The Times

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GLOOM AGAIN PREVAILS

President Kruger's Reply to Chamberlain in Outline.

Boer Diplomacy Shows Up Strong—The Republic Exhibits Surprising Vigor and Resolution in Answering British Demands—Outlook Again Pessimistic in Pretoria.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Gloomy expectations are again prevalent. The consensus of opinion now is that President Kruger's reply to the British note will settle nothing, while conceding enough to preclude Great Britain from forcing hostilities on what it refuses. The Transvaal's management of the crisis is now admitted to be marked with resolution and resource, and the Republic may yet, by successive counter proposals to Great Britain's despatches fill the time until the cooler sense of England sees how terribly inadequate her pretexts for war really are. On the other hand, a report is widely credited which assigns a part of flagrant aggression to this country. It is said that this part will be initiated as soon as the large re-enforcements destined for Natal reach that colony. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, will then tender the Transvaal a new convention which has already been drafted. This convention guarantees the so-called integrity of the Transvaal, but demands the demolition of the Boer forts and limits the armed force of the State to a number adequate to maintain internal order. It also abolishes the diplomatic agencies of the Republic.

It is needless to say that the tendering of such a convention for President Kruger's signature would be the signal for immediate war.

The "Manchester Guardian" will tomorrow print a despatch from Pretoria which claims to give an authentic summary of the Transvaal's reply. The Boer reply, the correspondent says, will render the crisis more acute. The Transvaal complains that while Great Britain accepts the franchise proposals, she refuses the two most material conditions—abandoning her claim to suzerainty and agreeing to definite arbitration. The Transvaal holds that the five years' franchise does affect the independence of the country, because unless England agrees to withdraw from further interference in less than five years, the new burghers might outnumber the old and continue to look upon England as the suzerain power and guardian. The reply, according to the "Guardian's" correspondent, adds that the substance of the last British offer might have been accepted but for the total disbelief in the bona fides of the negotiations. Both the President and the executive council are convinced that no finality is intended, and that further concessions would only postpone the struggle.

The "Times'" Pretoria correspondent cables that he believes that the Raads' reply to the British note will be of a negative nature.

PRETORIA, Sept. 15.—The executive council today finally considered the reply to the last British note. It is said that it stands by the seven year franchise, but is willing to consider suggestions regarding the other points in dispute. The Transvaal firmly adheres to the convention of London, "but is willing to consider suggestions as to a working law regarding the other points in dispute."

The outlook is again pessimistic. A large and final batch of capitalists leave Johannesburg today. It is expected that the Transvaal's reply will be transmitted Saturday. It is said a proclamation declaring martial law is being printed here.

OPPOSED TO FORCE.

John Morley Counsels Forbearance Toward the Transvaal.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A peace demonstration was held at Manchester today, which was attended by 8,000 persons. Mr. John Morley, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, was one of the speakers. He is opposed to using force to compel the Transvaal to accede to the British demands, and many of those present, who support the Government, gave him a rowdy reception, booing at him and singing "Rule Britannia," as evidence of their patriotism. Mr. Morley advised President Kruger to accept the British proposal for a conference, and to adhere to his offer of a five years' franchise. The conference and franchise, he contended, must be obtained by pacific means, and with due respect to the independence of the Transvaal. War, he said, meant the annexation of the South African Republic by Great Britain. He contended that the weak Transvaal was entitled in the negotiations to as much civility, patience, and forbearance from the British Government as the latter would accord to Germany or Russia.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies, also spoke. He advised that the question of Great Britain's suzerainty in the Transvaal be remitted to the privy council. A resolution supporting peace and the independence of the Transvaal was carried by a large majority. When the vote on the resolution was taken the minority arose and waved the Union Jack.

A letter written by Herbert Spencer to Mr. Courtney was read at the meeting. It said: "I rejoice that some among us think that national honor is not being enhanced by putting down the weak. No one can deny that at the time of the Jameson raid the aim of the Uitlanders and raiders was to usurp the Transvaal government."

French Wheat Crop Short.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Reports just published show that the wheat crop of France this year is less by 9,000,000 hectolitres than the crop of 1898. It will be necessary for France to import between now and next May 1,500,000 hectolitres to supply the home requirements.

Tracy's Long Speech Ends.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Mr. Benjamin F. Tracy, of counsel for Venezuela, today closed an effective argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan tribunal of arbitration. He spoke for five days, dealing with the law questions involved. Sir Richard Webster, when Mr. Tracy had concluded, began the closing argument in behalf of Great Britain.

Prince Ranjitsinhji Coming.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Prince Ranjitsinhji and his cricket team will sail from Liverpool for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Etruria tomorrow.

Earthquake in Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 15.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt in the western part of the colony today, causing much alarm. No damage was done.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

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FRANCE AND DREYFUS.

Rumored That President Loubet Will Sign the Pardon.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—It is rumored in ministerial circles that President Loubet will sign Dreyfus' pardon on Tuesday, though it will not be published until the revision court gives its decision on the appeal from the judgment rendered by the Rennes court-martial. It is believed the President's reason for signing the pardon before the decision on the appeal is given is to reassure the Dreyfus family, and to prevent them from moving for another revision of the case before the Court of Cassation.

Counsel for the persons recently arrested on the charge of plotting to overthrow the Republic have held a meeting, at which it was decided that the law of 1897 applies to the High Court of Justice, which has been convoked to try the conspirators. Consequently, counsel will maintain that they have a right to be present at all the interrogatories of their clients. The result of such action will be to enormously prolong the proceedings.

It is said that Dreyfus will withdraw his appeal from the court-martial's judgment in view of the intention of President Loubet to sign his pardon at the Cabinet meeting on September 19. He will not be restored to his rank in the army. When he is liberated he will settle in the south of France.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The "Cologne Gazette," in an editorial article inveighs in a peculiarly sharp manner against the campaign that is being carried on for the pardon of Dreyfus, who, it says, was falsely convicted. It adds that it will require only a few days to convince our neighbors (the French) that the whole world regards the verdict as the most scandalous crime of the century.

The only legal means of setting right the verdict is by amending the law. Nobody will object to seeing the affair finally settled and France pacified, but everyone objects to France presenting to humanity the spectacle of a course of political juggles as astonishing as the fifth act of a play. Today Dreyfus' honor is also France's honor, and the only duty of the latter regarding the former is, "Can she re-establish herself in the eyes of the world."

ROME, Sept. 15.—The "Osservatore Romano" will publish tomorrow a letter from the Pope to the French people urging them to seek a pacification of spirit in the name of religion and civilization. The letter was sent to Paris yesterday.

AN END TO FREEDOM.

American Criminals and Jail Birds Arrested Abroad.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Charles Allen, the postoffice robber who escaped from Ludlow Street jail, New York, in July, 1895, has been arrested at Frankfort. He was in company with Sidney Wennie, another American criminal, who was also arrested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Charles Allen, Joseph Killoran, and Henry Russell, who were accused of many postoffice robberies and were regarded as dangerous criminals, escaped from Ludlow Street jail on the morning of July 4, 1895, by surprising the keepers, overpowering them, and taking their keys. Russell was caught by the authorities in Belgium a few months after his escape here, and on April 2, 1896, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbery. Killoran and Allen were not traced. There is a postoffice inspector now in Europe who may take care of Allen if he is to be brought to this country.

Sidney Wennie, reported captured in Frankfort, Germany, in company with Charles Allen, is well known to the Washington police. His real name is Sidney Manning, and in addition to the alias Wennie or Yennie, he is known as Little Sid and Samuel A. Matthews. He is a New York crook. He served a term for robbing the postoffice at Springfield, Ill.

FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

A Bridge Falls and Thirty Men Are Drowned.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Gmunden, Upper Austria, says that floods have caused the collapse of an iron bridge across the river Traun. The structure fell while a number of men were engaged in strengthening it and thirty of them were drowned.

The Danube is rising here. Precautions have been taken to prevent damage, but the railway depot on one side of the river and Handelsqual Strasse on the other are submerged. Direct communication with Munich and the Tyrol is impossible.

HE FAVORS EXPANSION.

Dr. J. M. King Declares the World Has Changed Front.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Dr. J. M. King, of Washington, in an address to the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session here, made today a strong plea for church extension, in which he unqualifiedly endorsed national expansion. In part he said: "On the first day of May, 1898, the world changed front and the centres of responsibility were shifted to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. I hear men howling against expansion. What infernal rot! We have expanded and no power on earth can change the fact. I thank God that we have broken out of the shell and come out into the family of nations."

M. DES CHAMPS ENTERTAINS.

The French Diplomat Returns Courtesies Extended Him.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—The chief social event in Newport today was the dinner and dance given tonight at Bellevue Lodge by M. Des Champs, a member of the French diplomatic corps, as a return for the courtesies extended to him. It was attended by 110 persons including Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant. The place was decorated with palms and flowers, and the Hungarian band furnished the music. Earlier in the evening Mrs. David King gave a dinner in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant.

Mangled in a Tunnel.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—Electrician Thomas J. Houck, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was run over and horribly mangled in the belt line tunnel today, shortly after noon. About 11:30 o'clock, after the passage of train 528 through the tunnel, a Philadelphia express reported running over a spike on one of the tracks, about midway the length of the tunnel. Examination showed that the spike must have been one of Houck's accoutrements.

Bob Burdette Ill.

HANFORD, Cal., Sept. 15.—Robert J. Burdette, who was engaged to open the Hanford lecture course here, appeared before a large audience last night. He had proceeded but a few moments when he was stricken with vertigo and the audience was dismissed. Mr. Burdette is in the care of local physicians at a hotel. Mr. Burdette recently married Mrs. P. C. Baker, a wealthy woman of Pasadena, Cal.

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BOURKE COCKRAN'S VIEWS

He Speaks on Trusts Before the Chicago Convention.

The Question of Municipal Ownership One of Mere Expediency—Ways in Which the Government Helps Establish a Monopoly—Bryan Will Address the Delegates Today.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Central Music Hall was thronged in every part long before tonight's session of the trust conference began. It was expected that there would be an interesting argument between William J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran, on the advisability of making trusts an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1900. The crowd which assembled to hear the two orators of the same party with such radically different principles to exploit, was disappointed in not hearing a speech by the Westerner. Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago this afternoon. He went to the Sherman House, where he was joined by a number of prominent Democrats who are attending the conference, among them being Representative Sutherland, former Governor Poynter, of Nebraska; Representative Gaines, of Tennessee; A. B. Davidson, and Dudley Wooten, of Texas, besides prominent local Democrats who called to escort him to Central Music Hall.

In one of the offices of the building he met Mr. Cockran, with whom he talked over the order of speaking at the conference. The original plan was to have Mr. Cockran speak tonight and for Mr. Bryan to follow, but some of the free silver champion's friends objected to this arrangement on the ground that as Mr. Bryan is a possible Presidential candidate it would be unseemly for him to engage in a joint debate at this time with Mr. Cockran. It was finally agreed that Mr. Cockran should deliver his address tonight and that Mr. Bryan should speak tomorrow morning. Mr. Bryan's address will consist mainly of an exploitation of his plan or system in regulating trusts by national licensing.

Mr. Cockran, after a few words of praise for the work of the conference and some general comment on the subject as a whole, took up the ways in which the Government helps to establish a monopoly. The patent laws he passed over as not germane to the subject. Of the tariff, he thought it aided monopolies only as it excluded foreign competition and made it easier for the manufacturers of one country to unite. Coming to the subject of Government franchises, he took up the question of municipal ownership, which he said was one of mere expediency. The only excuse for empowering a private corporation to discharge a public function is that the service will be more efficient. He held that an officer of a corporation granting a special favor to any person who has a right to use that possession on equal terms with everybody else ought to be guilty of felony. The public official who gives to one man opportunities at the expense of another robs that other man.

Continuing, he said: "The remedy for the evil, in my judgment, is the original remedy which I suggested—publicity, publicity. The hatred of corporations, which, I say, is not wholly justified, is not discreditable to the public opinion of America. In fact, I lay it down as a cardinal rule, which I think any person can follow with perfect safety, that wherever you find a general opinion on any subject in America there is always a pretty good ground for it. The distrust of corporations arises not in my judgment from any well-considered dislike to corporate entities. My friend from Texas, whose eloquent periods moved this body as I have not seen it moved, on the first day of our session, was careful to distinguish between corporations which acted for the public good and those which acted for the oppression of the public. I am not quite sure that I understand the distinction from his words, but I think he and I perfectly sympathized in our feelings. We don't object to the principle of co-operation.

"Corporate existence is the natural evolution of the partnership. It is a scheme by which men, strangers to each other, can co-operate in production, while partnership was a scheme limited to men who knew each other and were compelled to work together. But the management of corporations has been the blackest page of all our history. No corporation has a right to secrecy in the discharge of its duties. No corporation anxious to perform honest services to the public and its stockholders will seek secrecy or will insist upon it. I have, as you will remember, mentioned a form of industrial organization which dominates the market, not through Government favors, but through the cheapness of its products. Again, the monopoly that depends upon Government favor in any shape or form, I am as truly opposed as any man."

The first speaker at today's session was Louis F. Post, of New York. Mr. Post is a single-tax advocate, and, while he thought that commercial combinations would be generally beneficial under certain conditions, he declared that those conditions did not exist. The real trust, as it exists today, resting upon monopoly, special privileges and peculiar advantages, Mr. Post thought, was a menace to the country and should be abolished.

"Abolish tariff," he declared, "and you will abolish a large number of trusts; take the public highways for the public use, and collect from land-owners the annual value of their special privileges, and you will have put an end to the remaining trusts, and you can do it in no other way." Mr. Post's remarks were received with enthusiasm and hearty assent.

"The Trust From the Socialist Point of View" was the text of a paper read by Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago. He was followed by Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, who also denounced trusts and recommended measures for their abolition.

Secretary John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, was the next speaker. Mr. Hayes declared emphatically that large combinations were an insult upon the inherent and constitutional rights of citizens, and that their real object and vital advantage was in a despotic control over labor.

"Violence is not the only means of making conquests and enslaving the people," said Mr. Hayes, "and it can be proved beyond any question that the methods of the trusts are the methods of the invader, and the ends to be accomplished by the instigators of the trusts are exactly those intended to be accomplished by arms directed by military genius. Taking this view of the trusts, I assert that they are the enemies of society, and as such should be destroyed.

"The trust, being an aggressive combination for purely selfish objects, attacks the individual, and, by overthrowing his mutual rights, seizes upon his field of opportunity and production. This field having been conquered and the trust strengthened in its financial power, the aggressive spirit of selfish greed looks for conquests in allied fields, which are soon invaded and monopolized, or other combinations, seeing the success of the first attempt, enter upon the same campaign of conquest. Soon the individual is overwhelmed and every field of production is monopolized by a trust."

Anti-trust resolutions were drafted and referred to the committee on resolutions, without being read to the convention. The resolutions, which, it is claimed, represent the sentiment of a majority of all the delegates present, were as follows:

Whereas trusts and industrial combinations have been formed for the purpose of gratifying the greed of their promoters at the expense of the general public, they destroy competition, nullify the operation of the economic laws of supply and demand, deprive the young men of the country of opportunity to advance, take away all incentive to invention and improvement and hold out inducements to deterioration and base imitation. Inspired by no other or higher motive than the insatiable greed of their promoters, they hold the small merchant, the wage earner, and consumer subject to their arbitrary mandates. They are the evil of the hour, and their suppression is of momentous importance to the American people.

Therefore be it resolved, First that we are unalterably opposed to all trusts and monopolies as in derogation of the common right. Second, that we demand of the several States and cities that they take such action as will lead to the public ownership of all public utilities, and we demand of the Federal and State governments such legislation as will effectually control the railways and prevent extortion and discrimination.

Third—That we demand of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States that they abolish all special privileges and take whatever action is required to destroy monopoly.

Fourth—That in our judgment no candidate for public office is entitled to the suffrages of his fellow citizens who does not earnestly declare his hostility to all combination in restraint of trade or the further granting of any special privileges, and openly avow his purpose to favor such legislation as will suppress them.

Fifth—That it is the duty of the people, by organized effort, to secure the nominations by the political parties of the opponents of trusts, and who have the integrity, courage, and ability to defend the rights of the people against impending industrial slavery.

Sixth—That the growth of private industrial corporations under the general laws of the several States, and the advantages given to such artificial persons by such laws, causes the extinction of all natural persons as competitors with them in every line of business.

We therefore recommend that the several States take immediate action to limit the purposes for which such corporations may be formed and discourage their further formation by the adoption of such measures as their wisdom may advise.

A TORNADO IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Severe Gales Sweep Over St. John's, Causing Much Damage.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 15.—The biggest storm experienced in Newfoundland for many years swept over the country last night. It began at 5 o'clock in the evening and increased in violence until midnight, when it reached the velocity of a hurricane. Fortunately but very few fishing boats were on the local fishing grounds at the time, all having previously reached land, except four belonging to Quidividi, three miles from here. Great anxiety was entertained all night for the safety of the men on these boats and as soon as daylight appeared the tug Favorite was despatched in search of them. She found that three of the boats had landed early in the night, before the storm had reached its height, at Logy Bay village, a few miles farther north. The men had great difficulty in landing, as the sea was running heavy at the time. One of the boats was smashed to pieces before the crew was rescued and one of her men was seriously injured. The fourth boat has not yet been heard from. The general opinion is that she, with her crew, has gone down in the storm. The damage to property in the city by the storm has been considerable. On the northern slopes of the town and in exposed positions houses were unroofed and windows smashed by the force of the gale. Trees a century old were uprooted and carried a considerable distance. Fences are down in every direction and outhouses and barns are damaged in the suburbs.

Vessels in the harbor were dragged from their moorings and damaged in collision. The British war vessel Comus dragged at her anchors and had to put out to sea to escape being smashed to pieces on the beach. The Silvia, from Halifax, and the Regulus, from Philadelphia, are not in yet. The storm is conceded the worst experienced here since December 1, 1890.

MET DEATH ALONE.

A Suicide the Result of a Love Affair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—With a 44-calibre revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his temple, the body of Arthur E. Cobb, a stalwart, handsome Englishman, was found this morning on the floor of one of the bedrooms in the country home of Mrs. Bertha McKibbon, on the Boston Post Road, at Rye. Mrs. Bridget Fitzpatrick, the housekeeper, discovered the body, and notified Coroner Banning. The coroner found a number of letters, which showed that the Englishman had killed himself on account of a love affair with the mistress of the house, who had departed for Colorado Springs on Thursday. The letters, however, failed to clear up the mystery in the affair. Mrs. McKibbon, who is about twenty-eight years old and handsome, came to Rye last spring. She had not been there many days before Cobb appeared. He stayed the rest of the summer as her guest.

Cobb was twenty-eight years old. He was a magnificent horseman. In England he was a member of the Queen's Life Guards. He had been in America for seven years. Four years he spent in Canada, but the last three years he was in New York, where he was employed as riding master in Durland's Riding Academy. It was said at Rye today that Cobb first made the acquaintance of Mrs. McKibbon at the riding academy, and that he immediately fell in love with her. Lately another fine appearing couple visited the home of Mrs. McKibbon and joined her in her rides. The visitors are said to have been known as J. Cleveland Osgood and Mrs. A. R. Shelgrim, but nobody in Rye knows where they came from. The servants said yesterday they had understood that both Osgood and Mrs. Shelgrim were from the West, and that they were soon to be married.

On Thursday Mrs. McKibbon, Cobb, Mrs. Shelgrim, and Osgood started for New York. Mrs. McKibbon said to the servants that she was going to Colorado Springs with Osgood and Mrs. Shelgrim, and would not return for two months. She did not say whether or not Cobb was going with her. The servants were surprised when Cobb returned to the house last night. Mrs. Fitzpatrick went to his room this morning to awaken him, knocked at the door and got no response. Opening the door she saw Cobb's body lying on the floor. The coroner was summoned and in the pockets of the dead man found two notes. In one of them the writer said that the woman was the cause of his taking his life.

Do You Need a Rat?

Chesapeake Beach. Trains leave Chesapeake Junction, D. C., 10 and 11 a. m. tomorrow. Take Columbia Railway street cars. 50c round trip.

$2.50 to Luray Caverns via B. & O.

Special train leaving Washington 8:15 a. m., Sunday, September 17. Returning leave Luray 5:30 p. m. Tickets also sold from intermediate stations. Rate of $2.50 includes admission to Caverns.

Frank Libbey & Co. sell at $4.50 per 1,000, 5x20 No. 1 cypress shingles.

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Frank Libbey & Co. name only $3.25 per 1,000 for 4x20 No. 1 cypress shingles.

JONES ON THE PLATFORM

The Democratic Chairman Discusses the Situation.

He Makes the Positive Statement That He Will Not Resign From the National Committee and Declares Bryan Will Surely Be the Presidential Nominee — The Issues.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who arrived here yesterday from the Continent, denied in an interview today the report that he intends to resign the chairmanship of the National Committee on account of ill health. He said that the best physicians assure him that he has no heart trouble, and that his condition was due only to his nerves. He declared that he had almost recovered, and would soon start for home. He expects that the new subcommittee on finance and printing will relieve him of much of the work which has heretofore fallen upon him. The executive committee will also remove some of his burden of labor.

Senator Jones said:

"When I return I shall resume active participation in the national committee. Since I have been abroad I have been in constant communication with Governor Stone, and have agreed with him whom to appoint on the finance, press, and printing subcommittees. I am chairman of these, besides being chairman of the national committee. Statements of conflicts within the committee are absurd, and have not the slightest foundation. Reports of an early national convention are also groundless.

"The Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign will fight on a platform of anti-imperialism, free silver, and anti-trusts and the reduction of tariffs. These are of prime importance, and I believe will be unequivocally endorsed by the convention. Other issues will be met as they arise. I personally believe in giving the Filipinos absolute self-government and in telling the world to keep its hands off in the Philippines.

"William J. Bryan will surely be the Democratic nominee for President. Goebel is the regular nominee of the Kentucky Democrats and therefore should be supported. Goebel will win. McLean, by his splendid service to the party in 1896, ought to carry everything in Ohio."

INDIANA DEMOCRATS MEET.

A Movement to Modify or Eliminate the Money Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—The conservative wing of the Indianapolis Democrats was represented in a secret meeting here last night, in which it was determined to take steps at once to reorganize the party and promulgate a platform in 1900 that all Democrats could stand upon. The idea is to eliminate the money question entirely, or so modify the utterances as to bring all Gold Democrats back into the party fold. The first step, it was thought, should be to place a new man at the head of the Democratic State Committee, and it was agreed to concentrate upon U. S. Jackson, of Greenfield. The expressions were all kindly toward Chairman Parks Martin, but it was not believed that, with a radical free silver man at the head of the committee, the Gold Democrats would be as ready to accept propositions for a compromise as if a new man were chairman.

There were Gold Democrats at the conference, and they intimated they would cordially work with the party if free silver were eliminated from the platform or the financial expression was so modified as to declare for bimetallism.

HANGED FOR ROBBERY.

Noah Finley Executed Yesterday at Pulaski City.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15.—Noah Finley, the negro who robbed and threatened to kill Major J. H. Darst, of Dublin, Pulaski county, was hanged in Pulaski City this morning. The execution took place in the presence of an immense crowd of people, but the crowd was orderly and everything passed off smoothly. It was the first hanging in Virginia for highway robbery, though such punishment for aggravated offences of this kind seems to come clearly under the laws of the State.

Finley left a written confession in which he said he had killed several people and held up a number in different places and robbed them; that he did not love to rob a poor man or to steal, but that he loved blood and enjoyed being a highwayman.

TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST.

The Retail Butchers of St. Louis Organized for That Purpose.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The retail butchers of St. Louis are waging a systematic war on the beef trust. They recently organized for that purpose and the first step in the fight will be the building of an abattoir. A mass meeting of retail butchers will be held to take concerted action. At the meeting, an attorney for a Texas cattle raiser [illegible] sub[illegible] two propositions. He will either [illegible] an abattoir on his ranch and ship be[illegible]rectly from Texas to St. Louis or he w[illegible]ship all the cattle needed to supply th[illegible] operative abattoir, as the new slaugh[illegible]ouse will be called. There are 125 m[illegible]ers of the co-operative association. [illegible]sident Bonner said: "We have work[illegible]uietly and are now prepared to begin [illegible]ive operations against the trust."

A BULLET STRIKES HIS HEART.

William Pinkney Killed by John Esley in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 15.—William Pinkney, colored, was shot and killed tonight by John Thomas Elsey, also colored. The shooting occurred about 10 o'clock at the intersection of Peyton and Duke Streets in the extreme southwestern section of the city. Elsey fired one shot from a revolver and the ball penetrated Pinkey's heart.

A cake walk was held tonight at Burnett's Park, which is about 100 yards from the scene of the tragedy. It is said that the two men had visited the resort, and that upon leaving the grounds Pinkney taunted Elsey, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and fired. Without uttering a cry, the unfortunate man fell to the sidewalk and expired almost instantly. The affair was witnessed by several colored men. After committing the crime the murderer ran into the Fairfax county road, and disappeared. Pinkney was twenty-seven years old and had a wife and one child living in Park Place.

The slayer is about twenty years old and was a volunteer during the war.

Lieutenant Smith and Policemen Rettis, Beath, and Knight captured Elsey at his home later in the night. He claimed that the shooting was accidental.

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HAVANA SITUATION SERIOUS.

Discontent Among Laborers May Increase the Strike.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Although there are no signs of disorder and no crowds on the streets the labor situation here is becoming more grave, owing to the likelihood of the strikes increasing. A big mass meeting of all classes of laborers will be held at Cerro tonight to decide upon a general plan. The masons, carpenters, and painters are actively urging strikes in all branches of trade. The laundry workers and street car conductors are greatly discontented and are ripe for agitation. The general cry is for shorter hours. The eight-hour theory has found approval among the workingmen here since the coming of the Americans. The labor leaders urge that if an eight-hour day is necessary in a temperate climate it is more necessary where the heat is intense and saps the strength as it does in Cuba. Havana realizes the seriousness of the situation. The press urges moderation, arbitration, and compromise. So far little bitterness has developed. The absence of disorder is surprising, considering the temperament of the people and the number of men who are on strike. The Car Drivers' Association has presented a complaint to Governor-General Brooke, alleging that Angel Fernandez, a member of the association, was beaten to death in jail by Keeper Martinez, and asking that the latter be prosecuted. An investigation has been ordered into the complaint.

Chief of Police Cardenas and Chief of Detectives Bacalao have become involved in a dispute over gambling houses. Bacalao declares that Cardenas did not want him to close these places, and he has resigned. One hundred and five immigrants arrived here today from Spain.

THE SHAMROCK'S TRIAL.

She Sails Out and Returns, Making Good Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—In a light breeze that was blowing seven to ten knots an hour the Shamrock sailed ten miles to leeward and return today in three hours and fifty seconds. Considering the weather, this was very good time. She ran before the wind to the outer mark in 1:15:30, and beat home in 1:45:20. It was the opinion of those who watched the trial that, under similar conditions, the Columbia would have been to the outer mark in quicker time, but would have been beaten on the wind.

All agree, however, that a race between the two cup yachts today would have been close. It must be remembered that the condition of the Shamrock now is not favorable to her sailing her best in light weather. Her bottom has not been burnished since before her races with the Britannia and any dirt on the underbody of a yacht will seriously interfere with her sailing in light weather, while it would not militate against her speed so much in a good blow. The Shamrock seemed to be sailed well in her trial, but at times she was favored a little. The accident on Wednesday had taught those in charge to be cautious and every little while the spars and rigging were examined to see if they were standing the strain. Particular attention was paid to the gaff. After the trial Sir Thomas Lipton said he was well pleased.

Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the Columbia, at his home, "All View," last night. Before he left New Rochelle Sir Thomas expressed himself as well pleased with the reception tendered him by Mr. Iselin. It was learned this morning that if the Columbia and Shamrock are interfered with in their first race here owing to the crowding of the course by excursion boats, that the remaining two races will be sailed at Newport. Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Iselin are anxious that the path of the yachts shall be entirely clear and free of obstructions in order that the races may be fair tests.

THE KEARSARGE SAILS.

She Will Be Dry Docked at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 15.—Tomorrow at noon the battleship Kearsarge will leave the yard of her builders for Brooklyn, to be placed in drydock for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned. Her official trial trip off the Massachusetts coast will take place on September 25, and by that time the battleship will be completed, and will carry her total displacement. If the ship leaves at noon she should be able to reach New York harbor early Sunday evening, with favorable weather. All of the preparations for the voyage have been completed. All of the ship's stores are aboard, her engines are in fine condition, all of the guns, except the fourteen 5-inch rifles, and all of the gun mounts are in position. The hull and superstructure have been painted white, and the upper works buff, and the bunkers have been filled with picked steam coal.

The Kearsarge will remain in the drydock at the Brooklyn navy yard several days, and will be at Boston a week from Monday to take on the official trial board. It is expected at the shipyard that her official trial will show about eighteen knots.

PARTY TACTICS CHANGED.

The Kentucky Republicans Recognize the Election Law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 15.—The Republican party in Kentucky has for the first time recognized the election commission law by recommending for appointment on the county board of election commissioners a list of names which they ask for appointment in each county. Chairman Pryor has called a meeting of the State board to be held next Wednesday, when a full list of commissioners will be appointed to serve for the ensuing year. In making the call Chairman Pryor announces that Goebel Democrats and Taylor Republicans would be appointed on the county boards, but that no bolting Democrats or Brown men would be recognized. Probably a Democrat, a Republican, and a Populist will be appointed in each county or two Democrats and a Republican will be named.

BOYS ON A STRIKE.

Men Will Not Take Their Places and All Stop Work.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 15.—All the driver boys of the White Oak Mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Archibald are on strike for a readjustment of their wage schedules. They have been receiving 78 cents to $1.38 per day, according to age and experience. Yesterday the mine was operated without them. Superintendent Kearney inducing the laborers to fill their places. When the mine closed down at night the boys surrounded the laborers and vowed all kinds of vengeance, finally pledging the men not to do the boys' work. Today the mine could not be operated and altogether six hundred workmen are idle. A strikers' committee came here to see General Superintendent Ross, but no settlement has been reached. The boys say their wages must be increased.

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, good to return until Monday following, at greatly reduced rates from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points.

Frank Libbey & Co. quote to carpenters lowest prices and estimates and lists.

SCHLEY ORDERED TO SEA

The Rear Admiral Assigned to the South Atlantic Station.

He Is Said to Prefer Other Duty, and If Desired, the Order Will Probably Be Revoked by the Navy Department—To Succeed Howison, Who Is to Be Retired Early Next Month.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley has been assigned to the command of the South Atlantic station and naval force by order of the Navy Department. The order will take effect on the retirement from active service of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, the present commander of the station, on October 10. It is understood that Admiral Schley declined the command of the South Atlantic station at the time of the vacancy which was filled by the detail of Admiral Howison. If Admiral Schley's friends represent his views correctly, he will ask the Navy Department to revoke the order. He prefers, it is said, to remain on shore duty to assuming command of that station, but would willingly take any other sea command. His preference is understood to be the European station, which, however, has not been revived since the ending of the war with Spain owing to lack of officers and men for the ships that it would be necessary to send there.

Whether the Navy Department consulted Admiral Schley in regard to his assignment to the South Atlantic station has not been disclosed, but when the question of giving him sea duty was taken up for consideration by the Navy Department recently it was the intention to consult him before issuing any order. While an officer of the Navy must obey any order given to him by the Secretary, under penalty of trial by court-martial, it is probable that if Admiral Schley should object to being sent to the South Atlantic station, the order will be revoked.

A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Stonecutters of Chicago Willing to Make Concessions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Charles Truax, Chairman of the general committee for the fall festival, informed the members of the finance committee at last night's meeting at the Wellington Hotel that the difficulties which have arisen with the labor unions over the corner-stone for the new Federal building could be settled on a cash basis for the consideration of $5,000 and the expenses of two labor delegates to Washington. Mr. Truax told the committee that M. J. Sullivan, Chairman of the Federal committee of the Building Trades Council, and President of the Stonecutters' Union, had offered to compromise.

Mr. Truax told the committee that he had placed the matter before it simply as a business proposal, and the members might take whatever action they deemed fit. It was said by Mr. Truax that the statement of Mr. Sullivan had been made in the presence of former Judge John Barton Payne. On motion of Benjamin J. Rosenthal, of the committee, the matter of discussing the alleged proposal was deferred. Sullivan denies that he tried to "hold up" the festival committee for $5,000, or that there was any notion of money consideration.

Mr. Sullivan vehemently denounces the declaration of Chairman Truax, and says the statement that he made a demand for money is a trick to injure the standing of the union men when other means have failed. He says he called on Chairman Truax and Judge Payne Thursday afternoon to endeavor to amicably adjust the Federal building trouble and that Mr. Truax uses this fact as a means of levying blackmail upon him.

A NEW TRUST.

The Chief Window Glass Plants Enter a Combine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—The members of the window glass selling agency, known as the American Glass Company, controlling 2,000 of the 2,600 window glass pots in the United States, held a meeting here today. Some months ago they took out a charter in New Jersey and ever since have been trying to form a trust to be known as the American Window Glass Company. They failed to form one with a capital of $40,000,000, and one with $25,000,000 capital. Tonight James A. Chambers, President of the company, made the following statement: "We succeeded today in forming the American Window Glass Company, with a capital of $17,000,000, the preferred stock being $4,000,000, 7 per cent cumulative. The capitalization is now so low that we expect to be able to pay 10 to 15 per cent per annum on the common stock, according to the figures on past profits of the various plants composing the corporation."

Today is the date generally set for the beginning of the blast following the summer shutdown. The trust is not yet ready to begin work and has not settled the question with the workmen. President Simon Burns, of the American Window Glass Workers' Union, says that by December 1 500 of the 600 pots now belonging to the trust will have started up. Mr. Chambers asserts that the trust, by agreement, controls 500 of the 600 pots, and that not more than 150 will start up until he gives the word.

RAILROAD MEN KILLED.

A Wreck in Nebraska on the Missouri Pacific.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 15.—A freight train on the Missouri Pacific went through a bridge at Paul, Neb., this afternoon and three persons were instantly killed. The