

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 82; 12 M., 80; 3 P. M., 81; 6 P. M., 82; 9 P. M., 80; 12 midnight, 83. Average, 82.

VOL. 16, NO. 139

SUFFRAGE PLAN TOPIC OF THE DAY

Committee Held an Open Meeting Last Night.

MR. PEDIGO'S VIEWS. Republican Leader Quotes Some Figures and Makes Prediction.

BRAXTON OFFERS SUGGESTIONS.

his Ideas as to What Should Be Done Did Not Agree With Those Interlined by Mr. O'Flaherty, Another Delegate Who Made an Address—Daniel's Resolution Comes Up To-Day.

The electoral franchise is the one subject of conversation and thought by a large majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Although several new resolutions were introduced in the convention yesterday, the talk continues to be directed to the proposition made to the committee Saturday by Senator Daniel. The resolution has not yet been printed and delivered to the members. Ten o'clock to-day is set as the time for its consideration.

No copy of the resolution could be obtained for publication in the papers. The general features of the plan were given, however, in Sunday's Times.

While at first Senator Daniel's resolution met with great favor, yesterday's comment by members was not so favorable. There seemed to be as much diversity of sentiment in connection with it as the same objections urged that have been heard about some portions of every proposition out of the multitude that have been submitted.

It is useless to attempt to discuss the merits of the plan, for the problem seems more remote to-day than it was a week ago. The introduction yesterday of two elaborate schemes by Messrs. Anderson and Bouldin show that able members are still devoting thought to the question.

LAST NIGHT'S SPEECHES.

The speeches made before the Suffrage Committee last night, which consumed the whole time of the session, and which are outlined below, present in clear relief the views of Democrats who occupy extremely divergent positions, and also of the Republicans. Mr. O'Flaherty attacks the whole principle of discrimination by means of a grandfather clause or a property qualification, while Mr. Braxton takes a position in favor, not only of a property qualification, but a poll tax every citizen in the South should pay, and more in line with that of Capt. Wise, to give two votes to holders of property. The speech of Mr. Pedigo presents the Republican position, which is in opposition to any change in the present law. He is a proponent of the plan who can tell what will be the outcome.

MR. O'FLAHERTY'S POSITION.

The session of the committee was attended by a large number of members of the convention. When Chairman Daniel called the committee to order at 8:30 every chair in the Senate chamber was occupied by invited members who had come to hear argument on the all-absorbing topic of the elective franchise.

The chairman announced that patrons of various restaurants would be invited. He then called over the names of Messrs. Dunaway, Summers, Walter, Barbour, Bouldin, James W. Gordon, Lindsay, Barham, Richmond and O'Flaherty. None of the patrons above named desired to speak except Mr. O'Flaherty, who made an extended argument in favor of his resolution. The speaker quoted from discussions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the California-Chinese case, to show that any discrimination in favor of one class of citizens and against another was the violation of the XIV. amendment to the Federal Constitution. He also read from the American Steel Hoop and the Williams against Mississippi, and contended that, under that decision, any grandfather or military franchise clause was illegal. Mr. O'Flaherty said a law which on its face made no discrimination might be constitutional, but if its administration had the effect of discrimination, it would then be unconstitutional. In answer to questions from Chairman Daniel and Judge Williams, Mr. O'Flaherty modified his statement. He then went on to say that a military clause was on its face a discrimination against the negro race, who were in slavery and could not be in the war. Asked by Judge Ingram if negroes were not in the war, Mr. O'Flaherty said, while the clause might not be a discrimination on its face, yet it would be unconstitutional. He then asked the question, "Is it within the right of the States to discriminate against a grandfather or military clause was constitutional I would support it."

THEIR MOOD MORE CONCILIATORY.

Officials of Steel Strikers Said to be Looking for Some Way to Compromise Question.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 22.—The expected did not happen to-day in the Amalgamated strike. Neither of the looked for programs for Wellsville or McKeesport was carried out. At Wellsville the importation of men failed to materialize, and at McKeesport the attempt to resume at the Dewees wood plant was not made. At both points, which are considered by each side to be the strike centers, the situation is in a state of quietude, neither of the parties to the controversy having made any decided move.

From the other important point, Dun-cannville, conflicting reports are received, and there is a quiet struggle going on, in which the American Steel Hoop and the Amalgamated Association both are confident of winning in the end.

The Association issued its first strike bulletin to the general offices. In the most prominent part of the bulletin is printed the warning words, "Do not drink, and especially if the trust tries to break the strike by importing non-union men. Don't believe anyone who says the mills will be closed or taken out of the community if you don't go to work. It means more work next winter. That is the time for mill work anyhow."

There has been no change in the arbitration or mediation movements, so far as the officials of the association are aware. The hope is still general among these officials, however, that a way will be found to bring about a settlement of the difficulties.

President Shaffer has never yet declared that there was no possibility of concessions on the part of the Amalgamated Association. When asked his opinion on this matter to-day he replied that he was unable to answer the question. Friends of the president who have talked to him on this line express the firm belief that if the proper steps were taken the manufacturers would find the association in a conciliatory mood and ready to meet any reasonable proposition consistent with honor. They say the whole tone of President Shaffer's remarks is inclined toward peace if he can secure honorably.

MR. PEDIGO'S REMARKS.

Delegate Pedigo, the Republican member from Patrick county, next spoke against the poll tax proposition, and said he would favor an educational requisite provided it could be administered honestly.

He opposed a property qualification because it would disfranchise a majority of the white people in the State. He claimed that the convention did not represent one-half a quorum of the people of the State and it was exceedingly doubtful if the votes cast against the convention were counted.

He believed that why did he come here, he said to Mr. Thom that he came here to try to keep him from doing wrong. He said he did not believe a convention called here on such a flimsy vote should be allowed to proceed. He said members of the Underwood Constitution and said it was a good document. He closed by thanking the committee for an audience, and said they would hear from him again in the Convention in the whole.

MR. BRAXTON'S VIEWS.

Mr. A. C. Braxton presented his views on the resolution offered by him. He did not think well of an educational test because it could not be made self-executing. "Reading and writing should necessarily be made the test of education, and the most objectionable element of our race often those who could read and write. The most effective means to prevent fraud in elections was to perfect the secret ballot. The plan offered by me embraces the Australian ballot principle." He then explained the Australian ballot.

He advocated a poll tax of not less than three nor more than five dollars, and the payment of all property tax six months prior to elections.

He also advocated the possession of one hundred dollars worth of property, and said he did not favor giving the suffrage to men who had no property at all; that the right of suffrage was not a natural right, that a property requisite would encourage and stimulate economy and cause men to accumulate property who had never done so before; that a property qualification of \$500 was too high. He brought the operation of the bill proposed by him would probably exclude one white man to every ten negroes; that he did not believe in the right of the negro to vote or to participate in ruling our white men; that the amendment was in the way of a complete abolition of the negro vote. "Self-government is the most modern form of government, adapted only for the higher types of civilization, and made successful only by the Aryan race. It is not the primitive form of government, because people have had no lesson of individual self-control before they can exercise the principles of self-government. President Diaz says that the Mexicans are incapable of self-government, and that the negroes are absolutely unfit to govern either because being the child men of all races they cannot govern themselves or their own immediate families."

NEGROES AND OFFICES.

The speaker next advocated the wisdom of inserting a clause to prohibit negroes holding office, saying that the Fifteenth amendment did not prevent that.

"Take from the negro this tempting fruit to hold office, which designing men hold up to his deluded hope, and you largely destroy the means whereby demagogues and will-masters can so qualify himself to vote." Mr. Braxton said he did not favor a division of the school fund, but he was opposed to the present system of educating him, and thought it a great wrong when the committee said his views of the education of the negro had been endorsed by Booker Washington and President Frisell, of Hampton. He exempted from property qualification all men born prior to 1850.

He said that a great wrong was committed in fraud and born in iniquity. It was not passed constitutionally and was repudiated by the Northern States. It is a miserable political abortion, and if there is any good to come out of the present policy, it is that in having a taste of political equality of the principles the party that passed the Fifteenth amendment will be driven by the nauseous dose of its own medicine to repeal the law; that for one, an unwilling to go any further in this matter.

Mr. Braxton spoke for an hour, and at the conclusion of his speech the committee, at 11 o'clock, rose.

APPLY KNIFE TO OFFICE HOLDERS

Recommend Abolition of Four Departments.

MAKE REPORT TO-DAY

Limit the Sessions of General Assembly to Sixty Days.

GET RID OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Proposition is to Have Law-Makers Deal Only With Subjects of General Legislation—Cut the Governor's Salary to \$4,000—Judiciary Body Favors Dispensing With the Present County Court System.

The Committee on Reduction of Expenses will make the first installment of its report to the Constitutional Convention to-day.

This report will recommend the abolition of the following offices: Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, Superintendent of Public Printing, and Railroad Commissioner.

It will further recommend that the salary of the Governor be reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,000 per year, and that legislative sessions be limited to sixty days. It will be suggested that provision be made in the Constitution to relieve the General Assembly from the consideration of bills incorporating private concerns and relief for the higher types of civilization, and made successful only by the Aryan race.

It is not the primitive form of government, because people have had no lesson of individual self-control before they can exercise the principles of self-government. President Diaz says that the Mexicans are incapable of self-government, and that the negroes are absolutely unfit to govern either because being the child men of all races they cannot govern themselves or their own immediate families."

THE NEXT REPORT.

This committee seems determined to apply the knife as deep as possible without impairing the efficiency of the several departments of the Government. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is expected to look after the duties that are now discharged by the Register of the Land Office and the Superintendent of Public Printing, while the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer will attend to the work that has been heretofore, and is now, being performed by the Second Auditor.

After the full committee had adopted these recommendations the report was drafted. The judiciary department will probably next be taken up and then the office of the Governor. The committee hopes to make a big saving to the State, will be tackled.

Mr. Lawless, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and others were before the committee before the report was finally decided upon.

It was decided by the committee to keep the provisions of its report secret until submitted, but the above is a pretty full and accurate outline of what will be recommended.

To Abolish Present County Courts.

When the Judiciary Committee met yesterday morning, Chairman Hunton addressed himself first to the necessity of more expeditious action on the various questions before the committee.

He said discussion of subjects was absolutely indispensable to the proper consideration of great measures, but he thought there might be such a thing as too much of a good thing, and that if restrained by individual members might prevent all practical progress or agreement.

He suggested that the committee hold alternate night sessions, but it was ascertained that almost every member was already engaged in night sessions on some other committee.

This matter was left in abeyance until the sub-committee on the committee then went to work with a vengeance.

Discussion was not cut off, short speeches being made during the session by Messrs. Thom, Robertson, Braxton, Smith, T. N. Cameron, Meredith, Summers and Hunton.

TERM OF JUDGES.

When the term of the judges of the Supreme Court was up for action, Colonel Smith moved to adopt the section of the Constitution of 1850, giving the judges office during good behavior, the only vote in favor of which was that of Messrs. Smith, Robertson, Thom and Cameron. The term was fixed at 12 years, an age limit of 70 years adopted, and an amendment requiring judges of appellate courts to give reasons in writing for refusing appeals was inserted.

The committee also decided by a vote of twelve to one to abolish the present system of County Courts.

The sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Robertson, Meredith, and Thom, reported that it had not yet completed their labors in regard to section two, concerning the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and further time was given. The report was made the special order for the next meeting, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

Section three, relating to special Courts of Appeal, was also passed to await action of the Committee on the General Judiciary System of the State.

REASONS IN WRITING.

Mr. Braxton moved to amend section four so as to require judges to give reasons in writing for refusing to grant appeals on writ of error.

This was opposed by Messrs. Smith, Robertson and Ayers. Col. Smith said the effect of it would be to encourage judges to grant appeals in all cases and it would, in effect, nullify the decision arrived at after such a long fight over section two, that before a judge would write an opinion on every petition for an appeal and file it with the record, when no argument had been made by attorneys on either side or brief filed, he would simply grant the appeal in every case. He understood the convention would adopt a suffrage clause that each voter should understand the Constitution, but if every amendment suggested was adopted the Supreme Court Judges would themselves be disfranchised.

Mr. Walker asked if that would not also eliminate the courts from politics.

Messrs. Braxton, Cameron and Thom spoke in favor of the amendment. It was adopted by a vote of six to four.

The report of the sub-committee that the term of the Supreme Court judges should be for twenty years was not agreed to. Colonel Summers moved to amend by

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

HIS BODY SWINGS IN THE CITY PARK

Chief of Police of Elkins, W. Va., Lies Dying.

A DESPERATE FIGHT

Negro Resisted Arrest and Fatally Shot the Officer.

THEN CROWD TOOK MATTER UP

Negro Was Captured After a Hot Chase, Taken to City Park and in a Few Minutes Thenceforth His Lifeless Body Swung from Limb of One of the Trees.

(By Associated Press.)

ELKINS, W. VA., July 22.—To-night the dead body of William Brooks, colored, swings from the limb of a tree in the City Park here, and Chief of Police Robert Lilly lies dying in a Cumberland, Md., hospital from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by the colored man.

This afternoon word was brought to the police station that William Brooks, a well-known colored man, was creating trouble in the lower end of town, and asking for the aid of an officer to subdue him. Chief of Police Lilly said he would go himself and bring the man in. When Brooks saw the officer coming, he ran to the house and ordered the man to come out. Brooks came to the window of a front room, armed with a gun. Officer Lilly ordered him to surrender and come peacefully to the lock-up. Brooks refused, and would not go peacefully or any other way. Lilly ran into the house; the crowd outside made no offer to help, and the officer faced the desperate negro alone. Several officers who could be heard and the crowd that had gathered ran to the house to help.

DESPERATE FIGHT.

When the room was gained both men were found on the floor in mortal combat. The negro was shouting that he would never be taken alive, and the officer, silent but grim held him with a death grip.

Suddenly the negro worked his right arm free from the grasp of the officer and catching up a revolver that had fallen to the floor in the struggle, fired point blank at the officer. Lilly fell to the floor, shot through the bowels.

When the officer released the negro he broke from the room and ran followed by a big crowd. For several squares he kept ahead of the crowd. Finally after a chase of half a mile Brooks was overtaken and captured. He fought desperately but could not get away. Other officers came to the rescue and with small ceremony Brooks was handed over to the sheriff to be taken to the county jail.

HANGED IN CITY PARK.

Just as the sheriff reached the prison doors and ordered the prisoner to walk into the jail, a mob of men, at least four hundred strong, surrounded the officer and demanded the prisoner. The sheriff refused, and made desperate resistance, but to no avail. Brooks was seized, rushed through the streets, half walking and half falling along, towards the city park.

When the park was reached the men broke from the room and ran followed by a big crowd. For several squares he kept ahead of the crowd. Finally after a chase of half a mile Brooks was overtaken and captured. He fought desperately but could not get away. Other officers came to the rescue and with small ceremony Brooks was handed over to the sheriff to be taken to the county jail.

When the mob dispersed, Officer Lilly's wounds are fatal. He is unable to talk and can give but small explanation of the trouble that led to the shooting.

WILL HOLD PRIMARIES

James City County Will Elect Delegates to Legislative Convention on July 30th.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

TAMPICO, VA., July 22.—The Democrat County Committee decided to hold a primary on the thirtieth instant, to elect six delegates to the Legislative Convention to be held in the City of Williamsburg, August 1st, and also elect an Executive Committee.

Poquoson will have three delegates, Gratton two, and Nelson one. Bruton will not get a delegate to the convention.

The fight will be between L. P. Stearns, of Newport News, and E. C. Madison, of Warwick.

The Board of Supervisors organized to-day and elected Stafford Timberlake chairman.

NEGROES SPEND A HUNGRY NIGHT

Five Hundred of Them on Steamer That is Fast Aground Without Provisions.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 22.—Five hundred Hampton negroes, en route home from an excursion to Delaware Park on the steamer Hampton Roads, stuck on Soldiers' Home bar to-night at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they were hauled off by the Accomac, and then ran aground at Thompson's Crossing, where they are now without provisions and drinkables all consumed. Some of them are drunk and the scenes aboard are graphic.

The boat is in such a position that she cannot be gotten off by craft large enough to aid her. Her passengers will probably be taken off in small boats to-morrow.

A Chesapeake and Ohio freight was cut in two this afternoon near the city by three negro boys bumming their way from Richmond. After the boys jumped off the eight cars caught up with the train, which had slowed down, and wrecked three cars. Eddie Howard, one of the trio, was captured. The other two escaped.

REV. J. C. KILGO IN ALTERCATION

Blows Between Him and Crawford.

ON A RAILROAD TRAIN

Son Took Exceptions to Criticism of His Father.

EDITOR OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

President Kilgo's Head in Chancery When the Men Were Separated by People in the Smoking Car—The Encounter Occasioned by Bad Feeling That Had Existed for Some Time.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

DURHAM, N. C., July 22.—There was a fight on the eastbound passenger train of the Southern road this morning east of Burlington, between President J. C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, and R. B. Crawford, of Winston.

The difficulty occurred in the smoking car, and they were knocking each other about the aisle, when passengers separated them before serious hurt occurred.

The affair grew out of some criticism of the latter's father, Rev. L. N. Crawford, editor of the Christian Advocate, by Dr. Kilgo in a speech at Greensboro several weeks ago and subsequent correspondence.

ON THE TRAIN.

Dr. Kilgo and Crawford met in the smoking car as far as can be ascertained had a few minutes conversation when Crawford asked Kilgo, who was sitting down on the seat next to the window, if the newspapers had reported his remarks at Greensboro correctly; that he asked in answer to his father's was unsatisfactory; that Kilgo told him his father's letter was also unsatisfactory; that Crawford then said such evasion was cowardly, and that Kilgo replied: "You are the biggest coward in the State. That Crawford was standing, commenced beating him over the head with his fist; that Kilgo was endeavoring to get to his feet, and when he did so Crawford threw his left arm around his neck and dragged him into the aisle when they were separated by the parties do.

MR. CRAWFORD'S STATEMENT.

This is the substance of what Mr. Crawford gave out and is virtually substantiated by the witnesses, who state further that Crawford declined to give any strike a blow, but sufficed to get loose. One witness thinks it was not Crawford's purpose to hurt Kilgo, but to resent the insult and humiliate the president of Trinity College. Dr. Kilgo when asked for a statement declined to give it. The feeling between the parties has not been cordial for some time and the affair is the more to be regretted for its cause than the episode itself, it representing prominent factions in eastern and western conference as the parties do.

DR. KILGO'S SIDE.

A close friend of Dr. Kilgo furnished a lengthy account of to-day's affray from his view of the case. There is no material discrepancy in facts as given by him and that already set to the press. It is considered the gentleman has authority to speak for Dr. Kilgo, and he says:

Some while ago there appeared in the Raleigh Post a report of a private meeting of the Executive Committee of Trinity College, which Dr. Kilgo attended. At this meeting Dr. Kilgo laid before the members of interest concerning the college.

In the report of this meeting to the paper it was said that Dr. Kilgo had made some references to an editorial which appeared in the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

It seems that the editorial, after mentioning the Executive Committee of Trinity College, said "all of these are members of the North Carolina conference."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Kilgo thought that the statement would make the impression on some of the North Carolina conference wished to usurp control of the college. Mr. R. B. Crawford, editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, wrote Dr. Kilgo, under date of May 21st, as follows:

"Dear Sir,—The Raleigh Morning Post of Saturday, May 18th, contained a report of your speech made in Greensboro on the evening of May 18th. This report contains many quotations from your speech, and also a reference to an editorial in the North Carolina Advocate of May 15th, on the catalogue of Trinity College, as a graduate of the college and as president of the Advocate Publishing Company."

"Will you kindly write me if the Morning Post of the above mentioned date quotes you correctly. I enclose stamped envelope for reply."

Respectfully,

"R. B. CRAWFORD."

DR. KILGO REPLIES.

To this Dr. Kilgo replied:

In reply to your letter I wish to say that the information you desire can be obtained from Mr. Charles Ireland, Dr. Turrentine, Dr. Peacock, or Dr. Turner, of Greensboro. As they were present and reside in Greensboro, the headquarters of the Advocate, they will probably be able to give you the matter rested until this morning.

It is generally understood that the first unpleasantness began several years ago, when Mr. Crawford, Sr., failed to get a reappointment to a professorship in Trinity College, and has since then been in receipt of the Damons-Gattis-Kilgo suit, in which a jury gave Gattis a verdict of twenty thousand dollars, and which was reversed by the Supreme Court and sent back to Greenville county for a new trial at the term of court commencing there next week.

MAY REACH THE CHURCH.

Dr. Kilgo and his clerk controversy and as president of Trinity College has made himself a prominent factor in North Carolina Methodism. Rev. L. N. Crawford, both personally and as editor of the western conference paper, the Christian Advocate, is also prominent, and the occurrence of to-day may reach the church.

An Old Affair.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 22.—The encounter between R. B. Crawford and President Kilgo, of Trinity College, on the train to-day was occasioned by bad feeling that has existed between Kilgo and Crawford's father, who has been editor of the Christian Advocate for several years. Kilgo has contended that Crawford was not loyal to Trinity College and

MACLAY'S NAVAL HISTORY.

There Has Been No Intention of Using Third Volume at Naval Academy.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Commandant Wainwright, of the United States Naval Academy, has made reply to the Navy Department's inquiry concerning the use of Maclay's history. He says:

"There has been no proposition to adopt this third volume as a text-book, or reference book, either from the head of department of English, the Academic Board or any persons within my knowledge. It is my intention to have of requiring the cadets to study the history of such recent events as the Spanish-American war, and their time is too limited to require them to study a full volume on any one war."

Maclay's naval history was adopted, with the consent of the Department, in 1890, when the English course here was extended beyond its former limits.

"This intention not to adopt the third volume of Maclay's history is in accord with any consideration of its value as a history of the war, or of the knowledge of the facts and criticisms contained therein. I do not know of a copy of the third volume at the Naval Academy."

Secretary Long this afternoon indicated to the newspaper men who called upon him that he did not desire to discuss further the revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy.

TIME EXTENSION.

Newport News Shipbuilding Company Serves Notice of Strike at Its Yard.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Newport News Shipbuilding Company has given formal notice to the Naval Department of the recent strike among its machinists, and that an extension of time for the warships now building was to be made, based on the time elapsing between the time of the outbreak of the strike and the time of its discontinuance several days ago.

The department has received no notice thus far as to delays caused by the strike at some of the large steel concerns, although it is anticipated that the contractors having warships in their yards will suffer some delay in securing structural steel in an indirect manner caused by strikes, as well as that directly resulting from strikes in yards of the contractors, is taken into consideration by the Navy Department in granting extension of time on warships.

LYNCHING OF ITALIANS.

Expression of Regret on Part of This Government Made to Italian Foreign Office.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Acting Secretary of State to-day sent a communication to Mr. Carignani, the charge of the Italian embassy, expressing regret of this Government at the lynching of two Italians recently in Mississippi, and informing him that efforts were making to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice.

Attention was directed to the fact that it had not been established officially that the men lynched were Italian subjects. The same information as that contained in the note to the Italian charge was forwarded to-day to Mr. Iddings, the charge of the United States embassy at Rome, with instructions to lay it before the Italian Foreign Office.

Striking Operators Arrested.

(By Associated Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 22.—Trainmen S. H. Barnes, of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, has caused the arrest of five telegraph operators on a charge of obstructing the mail. A small strike of railroad men was inaugurated on the Choctaw Road at Brinkley Saturday night, and extended to Forest City, resulting in a delay of traffic several hours.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON TALKS SOME MORE

Insinuates Very Strongly That Admiral Schley is Guilty of Falsehood.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., July 22.—Regarding Maclay's Navy History, which has been criticized by Secretary Long on account of statements considered objectionable, Rear Admiral Sampson, in an interview published in The Transcript to-day said:

"In one way possibly I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander-in-chief of the squadron and was responsible so far as reading the proofs goes. If this historian has taken facts from my official reports to the Navy Department, that is all well and good. I stand by first reports and official communications."

"I would welcome an investigation of this whole matter by Congress or by the Navy Department," he said, "but I see no hope of its being taken up."

"Schley's first statements regarding the battle of Santiago," continued the Admiral, "were moderately correct. The interviews given out some time afterward were not at all correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts and were taken in a different spirit. I think. An interview purporting to have come from Admiral Schley, published, I believe, on January 6th, was entirely incorrect. Soon after this statement appeared in print he came aboard my ship and told me that it had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine, and he afterward told me that he had published Schley's words practically as they had been spoken."

PAINT COMBINE.

Company to Be Formed With Capitalization of a Hundred Million.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Journal of Commerce to-morrow will say:

It is reported that negotiations are on foot looking to a consolidation of large mixed paint concerns. One report has it that the company will engage in all branches of the paint business, including pigment, oils, varnishes, chemicals, brushes and glass, and that a \$100,000,000 company will be organized. It is known that several members of the local trade have been approached, but no definite progress is reported."

THE WOMAN-MAN!

Physician Testified That He Knew Bert Glenn Was a Man.

(By Associated Press.)

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 22.—In the trial of 16-day of Ellis Glenn, charged with swindling, Dr. Howard testified that Bert Glenn has been treated by him, and he knew he was a man. Several other physicians testified on the same lines.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Virginia—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; light south to southwest winds. North Carolina—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

PRICE TWO CENTS

NO RAIN FELL IN CORN BELT

Heat Records Smashed in Various Places.

DEATHS NUMEROUS

Suffering Intense Among Workers Out of Doors.

NO PROMISE OF RELIEF GIVEN.

Farmers Are Rushing Their Stock to Market, The Receipts at Kansas City of Cattle Were 25,500, the Heaviest Ever Recorded—Thunderstorms Without Rain Visit Scattered Sections.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—One hundred degrees temperatures were common throughout the great corn belt to-day, according to the reports to the Weather Bureau here. In various places in Illinois, Iowa and other States, all previous heat records were smashed. There appears to be no prospect of decided relief from these exhausting conditions for the next two days at least, except such as may come from the always-present possibility of scattered thunderstorms which are predicted for some portions of the super-heated area.

To-day thunderstorms unaccompanied by rain prevailed in several sections of the West hundreds of miles apart. They temporarily cooled the atmosphere, but brought no relief to the famishing crops. Absolutely no rain fell over the South Atlantic coast, but it offers no prospect of relief in the West so long as the continued low pressure remains in the Northwest.

HEAT GENERAL.

The warm weather again was general throughout the entire country, except on the Pacific coast. In the East the temperatures, while high, did not approach anywhere the extremes prevailing in the West, and a continuation of them is predicted for the south and southwest. In Des Moines, Iowa, the temperature officially reported to-day was 108; in Springfield, Ill., 108; in Cincinnati 106, and in Louisville 106, in each case breaking all past records.

In Indianapolis it was 106, or five degrees higher than ever before reported. In St. Louis it was 106; Omaha, 104; Bismarck, N. D., 104, and Concordia, Kan., 102. In the east Boston reported a temperature of 94 degrees; New York, 90; Philadelphia, 88, and Washington, 93.

Four Deaths in New York.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the Central Weather Bureau registered 80 degrees. The humidity at the same hour was 75. At 1 o'clock the mercury had climbed to 85 and the humidity had died to 70.

Four deaths from heat were reported during the forenoon.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Sixty-seven Thousand Are Out, Demanding 30 per Cent. Increase in Wages.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 22.—It was announced at the strikers' headquarters that 67,000 garment workers were now on strike in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark.

The demands of the strikers are that they work no longer than fifty-nine hours a week, receive a thirty per cent. increase in wages, and a contract with the contractors or middlemen be required to give a bond assuring the pay of the workers.

There was considerable disorder to-day as a result of the efforts of the strikers to induce a contractor to give a bond. Several were drawn at one shop, but no shots were fired. The police made about a dozen arrests.

ALLEN MAY RETIRE.

Believed That William Hunt Will Be Made Governor of Porto Rico.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, arrived here to-day from Canton, where he saw the President and advised him concerning the action of the Legislature of Porto Rico, in rejecting a free trade proclamation which will be based.

It is believed Governor Allen will relinquish his office when that proclamation is issued, in which event the nomination of William H. Hunt, of Montana, as present secretary of the island, to the governorship is believed to be probable.

MAY STAY IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Hanna Says She Will Educate Her Boys at Eton and Oxford.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 22.—Mrs. Hanna, the divorced wife of Daniel Hanna, who, with her children, succeeded in leaving New York on July 13th on the steamer Campania for London in spite of her former husband's efforts to stop their departure, said to-day, in an interview, that she and her former husband's attitude she might remain permanently in England and prepare her boys for Eton and Oxford.

Mrs. Hanna looks ill, apparently, as a result of the nervous strain which she has undergone.