solon B. Smith; term nine years; salary, $8,000 a year.

Captain Cooper's Reforms.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 21.—Captain Philip H. Cooper, the new superintendent of the Naval Academy, issued an order, which was read to the battalion of cadets last night, condemning hazing, and announcing that in the future executive clemency will not be exercised in behalf of those dismissed for this offence. Acting on the assumption that each student will tell the truth, the signing of conduct reports certifying to having told the truth, will be discontinued in the future.

An Editor Killed by a Train.

LA GRANGE, ILL., Nov. 21.—H. S. Harrison, of this village, editor of the Advance, of Chicago, was killed here to-night. Mr. Harrison came out from Chicago on an evening train, and getting off on the wrong side, was struck by the incoming fast mail train and torn to pieces.

Miss Stevenson's Case Hopeless.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21.—Miss Mary L. Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President, is no better to-day. Hope of her ultimate recovery has been about given up.

W. C. T. U. WANTS TO VOTE

AND THE HOME PROTECTION PARTY WILL BE THEIR CHOICE.

Anti-Breckinridge Women Applauded Indirectly and Foot-Ball Games Condemned in the Resolutions.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention was brought to a close to-night with a meeting in Music Hall under the auspices of the Federated Unions of this city. The convention has been the most successful in the history of the union, and the delegates are loud in their praise of the hospitality of Cleveland temperance women. Next year's convention will probably be held in Baltimore, although Kansas City is a formidable applicant. The decision rests with the executive committee.

Among the resolutions adopted were:

Resolved, That we look with alarm at the increasing desecration of the Sabbath and the demands of the liquor traffic for the open Sunday saloon, and call upon the executives of the law and others in authority, as well as moral and religious people, to unite in the enforcement of such laws as do exist, and to prevent further encroachments of this day of rest.

We resolve in favor of combined and persistent efforts for securing the enfranchisement of women.

Resolved, That the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union endorses with pride the heroic action of Kentucky women in their determined overthrow of impurity in high places and their demand for the annihilation of sex in moral standards.

We recommend that each State organ instruct its union to endeavor to secure, by law, the appointment of a committee of both men and women, who shall pass upon the character and tendency of all public spectacles.

We deprecate the social amusements of card playing, theatre going and promiscuous dancing.

We disapprove of such exercises or such games of foot-ball as require the presence of a physician, as being injurious to physical well being and brutalizing in their moral tendency.

We protest against the custom of intercollegiate athletics as demoralizing to the legitimate work of college life and calculated to encourage the spirit of gambling. While friendly to all institutions having for their object the restoration of the drunkard, we do not recognize in them a cure for the saloon evil. We do not encourage local unions to adopt this work as any solution of the temperance problem as long as the licensed saloon exists.

We declare that the employer and the employed should unitedly decide what is best for the enterprises which can succeed only by their united effort, but we strongly recommend that on these boards women should be represented.

Resolved, That in order to hasten the complete overthrow of the monster iniquity of the age—the liquor system—we rejoice in the near approach of the time when we shall be able to reinforce our prayers and moral support by our ballots, and hereby pledge them to the home protection party, by whatsoever name called.

We propose to stand by women, to defend their good name and seek the advancement of their interests.

A BASKET OF DYNAMITE

Found Near the Washington Court-House Building After the Riot.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 21.—A striking and important piece of evidence was presented to the Colonel Colt court of inquiry to-day. It was a basket containing forty sticks of dynamite that was found concealed near the court-house the morning after the rioting at Washington Courthouse.

The find was kept a secret until to-day. It confirms the report that the rioters, after the shooting, planned to blow up the court-house, troops and all. Colonel Colt was warned of this by telephone messages, and placing troops in the balconies of the building he ordered them to halt all persons attempting to approach the court-house that night, and to fire upon any who refused to stop. Several shots were fired at persistent skulkers, and then all the rioters disappeared. It now seems probable that this precaution prevented the angry mob from destroying the troops.

The court of inquiry heard evidence to this effect from Colonel Colt:

He was not at the door when the firing occurred. Later he received telephone messages to get his men out, as the house was to be blown up with dynamite. Colonel Colt laid stress on the fact that the orders to fire in case the doors were broken, or a stone thrown or a shot fired at the men, were given by himself. His reasons for keeping the men in the house after the negro had been taken there was to avoid the possibility of stones being thrown at the men, thus necessitating firing by them, and perhaps the killing of innocent persons. He also believed the withdrawal of troops to the house would result in less excitement outside.

In answer to a question relating to the statements that he was intoxicated, Colonel Colt testified that he had not entered a saloon during the day, but, on account of being cold in the evening, Surgeon Guerin prescribed not to exceed two tablespoonsful of stimulant, and that was all the liquor he saw or drank at Washington Courthouse. He did not see any of his men intoxicated, nor did he see liquor in possession of any of them.

When the order to load was given in the afternoon the crowd numbered nearly 2,000. They were threatening the lives of Sheriff Cook and himself. The men were given positive orders when they first went there not to enter saloons.

Colonel Colt said that he was not given assistance by the local police, and that the authority to load and fire was found in the discretion given to commanding officers in the regulations.

THE WARRING REDSKINS.

Lands in Indian Territory May be Taken Away from the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The anomalous condition of affairs now existing between the United States and the perturbed Indian Territory makes intensely interesting the report submitted to-day to the Secretary of the Interior by the commission sent to investigate matters concerning the five civilized tribes of Indians. If the recommendations of the commission are adopted, the Federal Government will recover possession of the great domain owned by these people and revoke the right given them to govern themselves. Charges that the tribal governments have perverted the trust conferred by the United States, and also shown their inability to care for their interests, are preferred by the commission, which concludes its report with these straightforward sentences:

"The United States put the title to a domain of countless wealth and unmeasured resources in these several tribes or nationalities, but it was a conveyance in trust for specific uses, clearly indicated in the treaties themselves, and for no other purpose. It was for the use and enjoyment in common of each and every citizen of his tribe, of each and every part of the territory thus tersely expressed in one of the treaties: 'To be held in common, so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole.' The tribes can make no other use of it. They have no power to grant it to any one or to grant to any one an exclusive use of any portion of it. These tribal governments have wholly perverted their high trust, and it is the plain duty of the United States to enforce the trust it has so created and receive for its original uses the domain and all the gains derived from the perversion of the trust, or discharge the trustees.

"The United States also grants to these tribes the power of self-government, not to conflict with the Constitution. They have demonstrated their inability to govern themselves, and no higher duty can rest upon the Government than to revoke it where it has so lamentably failed."

PLATT SCORED BY PARKHURST.

New Attack by the Famous Reformer Upon the Managers of the Republican Machine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—When the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was shown on yesterday the interview with Mr. Platt on the subject of the letter the Doctor had written in regard to the famous Republican manager, he expressed some interesting opinions on the difference between political "bosses" and political leaders, incidentally using some pretty strong language in regard to Mr. Platt and his peculiar methods.

"We have overthrown one enemy," said Dr. Parkhurst; "now there is another enemy just about as dangerous and just about as foreign to the genius of American institutions. Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt represent an order of persons that are commonly known in the community by the name of 'bosses.' It is not a very elegant term, but I do not know of any other that will take its place. And I think, at this juncture, the one truth that needs to be impressed upon the young American mind is that there is a very broad line of distinction between what is called a political leader and a political 'boss.'

"Such men as Mr. Platt say that they have as much right to their opinions as anybody else, and that they have as much right to ventilate their opinions as anybody else. Now, nobody is going to question that right. But there are two ways in this country of accomplishing, for instance, legislative results.

"One way is to instruct the general mind and conscience, and the other is to manipulate legislatures. The political leader aims to reproduce himself—his own judgments, his own view of things—in the minds of those that may be in any way under the influence of his leadership. Thus, the effect of the leader is to make individual citizens more significant and not less so. The 'boss,' on the other hand, aims not to quicken the intelligence of those whom he bosses, to enlarge their views or to stimulate their conscience. In fact, the less conscience they have and the narrower their views the more amenable such persons become to the 'bosses'' treatment. It is to the interest of the 'boss' that those whom he is going to deal with should have a minimum of conscience and a minimum of intelligence.

"The 'boss' proposes to be the intelligence in their stead. He proposes to work the wires and says the puppets shall do the jumping; and the fact that they are puppets makes them all the more responsive to the pull of the wires.

"That is Platt. This is Croker. That is what they stand for. They are not aiming to make the community wiser. They are aiming to secure the largest possible number of possible tools for the accomplishment of their own purposes and the carrying out of their own schemes. Thus, while the leader is calculated to promote and develop the American idea, the 'boss,' according to the measure of his influence, is calculated to repress and suppress the American idea and to dwarf citizenship in precisely the same degree that the 'boss' is elevated to the position of control.

"Mr. Platt criticises what he is pleased to term the 'interference of ambitious busybodies' of the Committee of Seventy. The trouble with American politics is that there is not a tithe of the interference that there ought to be, and Tammany secured its power in the city of New York not sim; ly because it was alert, but because the average citizen has refrained from interfering and has allowed things to go by default.

"Now, precisely the way in which Croker and his minions secured their power is the way in which Mr. Platt would like to secure his power. He seems to think—I am not going to raise any question about it—but he seems to think that he can control the Senate Investigating Committee. He knows that he cannot control the Committee of Seventy. And, therefore, as I argue, he proposes to fence off and to fence out the Committee of Seventy and its influence in order that he and the Senate Investigating Committee—especially he—may have a monopoly of 'influence.' It is not because he objects to the interference of ambitious busybodies, it is because he wants to perpetrate all the vicious interference himself. That is Platt.

"I am strenuously opposed to the bipartisan idea of a Police Commission. It furnishes a nest for all those dickers and dealings in which men like Mr. Platt are such experts. Now, I have had three years' experience with the Police Department, and I know something about it, and I can say that one of the constant difficulties which we have had to experience has been that it has been impossible to place accountability and responsibility at any one point. What we want, therefore, is a police department which shall be represented in the person of one man, to whom credit may be allowed and for whom criticism will be pertinent.

"There is no theory about that. I know it from years of dealing with the Police Department. If you criticise the commissioners they throw the responsibility on the superintendent. If you criticise the superintendent he throws it on the inspectors. If you criticise the inspectors they throw it on the captains, and among them all you cannot place the responsibility anywhere. The effect of multiplicity at the point of responsibility will be to confuse the matter and to render it impossible for us to apply criticism at the vital point."

AFTER COL. FELLOWS.

Called Upon to Show Cause Why He Should Not be Removed From Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Upon complaint of the Committee of Seventy, Governor Flower has to-day notified Col. John R. Fellows to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of District Attorney of New York county for neglect of duty.

The complaint was made by Preble Tucker, Fulton McMahon, Charles Tabor, R. W. G. Welling and Clarence Goadby, of New York, representing the Good Government Clubs of New York city.

The specific charge against Colonel Fellows is that he has failed to bring speedily to trial twelve persons accused of homicide. One of the accused was committed November 16, 1891; two in April and May, 1893, and the others in March and April of the current year. Colonel Fellows is given eight days within which he is to answer the charges.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

The Minneapolis to be Made a Flagship—The Smith Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Chief Constructor Hichborn has completed plans for changing the cruiser Minneapolis into a flagship in order that she may be available on the home station to relieve the New York of that duty when occasion requires. It is not expected that the changes will be made for several months.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has approved the following sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Capt. Carlisle P. Porter, United States Marine Corps, recently tried at Norfolk navy yard for drunkenness:

To be suspended from rank and duty for the period of one year on half pay, and during such suspension to retain his present number on the list of captains.

He is a son of the late Admiral Porter.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department attaching the cruiser Castine to the South Atlantic Station. She will leave New York for Rio about December 15th. The Castine will take a draft of forty men for the Newark and the Yantic to fill the vacancies caused by men whose enlistment have expired or who have deserted.

Commodore Norton, who has been ordered to command the squadron, will join the Newark at Rio by way of England, sailing from New York December 19th.

Last week orders were issued by the Navy Department directing a court-martial to meet at the Washington navy-yard, to try Commander F. R. Smith (retired) for "scandalous conduct" and "disobedience of the orders of the Secretary of the Navy." The court met on yesterday, as directed, but Commander Smith did not appear. His failure to report was communicated to the Navy Department, and it was decided to order his arrest. To-day a telegram was received at the Navy Department from Commander Smith, stating that he would be here to-morrow. Commander Smith telegraphed Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, requesting to have the meeting of the court postponed. This request was refused, and he was ordered to report on yesterday. His refusal to do so may result in his having to stand trial under a new specification, under disobedience charge.

The training ship Portsmouth arrived at Newport, R. I., to-day. She left Funchal, Maderia, just fifty days ago, and for the past week some concern has been manifested as to her safety.

General Greely, chief signal officer, has been ordered to the works of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., to inspect iron telegraph poles.

An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day detaching Commander T. A. Lyons from duty at the New York navy-yard and granting him six months sick leave.

JAPAN'S CORDIAL REPLY

TO THE UNITED STATES' OFFER OF MEDIATION

Gives the State Department Much Satisfaction—The Decision Makes Minister Dun the Central Figure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The State Department has received a cable reply from Japan through Minister Dun, at Tokio, to the United States' suggestion of mediation. The Japanese legation here has also received from the foreign office in Japan a cable stating that a reply had been made and giving its terms. Both cables were received here Sunday afternoon.

The cable to Secretary Gresham is accompanied by the unusual dignity and formality, in having the Imperial sanction of His Majesty, Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that the Emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course of the United States. The message is in two parts, the first giving the Imperial expression of good will and saying that the success of Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan directly. The second part is more directly from Minister Dun and expresses the view of the Japanese foreign office, that as China has no minister to Tokio to submit the direct proposition, it could be made by China through Minister Dunn. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the same as the foregoing.

The replies were decided on at a special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Saturday, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night, but the transmission delayed them until Sunday.

TERMS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The tone of the reply and the expressions of Imperial good will give much satisfaction to the officials here, and now that the facts are known no further reserve is maintained as to the terms of the negotiations, which have hitherto been withheld.

It appears that at the outset Secretary Gresham consulted Minister Kurino, as there was no desire to take action which would be otherwise than agreeable to Japan. At a conference between the Secretary and the Minister, at which Secretary Carlisle was present, the entire purpose of this country was made clear. This was before Mr. Gresham had sent the message to Japan, suggesting American mediation. It was made clear that President Cleveland had no desire to mediate the trouble, but on the contrary, felt that the exercise of good offices of the United States might entail a serious burden and responsibility, and possibly excite ultimate feeling by one party or the other. Under these circumstances no action would be taken if Japan felt it would create an awkward situation. Particular stress was laid on the fact that Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit; that there was no pressure to have her accept American mediation; and that the entire proceedings was due to the belief that this country was in a position to render a service to both beligerents. These sentiments were cordially reciprocated by Minister Kurino, so that Mr. Gresham had the cooperation of the Japanese minister before the message was transmitted to Japan through Minister Dun. Since then the Minister has further co-operated with the Secretary, and the kindly reply, with Imperial sanction, is the result.

CHINA'S OPPORTUNITY.

A new and important situation is now presented by Japan's proposition that China make a direct offer through United States Minister Dun, at Tokio. This makes Mr. Dun the interesting centre of negotiations from this time forward, unless the United States should decline to allow him to act as the direct representative of China in submitting an offer. This is not anticipated, however. It is said that the usual course would be for the State Department to notify Mr. Dun and also Minister Denby, at Pekin, that they were at liberty to transmit from China to Japan such direct peace overtures as the former desired to make. It would then be for China to formulate its offer to Minister Denby. He in turn would transmit it to Minister Dun as China's direct offer, and not as an intermediary offer through the United States. The State Department undoubtedly would be apprized of the action of Messrs. Denby and Dun, but would not be the channel of their communication, as it is the basis of Japan's new proposition that the offer come direct from China and not through the mediation of the United States. The reply of Japan is so conciliatory and receptive that it is pointed out that Minister Dun's skill as a diplomat has scope for conspicuous service in terminating the war.

ACTION OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

The action of European powers on the new phase of the question is now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Mr. Dun will be an acceptable medium of communication from China in effect eliminates Great Britain, France and the other powers from being a factor in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria will probably give her adherence, as her membership in the Triple Alliance makes her foreign policy similar to that of Germany and Italy. The position of Germany has been so closely analagous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might not be substituted for the United States in the offer of mediation. As there is to be mediation, Germany's position still remains favorable to an adjustment along the line suggested by Japan. Italy has already notified the allied powers that she cannot consent to forcible intervention, which is equivalent to a declaration in favor of a peaceable settlement, such as would come through China's offer to Minister Dun. It can also be stated positively that Great Britain has favored the recent offer of mediation by the United States, on the ground that it was presumed that it would save China from utter destruction, and thus preserve the British trade with China. Under these circumstances it is believed by officials and diplomats who are familiar with all the correspondence that the European powers cannot, with propriety, interfere.

THE CHINESE CHALLENGED.

Admiral Ito Cruised Off Wei-Hai-Wei Two Days But the Enemy Didn't Come Out.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Hiroshima says that Admiral Ito reports to have cruised off Wei-Hai-Wei, two days, daring the Chinese to come out, but adds that the Chinese failed to accept his challenge.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Che Foo to the Central News reports that the Japanese have captured a fort two miles west of Port Arthur. The Chinese have taken refuge upon the highest hill in the vicinity, and it is reported they are short of provisions. The Japanese are advancing down the peninsula in two bodies.

The safety of American missionaries at Tung Chow is threatened, and the United States cruiser Baltimore has gone to their assistance.

THE JAPANESE TAKE HSIU-YEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Japanese legation has received the following cable:

A portion of the army, under Marshal Yamagata, attacked Hsiu-Yen, where the enemy's force was reported to be 20,000, at 6 A. M November 18th, and succeeded in taking the place by 9 A. M. the same day. The enemy fled in a northwestern direction. Five cannon were captured.

JAPANESE NEARING PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai reports that the Japanese are within two miles of Port Arthur; also that the American cruiser Baltimore has gone to Lung Chow, fearing that an attack may be made upon the American mission there.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Times says that the reform of the Chinese army proceeds with difficulty. A few European officers are engaged in the preliminaries of the reorganization. There is no central authority. Prince Kung, uncle of the Emperor, and head of the Tsung Li Yamen, the admiralty, etc., is reserved in the exercise of his power, finding it hard to contend against Chinese obstruction. Viceroy Li Hung Chang shows no sign of leaving Tien Tsing.

The dispatch adds that the report of the suicide of the Commodore Lin Tai Sau, commander of the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen, which was sunk by the Japanese in the battle of the Yalu, has been confirmed.

FROM PULPIT TO PENITENTIARY.

A Preacher Given Three Years for Receiving Money Under False Pretences.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 21.—Solomon T. Buck, for twenty years an evangelical preacher, has been convicted of receiving money under false pretences and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Buck engaged a number of agents last spring to sell a water filter, requiring each to deposit $50 to secure him against loss. He disappeared without settling up with his employes and was captured in Blossburg, Tioga county, Penn., by local detectives.

The prisoner is fifty-six years old. Until 1876 he was a well-known member of the ministry in Pennsylvania, belonging to the Evangelical Association. He was a contributor to the religious press and also holds the copyright on a number of illustrated editions of the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, which bring him in a good income. He has a wife and a large family of children. The minister has considerable literary talent and is now at work on a book which is to be issued under the title of "From the Pulpit to the Penitentiary," as soon as he has served his term.

ANARCHIST FRANCH EXECUTED.

He Met His Doom Defiantly and Refused the Consolation of Religion.

BARCELONA, Nov. 21.—Salvador Franch, the chief conspirator in the bomb-throwing plot which resulted in the death of thirty persons and the wounding of eighty others, in the Lyceum Theatre, this city, a little more than a year ago, was executed this morning.

All day yesterday and through the night the condemned man spent his time preaching the doctrines of anarchy. He rejected energetically the efforts of the priests, who sought to persuade him to turn his mind to his approaching death and expressed scorn and contempt for those persons who believed his recent pretended conversion genuine. The prisoner throughout the last day and night of his life showed no fear. His meals were eaten with good appetite, and apparently heartily relished. At 8 o'clock last evening his wife and daughter were admitted to his presence, and spent considerable time in endeavoring to induce him to confess his crimes and accept the consolation of religion, saying: "If you don't you will ruin us." Franch angrily and with the greatest excitement, refused to pay any heed to their appeals.

Several times it was found necessary for the military to charge upon and disperse the crowds which collected about the prison in the hope of seeing the execution.

Franch cried, "Long live anarchy!" as he was being led to the place of execution, and scoffed at religion to the last.

A few minutes before he was put to death he began singing, and continued his song until he was no longer able to utter a sound. The body of Franch was exposed in its place in the death chair until sundown. Great crowds of people gazed upon the distorted features of the dead man and gloated over his execution, making all sorts of remarks of a character showing their detestation of the man and the pleasure they experienced in looking upon his dead body.

Passenger Association Doomed.

MACON, GA., Nov. 21.—The fate of the Southern Passenger Association is now assured. According to thoroughly reliable railroad authority here, several important lines have already withdrawn, and other notices of withdrawal are now in the hands of Commissioner Stahlman, and will be made public in a few days, causing some surprises. The last road to withdraw was the Memphis and Charleston, the roads which have recently withdrawn being the Queen and Crescent (including the Alabama Great Southern), Louisville and Nashville, Western and Atlantic, Nashville and Chattanooga, Augusta and Port Royal, Atlanta and Florida, and Memphis and Charleston. It is the purpose to bring the affairs of the association to a close as quickly as possible, and organize a new association separate from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

A Judge Rules With an Iron Rod.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Nov. 21.—The grand jury has reported indictments against Probate Judge Stewart and E. E. Brown and J. J. Burke, editors of the Times-Journal. The indictment against Stewart was for assisting prisoners to escape from jail, he having released Burke and Brown, who were jailed by Judge Scott for contempt of court. The indictment against Burke and Brown was for escaping from jail. W. R. Harper, probate judge-elect, and Judge L. Brown, both prominent attorneys, were also indicted for contempt for publicly commenting on a case in court. All parties were arrested to-day, and there is much excitement. The whole matter grows out of District Judge Scott attempting to keep everybody from commenting in any way on his actions in court.

The Armenian Massacre.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has declined to receive the Armenian deputation who wished to protest against the conduct of Turks in the Sassoun massacre. In his reply to the Armenian association he says that he may not comply with the request for the consular reports on affairs in the Sassoun districts. The Armenians are much displeased with Lord Kimberley's reticence. They will hold a public meeting on November 27th, to protest against the cruelty shown by Turks to Armenians in Asia Minor.

May Open the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The St. James Gazette gives prominence to an article in which it says that it is rumored that a rapprochement has taken place between Russia and England, and that it is possible that the Straits of the Dardanelles (closed to Russian and other men-of-war since the beginning of the treaty of 1841, which was confirmed by the Paris treaty of 1856) will shortly be opened to men-of-war of all nations.

The Injunction Dissolved.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 21.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Simonton dissolved the injunction recently filed restraining the Louisville and Nashville, Georgia Central, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and South Carolina and Georgia railways from collecting an excess local rate on through freight billed to Summerville and handled through Charleston.

The Rajah Surrenders.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The Government has received a dispatch stating that the Rajah of Lombok, his son and grandson, have surrendered to the Dutch authorities, and have been conveyed to Ampenan. The Dutch have retaken all the guns which they lost in the engagement with Balinese, August 25th.

Guarantees Released.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Friends and associates of the Barings have taken over from the Bank of England the entire amount of the remaining Baring assets. All guarantees are thus released from any further responsibility.

Mourning Emblems Removed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—All of the mourning emblems which were displayed in the streets and upon public and private buildings prior to the funeral of the late Czar have been removed.

Gymnasium Professor Killed.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Frank Godfrey, assistant instructor at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, while attempting a double summersault this evening, fell and broke his neck, dying almost immediately.

Archbishop Chapelle Very Ill.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 21.—Archbishop Chapelle is lying dangerously ill from a sudden attack of pneumonia. His physicians express grave fears for his recovery.

MANY TOWNS IN RUINS.

*REPORTS FROM THE SHAKEN DISTRICT