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HINT ABOUT MONEY SAVING

If People Would Buy Out of Season They Might Save Their Rent.

A CLEAR CASE IN POINT

The Great Providers Explain in Detail How the Prudent House-keeper Can, by Using Judgment, Save Really Large Sums Annually in Buying for the House.

When one dollar will buy two dollars' worth, then is the time to purchase, if the article is of certain future necessity to the family. Now, take the case of refrigerators and ice boxes. Mayer & Pettit purchased both in car-load lots early in the season, and sold them at their regular close margin. Sixty altogether have left, and the season is nearly at an end. These being bought for spot cash represent cash.

BOSS WELLINGTON SAYS NO

Malsterites Must Not Be Seated in Republican Convention.

MANY FACTIONAL QUARRELS

The Discussions Among the Leaders of the Party Make Success in the Coming Election a Forlorn Hope—Both Baltimore Factions Coincided of Winning.

Ocean City, Md., Aug. 25.—Tomorrow's Republican State convention will be one of the most important and interesting in the history of the organization. Upon the action with reference to the middle in Baltimore city will depend the success or downfall of the Republican party. There are a number of contests in other counties, and altogether the Republican party is in a forlorn condition.

Senator Wellington already here, ready to fight for the admission of the organization, but the Malster proposition, to have been promised the backing of a number of county delegates and are equally sanguine of winning. Wellington was indignant tonight when a compromise was suggested.

"It would be putting a premium on insubordination to allow this delegation to be seated," said he. "The Malster delegates will not be seated, nor will an other primary be ordered. You can put that down as safe. These fellows are only trying to make trouble. They never had any idea of going to the primaries, and as for the men who are making this contest, I know every one of them and their ways. They will get nothing from this convention. We don't intend to allow people to get in and run the party, when their first effort in that direction is to pull out of the party's primaries. Such insubordination cannot be tolerated for a moment."

The conservative members of the party are in favor of seating both delegations from Baltimore, and then directing that their primaries be held in the auspices of the State central committee. This action would nullify the elections held on Monday, and the action taken by the convention yesterday. Wellington will fight any such proceedings. The contest will be a hot one.

Republicans are here from all over the State, and by the time the delegations from Baltimore arrive tomorrow the hotels will be overcrowded.

KRUGER DENIES SUZERAINTY.

Says the Convention of 1884 Contains Nothing About It.

Prætoria, Aug. 25.—President Kruger, in the Volksraad today, openly denied the existence of British suzerainty over the Transvaal. The relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal are, he said, regulated by the convention of 1884, in which nothing appears bearing precisely upon the question of suzerainty. The Transvaal government is desirous of maintaining the convention in its entirety, but it could not recognize British suzerainty, which is entirely opposite to the convention.

TORTURED BY BURGLARS.

Brutal Treatment of a Farmer and His Wife by Thieves.

Sidewater, Va., Aug. 25.—J. M. Irey, who lives on a farm here, came to town yesterday and drew \$70 for all produced on his farm. Last night three drunken men went to Irey's home, broke open the door, knocked Irey senseless with a club, bound and gagged his wife, and tortured her with burning candles for two hours, trying to compel her to tell where the money was. Irey regained consciousness and the burglars then tortured him two hours. They finally left the couple bound and foot. They were recovered by neighbors at noon and released.

83 Most Popular Saturday Trip \$3

Is That to Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Ocean View, via Norfolk & Washington Steamers. Avoid disappointment by securing stations early as possible. Tickets, \$3, good to return Sunday night. It.

Very Nice Flooring \$1.50 per 100 ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

PRESIDENT BORDA SHOT

The Executive of Uruguay Dies by an Assassin's Hand.

THE MURDERER IS ARRESTED

The President, With Other Leading Officials, Had Just Been to Church Services in Honor of the Republic's Anniversary—The Assassin a Youth Named Arredondo.

Montevideo, Aug. 25.—Senor J. Idiarte Borda, president of the Republic of Uruguay, was assassinated today by a youth named Arredondo. The president was leaving the cathedral after a Te Deum in connection with the seventy-second anniversary of the establishment of the republic, which occurred on August 15, 1825, when Arredondo drew a revolver and shot him, inflicting a wound that caused death in a very short time. The assassin was arrested.

At the time he was shot the President was surrounded by the ministers, other state officials and diplomats. The news of the assassination caused great excitement in the city, but there were no disorders.

Arredondo fired two shots at the President, the bullets lodging in the region of his heart. Senor Borda fell to the ground and died in a few moments.

Senor Cuervas, president of the Senate, has assumed the presidency of the republic ad interim. Senor Idiarte Borda was born in Mercedes, Uruguay. His parents, Juan Idiarte and Maria Borda, were French Basques, noted for their industry, who settled in Mercedes in 1840. They established a restaurant, with half playing grounds attached, and it became the place of reunion of the large number of Basques who then resided in the city.

Senor Idiarte Borda learned to read and write at a primary school, but received a collegiate education on account of the limited means of his parents. By dint of hard study, added to his natural cleverness, he taught himself in the necessary branches, and became a well-informed man.

It has been claimed that Borda was actively concerned in transaction which ended in the failure of the Uruguayan National Bank, and produced a violent financial crisis. The President, however, had the reputation of being poor.

It is said that his whole property consisted of the house in which he resided in Mercedes and a concession granted to him by the municipal corporation of that city for the management of a market in the city.

There is no representative of the republic of Uruguay at Washington. This is because there is practically no diplomatic relations existing between that government and this. There are a number of consuls and vice-consuls of Uruguay in the United States, but these are more properly commercial agents of the South American republic. The highest representative of Uruguay in this country is Francisco de Murguindoa, consul general for the United States, who is located at Baltimore. There are consuls at San Francisco, Barren, Ga., Portland, Me., Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia.

There are vice-consuls at Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Augustin, and Araya, Venezuela; Bismarck, Ga.; New Orleans, Boston, Scranton, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Galveston, Tex.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.

It appears strange that with these various agents scattered throughout the United States that Uruguay has no representative at Washington.

The United States has an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Uruguay in the person of Granville M. Stewart. He has been here since the assassination of President Borda had been received at Washington other than that contained in the press dispatches.

The Times reporter sought Dr. Martin Garcia, minister of the republic of Argentina, at the address given in the Congressional directory, No. 1521 K street. That house is vacant and for sale. The first secretary of the Argentine republic is Senor Antonio del Viso, whose address, according to the Congressional directory, is No. 815 Vermont avenue. At the latter number, Senor Antonio del Viso has not been seen for many months.

The reporter ran against several South Americans at the Metropolitan Club. The impression there was that President Borda was not the right man in the right place, and that his death would not be an especial hardship on the country. In fact, it appeared from what the South American said about the matter that the death of Borda would materially clear up the political atmosphere of Uruguay, as President Borda was suspected of having entered into a number of deals with government contractors.

Death May Have Taken Them. Superior, Wis., Aug. 25.—A party of eight pleasure seekers left this city Friday in a small sailboat for a cruise along the north shore. They intended to return Sunday, but have not yet been heard from. It is feared the entire party was drowned. The missing are Elsie Hall, John Burns, Mrs. B. L. Nelson, then Nelson, Mrs. William Raycraft, Miss Baycraft, J. F. Stiller and Miss Stiller.

The monthly meeting of the board appointed to award the prizes given by the well-known patent firm of John Wesley Bards & Co. for ingenious inventions was held last night. Senator William M. Stewart, chairman of the board, presided, and a large number of interesting devices were examined. Each was presented to the board by one of the experts of the firm, and after all had been fully explained, an executive session was held, and the award of \$150 in cash made to C. F. Meyer, of Millersburg, Pa., for an ingenious combination cigar cutter and match deliverer. This device is exceedingly simple in construction and shows much ingenuity in its conception.

The Finest 12-inch Boards \$1 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

LOST IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The Norwegian Bark Saledom for Honolulu Goes Down.

New York, Aug. 25.—Cablegrams received in this city today from Auckland, N. Z., tell a story of the wreck of the Norwegian bark Saledom, which sailed from New Castle, N. S. W., for Honolulu on July 13, 1896.

The Saledom was caught soon after leaving port in a severe storm, which raged for several days and caused her to spring a leak. The crew was obliged to abandon the vessel and managed to get away in two boats. One boat, containing Capt. Jaeger, the second mate and several men, reached Starbuck Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in August, 1896.

The other boat, which was in charge of the first mate, has not been heard from. It is thought she went down. The island on which Capt. Jaeger and his men landed proved uninhabitable, and after enduring terrible hardships they succeeded in reaching Sophia Island.

The conditions for living were better at this place, but they were so weakened by exposure that Capt. Jaeger, the second mate and the carpenter were taken ill and died.

The others stayed on Sophia Island until ten days ago, when a passing vessel noted the signal of distress and rescued them.

HIS SOUL IN PURGATORY

Bishop of Havana Says Canovas Is Expiating His Sins.

He Would Not Admit in His Sermon That the Late Premier Was a Good Man.

Havana, Aug. 25.—The Catholic inhabitants of this city were much surprised on the morning of August 16 to learn from no less an authority than their own bishop, Senor Santalder, that the soul of Canovas del Castillo is not in heaven, but in purgatory, expiating the sins committed in this world. This news was officially announced that morning by the bishop in his order to the priests to perform religious services for the rest of Senor Canovas' soul. Furthermore, the bishop said in the same document, published here by the newspapers, that he ordered these ceremonies to comply with the wishes of her majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain.

Compelled, also, by the circumstances, to deliver a eulogy upon Canovas, the bishop did not admit that the late prime minister had any personal virtue, nor that he had rendered great service to the church, nor that he possessed an extraordinary intellect, as all the other panegyrical eulogies have done in Spain and Cuba. He merely said that the deceased "was a person of cultivated understanding."

At the same time he advised the people to pray not only for Canovas but also for the necessities of the church, and he forbade the priests to pronounce during the ceremony a eulogy upon the murdered minister, to avoid any disturbances that might occur on account of the differences of opinion now prevailing.

The reputation of the deceased has been enormous, and it is generally believed that the bishop took this opportunity only as a pretext to harass Gen. Weyler. The grudge now existing between them is well known. Gen. Weyler had a special desire that the manifestations of grief for Havana, the occasion of the tragic taking off of the prime minister should be most impressive, and Canovas was his personal friend. But the bishop has destroyed all the hopes of the capital.

PERHAPS LIKE LICERS' OATHS. The Afghan Ameer Swore That He Was Innocent.

Simla, Aug. 25.—The British agent at Cabul reports officially that the Ameer of Afghanistan read the letter of warning addressed to him by the viceroy of India, and his own reply thereto in open durbar (the East Indian term for an audience chamber or court), and at the same time solemnly swore that he maintained his friendship with the Indian government and had never induced his soldiers or the sepoys to hostility against the British.

It is reported that 12,000 tribesmen are now advancing to the Samana range of mountains.

CHIEF CONLIN RETIRES.

Head of the New York Police Force Gives Up Active Duty.

New York, Aug. 25.—Peter Conlin, who succeeded Byrne as chief of police, today asked to be retired on a pension, and his request was granted by the board of police. Conlin was an efficient, but not a brilliant officer. He was one of the few who was not implicated in the Lexow investigation. During the Roosevelt regime Conlin became a bone of contention among the commissioners, and his tenure became exceedingly uncomfortable. He would not retire under fire, but a recent change in the board gave him an opportunity to get out.

The police board met again this afternoon and unanimously passed a resolution appointing Acting Inspector McCullough chief of police in place of Conlin.

Probably an Act of Necessity. Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 25.—The expenses of the trip of the legislature to New York on the occasion of the Grant Monument ceremonies was discussed at a meeting of several members of the senate and house tonight, and it was decided to send letters to all participants asking for voluntary contributions.

From Glen Echo to Congress Heights. The wonderful moving pictures, which were such a hit at Glen Echo, for which an admission was gladly paid, are at a large number of interesting devices were examined. Each was presented to the board by one of the experts of the firm, and after all had been fully explained, an executive session was held, and the award of \$150 in cash made to C. F. Meyer, of Millersburg, Pa., for an ingenious combination cigar cutter and match deliverer. This device is exceedingly simple in construction and shows much ingenuity in its conception.



THE ETHICS OF PROSPERITY.

AFRIDSIS HOLD KHYBER PASS

Its Loss a Serious Blow to the Indian Government.

TROOPS BEING FORWARDED

Whole Scheme of Border Management Collapses Like a House of Cards—Anxiety Regarding the Fate of the Garrison at Fort All Musjid Remains Unaltered.

Simla, Aug. 25.—It was officially announced today that Fort All-Musjid, in the Khyber Pass, was evacuated, after eleven of the garrison, composed of Khyber Rifles (native levies) had deserted.

No news has been received of the remainder of the garrison, and there is no confirmation of the report that Fort Afridis massacred three hundred of that force.

All-Musjid was afterward burned by the enemy. Fort Jewangora, which has been occupied by the Afridis, is only a tower and of not much importance.

A force of 4,000 Afridis has advanced to Lokatal, twelve miles from Fort Bara, which is southeast of Jamrud. Gen. Elles will attempt to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

Fort Lundkotol has not yet been attacked. The insurgents are reported to be short of food and ammunition. There is a very uneasy feeling in Quetta, where the troops are under orders to be in readiness to march to New Chaman, which is the extreme outpost of the Afghan frontier, southeast of Kandahar and on the edge of the Registan Desert, between the provinces of Toha and Pishin.

Khyber Pass is swarming with Afridis, and it is feared the fall of Fort Maude has greatly encouraged the rebellious elements. The capture of Fort All Musjid gives the Afridis complete control of Khyber Pass, which they have effectually closed. The whole scheme of border management, so far as this famous pass is concerned, has thus collapsed like a house of cards.

That the Indian government will long acquiesce in the tribesmen's possession of the pass is obviously impossible, but their task will be nothing less than to recapture it, and it is only necessary to recall the last Afghan war to realize what an expenditure of blood and money will be involved in the operation. Whether operations can be commenced before the situation south of Jamrud has developed is very doubtful, but further concentration movements have already been ordered. Troops are being forwarded from various points along the railway running to Peshawar.

Meanwhile the anxiety regarding the fate of the garrison at Fort All Musjid remains unaltered. The report that 300,000 Sepoys were massacred is probably untrue. It seems to be a fact that there are no British or British-Indian troops westward of Jamrud in the direction of Khyber Pass. All the garrisons there when the outbreak occurred were tribal levies who were subsidized by the Indian

CONFESSES TO HIS CRIME

Frank Johnson Admits That He Shot Farmer Marshall.

ANOTHER MURDER CHARGED

Philadelphia Detectives Think He Is the Man Who Killed Librarian Wilson, Whose Brutal Murder Started That City—They Are Here Working Up the Case.

Frank Johnson, the colored man who was arrested by Patrolman Curry, Bassford and Vermillion on Tuesday morning and locked up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, confessed last night to Inspector Mattingly and Detectives Weedon and Lacey that he had fired the shot which resulted in the death of John D. Marshall, the Forestville farmer.

This solved a mystery which was more barren of clues than any that the District has ever known. Inspector Mattingly and Detectives Weedon and Lacey, to whom the credit for probing the mystery, received the well-earned commendation of their superior officers last night, and were highly praised for their masterly handling of the case.

John D. Marshall was a poor farmer living in Forestville, Md. He tilled his small tract of land, but the earth yielded but little increase from his labors. On Sunday evening he told his wife that he was going to take their scanty supply of produce to market, and accordingly hitched his horse to his home-made wagon. He had the small vehicle heavily laden with produce, and for fear that the wheels, which had shown signs of weakness might break, drove slowly along the country road.

Visions of a ready and profitable sale for his produce and corn presented themselves to the hard-working farmer as he drove along, and he pictured the comforts which he could then provide for his wife and little ones. Finding the reverse pleasant, he thought he would enjoy a smoke, but found he had no matches. He was at this time on Pennsylvania avenue, a short distance this side of the Eastern Branch. By the feeble light of the moon he caught sight of a colored man standing under a tree by the roadside. He stopped his horse and called to the stranger. The man approached and Marshall asked him for a match.

Without warning the colored man seized Marshall by the leg and fired a pistol directly at him. The ball entered the leg and Marshall felt the blood gushing from the wound. The rumble of a wagon crossing the bridge was distinctly heard by both Marshall and the colored desperado, and the latter, after heaping invectives upon his helpless victim, carefully polished his pistol, pocketed it and walked leisurely down the road. Marshall had in the meantime fallen to the ground, and as he lay in his unfortunate condition, saw the horse start off up the hill. After the colored man had gone he recovered sufficiently to hobble after his wagon, although the blood was oozing from his leg at every step.

The horse was found grazing by the road.

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Good, Reliable Carpenter at Any Hour. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

ONE OF WEYLER'S VICTIMS

The Times' Havana Correspondent Arrives in New York.

HIS STORY OF CUBA'S WRONGS

Although He Only Sent Dispatches Approved by the Censor, He Was Imprisoned and Expelled From the Island—Moving Description of the Horrors Taking Place.

New York, Aug. 25.—Eduardo Garcia, correspondent of the New York Sun and Washington Times in Havana, whose arrest and expulsion from the island has been reported, arrived here on Tuesday on the steamer Panama.

Garcia is a native Spaniard, and was born in Madrid. The story of his wrongs in Cuba, a striking commentary on Spanish misrule in Cuba.

Garcia's statement is fair and impartial, and, since he had remained faithful to his mother country, it cannot be said that he voices the sentiments of the Cubans in their feelings of bitter animosity against the Spaniards.

"On my return to this country after sixteen years' residence in Cuba," said Garcia, "my first impression on landing was that I had left the fifteenth century behind me, and like Rip Van Winkle, awoke to find myself enjoying the blessings of liberty. There is no exaggeration in this feeling. Any person coming from Cuba, especially if he has resided there long enough to witness the frightful condition of things in the island, cannot refrain from giving vent to such expressions.

"The wholesale destruction of property under Weyler's brutal efforts to deprive the enemy of all resources, the many assassinations daily committed, the public executions, raids on Cuban field hospitals of peaceful non-combatants fill the mind with horror and furnish fuel to memory the scenes of the middle ages, and especially those witnessed in the Netherlands under the domination of the Duke of Alba. Spain has assumed a great responsibility before the civilized world in allowing the perpetration of such horrors, and when the history of the Cuban war shall be made public, I am sure that my liberal-minded countrymen will protest with the same indignation that I feel, because such a blot has been cast upon our name."

Garcia was arrested on simple suspicion. He never sent a single dispatch that did not bear the censor's stamp. Yet to this day he has never been officially notified of the charge against him. From the day he was sent to jail (May 13) to the day of his release (three months and eight days later) he says that he was never given an opportunity to defend himself.

"During my stay in jail," Garcia said, "I witnessed the terrible punishment which is actually being inflicted on six hundred beings for no other crime than their persistence in declaring their innocence. Those poor wretches have been kept eight months uncommunicated. When I left the prison they were still suffering that terrible isolation, kept as they are in small cells with the jailer as the only witness of the great crime which is being committed. The sight of those men is something awful. I shall never forget one occasion when they were taken out of their cells and brought to the court room to testify before the Judge.

"They presented a most pitiful sight. Their vacant and idiotic styes, their thin and emaciated bodies, their garments in tatters, their faces begrimed with dirt and their hair bushy and sticky for lack of washing told of their neglect and sufferings. Two of them had lost their hearing in the long months they had been solitary and alone. One was sent to the Marine Hospital in a fit of insanity, and the others are in a more or less idiotic state.

"As those who are placed incommunicado are prohibited from having intercourse with anybody, I was not able to obtain their personal testimony, but from other information of a trustworthy character I was able to learn that one of them is Pedro Rivero, who, with his companions, was arrested at San Juan de Puerto Rico, on December 2, 1896. They are accused of robbing the safe, containing a large sum of money, in the office of the naval paymaster at Puerto Rico. There being strong grounds to believe that the real criminal was the paymaster, he was arrested, and is still in prison, but it appears that he is a man of influence, and at the same time, by the prestige of the Spanish navy, the responsibility is shouldered upon these poor wretches.

"The helpless victims have stoutly denied the charge, and Rivero especially has absolute proof of his innocence, but despite their protests they have been tortured in order to extort from them the confession that they are the real authors of the crime. In Porto Rico for seven days they were fed on salt cod and were not allowed to drink a drop of water, and this barbarous treatment crazed them so that they declared themselves guilty, but the local press got an inkling of the fact and made a great outcry about it, and to hide

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