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VOL. XXV. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899 NO. 127

REBELS FIRE ON A SHIP

Sharp Engagement Reported From Balemao Between the Paragua and Insurgent Infantry.

McKinley Requests Immediate Return of Philippine Commission —Schurman's Statement.

President of the Commission Gives Associated Press His Views of the Situation.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Admiral Watson cables from Manila: "Davidson, commanding the Paragua, reports a sharp engagement at Balemao. The vessel was struck many times by rifle shots; no casualties. The Paragua silenced the insurgents' fire in twenty minutes. The range was 400 to 900 yards. The occasion was the capture of a Filipino schooner, which Davidson destroyed."

Balemao is in the province of Masbate, south of Luzon and north of the Visayas.

COMMISSION ORDERED HOME.

McKinley Requests Immediate Return of Denby and Worcester.

Manila, Sept. 14.—Col. Denby and Professor Worcester, of the Philippine commission, have received instructions from McKinley to return as soon as possible. They sail from Hong Kong Sept. 26. The commissioners had just moved into their new office and expected to spend some months working on the establishment of a municipal government.

SCHURMAN' STATEMENT.

President of the Philippine Commission Tells of Affairs on the Islands.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President Schurman has given out the following statement to the Associated Press on Philippine affairs:

"It required some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which extends in a triangular form from Formosa to Borneo and Celebes, through sixteen degrees of latitude. The multiplicity and heterogenous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and a majority of the tribes are small. There are half a dozen, each having not over a quarter of a million members. The languages of these peoples are as distinct from one another as the French, Spanish and Italian, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized, and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes inhabit the mountains in Luzon and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. It is is the Tagalos, inhabiting some of the provinces about Manila, who are resisting the authority of the United States. The other civilized Filipinos are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalos.

"It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. Indeed, they are not without suspicion of the white race. But they are men of intelligence and property and the masses when not stirred up by the Tagalos recognize the advantage to them of American sovereignty, so that many remain neutral. The insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has proven, is not a national uprising. Indeed, there is no Philippine nation. There is a multifarious collection of tribes having only this in common, that they belong to the Malay race. The inhabitants of the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of the continent of Europe do.

"The United States having assumed by treaty of peace with Spain sovereignty over the archipelago became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order. This is an obligation which the intelligent Filipinos expect us to fulfill. In taking the Philippine islands we annexed a great responsibility. The fact that this responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of national honor and obligation."

In reply to an inquiry whether anything was now left but to fight it out, President Schurman said:

"In my opinion much good could be done by a declaration on the part of congress of the form of government to be established in the islands, or better still, let congress establish a government for the Philippine islands. Have it put in force in all parts among all tribes hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguish between our friends and enemies and treat the former according to their deserts.

"It would also give our enemies a demonstration of free givernment on the American plan. I had better call attention to the fact that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may need considerable modification to be available for another."

Asked about the capacity of the Filipino peoples to govern themselves, Schurman replied that they had no experience in self-government except in municipal affairs, and even in these were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities.

President Schurman seemed firm in the conviction that some form of home rule for each of the tribes under the watchful supervision of a general government at Manila was the solution of the problem.

Filipino Police.

Manila, Sept. 14.—Filipino police, numbering 250, began their duties today. The force is controlled by a provost marshal.

WARM TIME AT DENVER.

Return of Colorado Volunteers Occasion of Great Demonstration.

Denver, Sept. 14.—The Colorado volunteers were today given a rousing welcome home from the Philippines. Bells, whistles, cannon and horns sounded noisy greetings. The soldiers were escorted to the capital grounds through masses of cheering crowds. They were crowned with wreaths of mountain holly and their pathway was strewn with flowers. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Thomas and Senators Wolcott and Teller, to which Gen. Hale and Col. McCoy responded. A banquet to the men followed.

A FATAL COLLISION.

Three Killed in a Wreck on the Southern Pacific.

Bakersfield, Cal., Sept. 14.—A northbound passenger train on the Southern Pacific ran into the rear end of an accommodation train at Formosa last night. Mrs. Maggie Majors, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Ross, her mother, and Mrs. Larue were killed. Engineer Wright and Fireman Keller were probably fatally injured.

TARTAR RELEASED.

Clearance Papers Allowed the Detained Troopship at Hong Kong—Trouble Was Caused by Discharged Regulars.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Clearance papers have been allowed the Tartar at Hong Kong. It is expected she will proceed to the United States at once. The information came to the war department in a dispatch this morning from Col. Metcalf, commanding the Twentieth Kansas and troops aboard the transport. It is supposed clearance papers were allowed upon suggestion of the British foreign office to the British consul at Hong Kong that it would be unwise to interfere with American transports. Another dispatch from Metcalf, in reply to one sent yesterday, states that the Tartar was not overcrowded and the food was as good as on other transports leaving Manila. He said the trouble arose among discharged regular soldiers who were returning home on the ship.

NO PRECEDENT.

Washington Authorities Turn Case of the Tartar Over to Ambassador Choate.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The action of the British authorities at Hong Kong in declining to give the transport Tartar clearance papers has caused intense excitement in administration circles.

Hong Kong is an infected port. Vessels sailing from there are placed in quarantine upon arrival at nearly all the ports of the civilized world. Manila is not infected and there is no quarantine against it. For these reasons the department issued imperative orders forbidding transports to visit Hong Kong at this season, and they have usually stopped at Nagasaki, Japan, for coal and to permit the troops to go ashore. It was stated at the war department that a thorough inquiry would be made to ascertain who was responsible for the Tartar's visit to Hong Kong.

Gen. Otis' report reads that the transport was sent there to dock at Maj. Long's request. It is said that Maj. Long, in his anxiety to hasten the passage of the transport, had asked to have it docked and cleaned, expecting to recover most of the time lost in the dock by the increased speed of the vessel across the Pacific. There seems, however, to have been a violation of department orders and the disposition here is to punish the guilty officer.

The Tartar is a British ship, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and flies a British flag, although chartered by the war department with an option of purchase. The registry cannot be changed without act of congress. Being a British ship she became subject to British law as she entered a British port. Technically the British authorities seem to be acting within their authority. Their laws provede that a vessel's passenger list must be limited by the number of cubic feet of space aboard. By the prescribed measurement the Tartar could carry 750 soldiers. Col. Metcalf, commanding the troops aboard the transport, reports that the British authorities at Hong Kong will permit the ship to clear with 824. The transport entered the harbor with 1,203 passengers aboard.

The conference between Secretary Root, Attorney General Griggs and Assistant Secretary Adee resulted in instructions being sent to Consul General Wildman at Hong Kong to present the matter to the British authorities with a request for clearance. He was directed to explain that the passenger capacity of the Tartar had been ascertained under British law as a merchant steamer, with allowance made for freight capacity engaged in ordinary commerce. Now the vessel is being used purely as a transport and sails without freight, the passenger list being increased correspondingly. If this view is not accepted by the British the matter will be taken up through diplomatic channels.

At present there is no apparent disposition to order the transport to sail with the number of passengers the British are willing to clear and permit the rest to remain in the infected port until another transport can call for them. It is admitted by some officials of the war department that there has been gross overcrowding of transports in general in the eager desire to get troops to and from the Philippines expeditiously with the means at the disposal of the government.

The cubic capacity of the vessels has been measured liberally and utilized to the fullest extent, while precautions were not taken to increase the safety appliances aboard in the way of life boats, life preservers, etc., to meet the heavy demands. Fear is frequently expressed that there will be a calamity in the service. Should any of the vessels meet with accident and be reduced to a sinking condition there would be an appalling loss of life. The overcrowding is generally admitted, but it is said to be in the interest of the service and while regretted cannot be prevented under present conditions. Hope is expressed in administration circles that the British will accept our view of the Tartar case and permit the vessel to leave with her full passenger list.

Martial Law in Spain.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—The queen regent has signed a decree proclaiming martial law in the province of Viscaya.

TRADE AND TRUSTS

American Export Exposition Opened At Philadelphia Today—Many Visitors Present.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, Deliver Addresses.

Trust Conference at Chicago Begins the Day With a Tariff Discussion.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—In the presence of thousands of visitors, with ceremonies unattended by ostentation, the National Export Exposition was formally opened at noon. Distinguished visitors from all parts of the country, including foreign diplomats and officers of the army and navy, were present. Vice President Foulkrod, of the exposition, made an address turning it over to the state, and Governor Stone replied, accepting it.

Governor Stone said the object of the exposition was to increase the export trade of the country. He declared the tariff had "Transferred competition between the importers under free trade to competition between home producers, under protection, and today the home producer has the guarantee of home trade, which induces him to embark in manufacturing and the home consumer has his goods at greatly reduced prices, some of them for less than the tariff on similar imported articles. Our industries have outgrown the wants of this country and our products are now competing with the foreign producer, not in our territory, but in his territory. This foreign demand relieved pressure here and helped prices. We are fairly in the race for the world's trade."

The governor said all this has been accomplished, in spite of the fact that the American workingman received double the wages paid in other countries and attributed it to the Americans' superior skill, industry and inventive genius. He closed with a plea for the development of our merchant marine.

Then Congressman W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, delivered the oration of the day.

Hepburn began by saying this government could only endure by the consent of the majority. When a majority became dissatisfied with it they would change it. There were 19,000,000 wage earners on the United States and 15,000,000 possess the entire political power of the nation. Perpetuity of the government was dependent on keeping these laborers employed and contented. Not only this, but provision must be made for the employment of an additional million of laborers annually. Agriculture, Mr. Hepburn, said, could not enlarge the labor field to any extent, owing to the use of improved machinery, which diminishes the aggregate of human labor on the farm. Therefore, the people must look to manufacture and commerce to supply the increasing demand for an opportunity to labor. In order to do this, taking into consideration the increasing use of machinery, our market must be broadened. Unlimited markets would solve the problem. The nations of the world are engaged in a struggle for the possession of outside markets for their products and the Philadelphia export exposition would prove a most important aid in capturing our share in foreign commerce.

This was followed by the reading of a message from McKinley extending greetings and formally opening the exposition. Governments all over the world and chambers of commerce all over the globe accepted invitations to send delegates.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

Noted Tariff Debaters Discuss Influence of Protection in Forming Combinations.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—At the opening session of the second day of the trust conference a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each state, to whom all resolutions shall be referred. Then the debate waxed warm over a propositon to have all resolutions referred to the committee without reading or debate. The pro-trust people and antis were fearful, it became evident, that one side or the other would secure control and bind the minority to something of which they disapproved.

After a long discussion it was decided that all resolutions be referred to the committee without reading or debate, with the understanding that on the last day of the conference it will be in order for the mover of any resolution to call it up, if it is not reported on by the committee.

Lawson Purdy, of the New York Tariff Reform Club, was the first speaker. He said he did not contend that the only cause of combinations was the tariff, but that the tariff does foster combinations. The remedy lay in the abolition of duties on articles produced by trusts. He denied that the protective tariff raised wages; on the contrary, shutting off foreign competition enabled trusts to shut down factories, employ less labor and reduce wages.

Byron W. Holt, of the New England Free Traders' Club, was the next speaker. The keynote of his address in a sentence was: "That the tariff, by shielding manufacturers from foreign competition, makes it easy for them to combine, restrict production and fix prices, ought to be evident to every intelligent man."

John F. Scanlan, of Illinois, called forth a storm of hisses and applause by declaring that it was a brave man who, after the experience of the last few years, would advocate free trade. He added: "The creators of trusts are establishing the most gigantic schools of socialism the world has ever known. If a few men can run all the industrial interests of the nation, why cannot all the people?"

Congressman Updegraff, of Iowa, said in part:

"A monopolistic I'm against. Aggregation of capital, however large, if properly managed, I'm for. I am not fool enough to want to kill the goose that lays daily the golden egg. I don't care whether the tariff is mother of the trusts or not. That don't touch the question. If the tariff be in any sense the mother of trusts, what would we do? I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll take care of the mother and save her; we'll raise her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. That's the way to manage trusts. Why, bless my soul, friends, you can't have a rich soil without weeds." After the reading of a paper by Horatio W. Seymour, publisher of the Chicago Chronicle, the conference adjourned till 3 p. m.

CROKER ON MAT.

Tammany Chief and Mayor Van Wyck Before the Mazet Committee —Acromonious Cross-Questioning.

New York, Sept. 14. — Mayor Van Wyck and Richard Croker appeared as witnesses before the Mazet investigating committee today. Their appearance was chiefly notable for an acrimonious cross-fire between them and Counsel Moss, for the committee. Their examination related entirely to an alleged contract with a private company for supplying water to the city, but nothing of interest was developed. Croker, during his examination, handed the reporters a paper which he said showed that Moss was not a man of good standing. It was an extract from an opinion by the supreme court in which it appeared that Moss, at one time, as a notary, authenticated certain signatures not made in his presence by persons with whom he was not personally acquainted, for which act one of the justices said he should be criminally prosecuted.

FEAR OF MOB VIOLENCE.

City of Gallipolis, O., Is Excited—Danger of a Lynching.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 14.—A special from Gallipolis, O., to the Times-Star says:

This city is in a turmoil of excitement over the arrest of Horace Brothers, a prominent citizen, on the complaint of Ross Gilliland that Brothers had made a criminal assault on Mrs. Gilliland, who was about to become a mother. Mrs. Gilliland died in convulsions. She was reported by her husband to have said that Brothers was intoxicated. The city is full of people attending the county fair and there is apprehension of mob violence. Brothers is in jail and protests his innocence. Gilliland is regarded as weak minded, and as he is the only witness there is a tendency to doubt the entire accuracy of his statement.

Accident to Shamrock.

New York, Sept. 14.—Like a lead gutter pipe, the metal gaff of the cup challenger Shamrock collapsed yesterday. The yacht had just started to run before the wind on the first leg of a triangular course. The pressure on the gaff was but little more than the weight of the mainsail, for the wind was not over five knots an hour and the sea was still. There was nothing sudden about the break. The thin spar just folded over on itself about twelve feet from the mast, like a stick of sealing wax melted in the middle.

William Fife, the designer, who, according to English authorities, is responsible for the use of metal spars, against the views of Thornycroft, stood staring at the break. Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner, and William Ratsey, the sailmaker, equally spellbound, stood on each side of Fife. Hogarth and Wringe, at the tiller, stood to their posts.

It seemed to be a full minute before any movement was made on board the Shamrock. Meanwhile the great mainsail folded over and, flapping disconsolately, threatened every moment to tear the shattered gaff absolutely apart.

Pleased With Hay's Letter.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Officials here were much pleased with the tone of Secretary Hay's letter to Col. Dick, of Ohio, and especially with that portion which officially denied the existence of a secret alliance with Great Britain. Of course no one in Washington put any credence in the absurd story originated by the democratic managers, but officials returning from their vacations reported that the yarn was being spread industriously, especially in the Irish and German quarters.

Hence it was felt that the official denial was particularly timely, as it will prevent democratic stump orators attempting to make the issue. Secretary Hay contented himself with a sweeping denial, but did not explain the full absurdity of the alliance story. No treaty or understanding between this and a foreign country is worth the paper it is written on unless it is agreed to by the senate.

The democratic managers who started the roorback, however, counted on the people forgetting this important fact, and hence it was decided to make public the secretary's letter and thus expose the falsehood.

Against Typographical Union.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 14.—Today's session of the United Typothetæ of America went on record as opposed to an official recognition of the Typographical Union. A resolution "discountenancing the use of the union label" was also adopted almost unanimously. A still more radical resolution, urging all master printers to not use union labels and not to employ union foremen, was tabled till tomorrow.

Small Fire at Hubbard.

Special to Times-Republican.

Hubbard, Sept. 14.—Fire in the basement of R. R. Swallum's drug store this morning caused damage to the amount of $500; fully insured.

Gill Named for Congress.

Martin's Ferry, O., Sept. 14.—Joseph J. Gill, of Steubenville, was nominated for congress by the Sixteenth congressional district convention today.

AFTER SALOON TRUST

Des Moines W. C. T. U. [illegible]s War on Alleged Monopo[illegible] the Liquor Busin[illegible]

Evangelist Francis Murphy Given a Respectful Hearing by Liquor Dealers' Association.

Mulct Law's Operations to Be Reported in Official Register—Political Comment.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Sept. 14.—The ladies of the Des Moines W. C. T. U., among their other tenets, hold to the anti-trust notion. They are after Ben F. Parker, who runs nearly half of the saloons of this town, and is constantly increasing his list. Mr. Parker represents a big Illinois brewing concern, and has rapidly been getting a monopoly on the saloon business. In fact, that is just what his company aims to secure, according to reports. Some time ago Parker bought the lease of the basement of the Equitable block, occupied by barber shops and bath rooms, and started a buffet, placing liquors on sale. The W. C. T. U. discovered what was going on, and some of the ladies swore out information against the establishment, with the result that a lot of liquor was gathered in by the police on a pull of the place. The ladies say they are going after the whisky drug stores and saloons that violate the law.

* * *

Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, addressed the Liquor Dealers' Association in a very sensible way. He told the members that they are a lot better people than generally believed by people who don't know much about the liquor business, and pleaded with them to help make their business as respectable as possible by obeying the law, prosecuting violators and refusing to sell to men who have all they can carry, or are in the habit of becoming intoxicated. He was listened to with applause, and a good many of those present agreed to attend the temperance meetings now in progress under Mr. Murphy's directions.

* * *

The next number of the Official Register of the state will contain a line of information never before given to the state. It is a curious fact that there is no provision of law for any report on the operation of the mulct law. Nobody can tell how many counties have saloons, what license fee is charged in the several cities, how many counties have tried to secure consent petitions and failed, or anything else of a statistical nature concerning the liquor business. Deputy Secretary of State Archie Smith, editor of the Official Register, who has wrought many improvements in that valuable little publication since he took hold of it, has decided to compile this information for the next number, which will be out early in the year. He will ask each county auditor to ask the several questions. There is a general belief that twenty-five to thirty counties in the state have saloons under the mulct law; thirty is generally placed as the very highest, and twenty-five is probably nearer correct. Some of the river counties have saloons without the formality of complying with the petition feature of the law. The license, in addition to the $600 annual mulct tax, runs as high as $1,200 in some towns.

* * *

There is little doubt that a strenuous effort will be made in the coming session to secure the passage of a law that will allow the consent petition to be done away with and an election substituted. In a number of counties of the state, where the effort has been made, without success, to secure the mulct petition, it is said that many people do not dare to sign an open petition who nevertheless are favorable to saloons. Public sentiment in the communities is against the saloon, and they fear the effect on their business of having the anti-saloon people know they want drinking establishments. They urge that if people voted by secret ballot they would be free to vote their honest sentiments. On this side of the case, it is argued that honest opinion has as good a right to protection in its expression on the saloon question as in the matter of a choice between candidates for office. Which looks logical enough. But a member of the legislature presents the other side when he calls attention to the fact that the highest courts have denominated saloon-keeping as a presumptively vicious business, and therefore one on which the public should be in possession of the most complete information. It is probable such a measure as suggested would fail of passage.

* * *

Cerro Gordo county's bar association is having a hot time with the question of whom shall succeed Judge Sherwin on the district bench in that district. Last Saturday evening, it seems, there was a meeting of the association at which about thirty were present. The three candidates, Wilbur, Clark and Smith, were present. After a lively session adjournment was taken till next Saturday evening, when another effort will be made to get together on a candiate. Mr. Clark objected and said he would not be bound by any action of the bar; he has been circulating a general petition, and declares the people should have a chance; that it is their affair as much as the bar's. Mr. Wilbur and Mr. Clark both opposed giving the support of the county to the man who should have a majority of the bar. They maintained that there are a number of young men in the district who haven't been there long enough to know anything about the comparative qualifications of candidates, and whose votes ought not to be given equal weight with those of older members. They intimated, too, that Mr. Smith, the youthful candidate in the list, hasn't been in the county long enough to warrant his aspiration for the bench. Mr. Smith has a majority of the bar on his petition. Mr. Wilbur declared that the decision ought not to be made by less than a two-thirds majority of the bar, which is more than Smith has secured. Mr. Smith promptly agreed to this arrangement if the bar should so vote. Then it was suggested that the candidates ought to release their friends from all pledges thus far made. Mr. Clark objected to this, while Mr. Smith accepted it; Mr. Wilbur didn't indicate very plainly whether he was agreeable or not. The meeting of Saturday night next will be an interesting one. There is still a strong notion that Governor Shaw will ask the republicans of the district to hold a nominating convention, he to appoint whoever is nominated.

* * *

Another vote will be added to the Cummins list today by the action of Boone county's republican primaries. The county is safely republican and likewise solidly for Cummins, though earlier in the campaign some effort was made to arouse a Dolliver sentiment and hold the county out in his presumed interest. The plan worked in Greene, but Boone will not fall in with the notion, and the nominee will be an acknowledged Cummins man. Barclay, Doran and Alexander are the candidates before the primaries, and Barclay is considered in the lead, the race being really between him and Alexander.

* * *

The expected happened in the Mitchell-Worth-Winnebago district, in the nomination of Smith of Mitchell for senator. There is much speculation as to what will be done when the Winnebago-Worth representative convention reconvenes on Sept. 25. Politicians who have been watching the fight closely say it is altogether likely that no nomination will be made by the convention, and that each county will put up its own candidate, just as was done in the Wright-Hancock district two years ago. In that case it resulted in the election of a democrat, and was a telling lesson to the republicans of the two counties. But in Winnebago and Worth, which are two of the star republican counties of the state, there are more republican votes in either county than there are democrats in both. If each county runs a candidate for the house, both of them will beat the democrat nearly two to one. Winnebago has a little larger vote than Worth, and its republican candidate would, therefore, stand the better chance of election. Whoever is named will be for Cummins. Smith, named for senator, is a Cummins man.

* * *

In view of his aspirations for the nomination for treasurer of state next year, it was hard luck for Senator Gilbertson to be defeated for his renomination. He was anxious to be in the coming session in order to keep in touch with political movements. The legislature is an excellent point of observation, and men with ambitions for state office find it very convenient to spend a session or two in Des Moines. One exception, however, is in the case of the governorship. The republicans have not been disposed for a long time to honor legislators with the governorship. The outsider seems fated to defeat the man with a legislative record. This is said to be one reason why Senator Funk would not take a fourth nomination in the Big Five district, when he might have broken the deadlock by announcing that he would take the nomination. He is undoubtedly getting ready for another try at the gubernatorial nomination next year, and didn't want to tire out his home people.

* * *

Webb Byers is the latest addition to the list of speakership possibilities. He is making the fight for the nomination for the house in Shelby county, and although a vigorous opposition has developed, it is believed he will win in the convention, and later at the polls. Mr. Byers is a hard man to beat in Shelby county; no matter what becomes of the rest of the ticket, he always gets enough democratic votes to win. He was speaker in both sessions of the Twenty-eighth. The Cummins people, who ought to know, say that Byers will not be a candidate. They also claim that Willard Eaton, of Osage, will be speaker, no matter which senatorial candidate controls the house, because he has so many votes pledged since the last session. George Schee, of O'Brien county, wants to be speaker, but has done no work as yet; Col. Dows of Linn has neither denied nor affirmed that he has ambitions.

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Partly cloudy tonight; Friday, showers in the north and west; warmer in the east and central tonight; easterly winds.

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Thursday's Markets by Wire.

HAS WARLIKE ASPECT

Reply of the Transvaal to the British Has Been Received At London.

Contents Not Made Public, But Significant Action is Taken by Authorities.

Situation Has Very Gloomy Aspect; Conflicting Stories Come From South Africa.

London, Sept. 14.—The Transvaal's reply to the last British note has been received, but its nature is not yet known. At the colonial office the Associated Press was informed that nothing would be given out for the present. It is regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who immediately summoned Sir George Stewart White, V. C., prospective commander of the British forces in Natal.

London, Sept. 14.—3:20 p. m.—South African advices continue most conflicting regarding the tenor of Kruger's reply. The Morning Post prints a special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, saying the answer is truculent, loquacious and blasphemous.

The Manchester Guardian's Cape Town special says the outlook is of the gloomiest character. Cape Town papers themselves take a more hopeful view of the situation, basing their belief on the probable acceptance by Kruger of the franchise measures suggested in the latest British note. But even they admit it is impossible to foreshadow Kruger's attitude toward the suzerainty of Great Britain, which, after all, is still the main issue.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 14.—Members of the raad of the Orange Free State have been notified to be ready to be summoned for extraordinary session at a moment's notice. The burghers of Orange Free State passed a resolution to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in case of hostilities.

Unsatisfactory Reply.

London, Sept. 14.—Consul General of the South African Republic Montague White said to the Associated Press: "I have good authority for believing the Transvaal reply will be unsatisfactory to the British government."

WHAT WAR WOULD MEAN.

Goldwin Smith Says Hostilities Between the Races Must Follow.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 14.—Goldwin Smith, writing of the probable effect of war in the Transvaal, says:

"Salisbury has copied after Chamberlain and avoided for the time at least—let us hope altogether—a war which, whatever its immediate result, would breed fatal discord among the mixed races of South Africa and probably fill that part of the continent with blood and havoc. It is not only between the British and the Dutch that the conflict would rage. The black, or native, population of South Africa outnumbers the white by four to one. With these people there has been a series of wars, from those with the Kaffirs, which cost Great Britain £7,000,000 and were marked with horrible atrocities on both sides, down to the Matabele wars, by which the founding of Rhodesia was attended. A war breaking out among the whites would be pretty sure to rekindle the flame among the blacks, and South Africa, instead of being advanced in the march of civilization, as imperialists pretend, would very probably be turned into a hell."

SOLDIER AND SAILOR, TOO.

Gunboat to Be Operated by United States Land Troops.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Information has been received at the war department showing that the gunboat Florida which has been under repair for some time, will soon be ready for service. She will be operated on Laguna de Bay. The armor plate and guns of the former Spanish gunboat Covadonga have been transferred to the Florida, supplemented by American guns. The armament will consist of a rapid-fire 6-pounder of the latest pattern and two 10-inch barrel Gatlings. The Florida will be under command of Lieut. A. C. Dalton, of the Twenty-second infantry. A crew picked from the men of the Third cavalry, Twenty-second infantry, First South Dakota and Twentieth Kansas will operate her.

Day's Son in Peril.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Luther Day, son of former Secretary of State William R. Day, had a narrow escape from death while hunting. He stepped upon a marshy piece of ground and was drawn into a quagmire. He sank to his shoulders and was only rescued after three hours' hard work by his brother and a farmer who came to his assistance.

Doesn't Like McKinley's Policy.

Bremen, Sept. 14.—The Weser Zeitung says that Louis Lange, Jr., United States consul in Bremen, has resigned his position because of his disapproval of what he characterizes as the "imperialistic policy of the McKinley administration," which he has attacked in his Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, a Lutheran weekly.

Georgia Justice Again.

Tifton, Ga., Sept. 14.—A negro arrested at Tyty has been identified as one of two who assaulted Miss Johnson Tuesday. People passing on a train at 2 o'clock this morning saw a negro suspended twenty feet in the air from a telegraph pole.

Death in the Synagogue.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Advices from Kalisch, Russian Poland, say thirty-two women and children were crushed to death and many injured in a panic in the synagogue, caused by the upsetting of a lamp.