The Times

NUMBER 2391. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

POWERS IN A DILEMMA

The Difficulty of Enforcing the Demands on China.

Possibility of a Refusal to Comply Regarded as Serious—Attitude of the United States an Embarrassing Factor—Looked Upon as Threatening the Unity of the Allies.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Although the opinion of the press generally is that the demands to be made of China are in no wise excessive, there is considerable misgiving expressed as to whether they can be enforced. The doubts are based mainly on two points, namely: First, the hypothesis that China may refuse to grant the demands, and, second, the attitude of the United States as reported in the latest despatches received here.

As regards the former, regret is expressed in some directions that the note is to be described as an irrevocable decision, and wish is expressed that the Ministers had kept more prominently in their minds the necessity for restoring peace and trade.

The "Graphic" contends that it will only be cutting off the nose to spite the face, if China is reduced to a condition under which trade will be impossible. Other papers ask what will happen if China ignores or refuses to comply with the irrevocable decision, and no common-sense answer is forthcoming, although the "Telegraph" declares that in such a case the dynasty will never reign again in Pekin nor long elsewhere.

The possibility of the United States withdrawing from the concert is a prospect that is little to the taste of the newspapers here. The "Standard" dismisses the reports that the popular demand in the United States is that the Washington Government dissociate itself from the powers by saying that "American opinion on the Chinese problem is of too uncertain a quality to be considered seriously."

This, however, is not the universal view. The "Morning Post," while admitting that it is unwise to draw too hasty conclusions from unofficial reports, nevertheless displays uneasiness and seems to regard the reported attitude of the Washington Government as unreasonable. It suggests that if the Americans do not wish indemnity for the wrongs done to their fellow citizens and the outlay already incurred they should reduce the total by renouncing the share to which they might be entitled. It adds:

"The powers would probably be ready to consider any objections raised by the United States. The breaking of the concert is hardly to be anticipated unless the United States has in view some new combination of the powers. In that case it will be necessary for the Governments of Great Britain and Germany to seriously consider their position, and, perhaps, agree upon a policy which, in the absence of a general concert, they may be able to pursue in common."

The "Chronicle" adopts a petulant tone regarding the supposed American attitude. It sneers at the State Department's simple faith in what it characterizes as Wu Ting-fang's lies, and complains that the irrevocable decision will look foolish if the powers quarrel over it or if some undermine it secretly. It concludes:

"We have to face the practical issue of whether Chinese fanaticism shall be allowed to endanger the life and property of every foreigner in China, and on this issue it is impossible to accept the feeble compromises of the American Government."

CHINA APPOINTS HART.

Will Arrange Amount of Indemnity and Method of Payment.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Shanghai says that Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, has been appointed to arrange with the Ministers at Pekin the amount of the indemnity to be paid by China and the method of payment. An imperial edict has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang generalissimo of the Grand Northern Army, vice Yung Lu.

NO RELIEF FROM TAXATION.

Hicks-Beach on the Cost of British War Expenditures.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In a speech at Bristol tonight Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he hoped to have been allowed to retire from office, but he had not been permitted to do so. In view of the prolongation of the South African war and the expenditure of £3,000,000 for the Chinese expedition he could promise no relief from taxation.

He would be glad if he was not obliged to increase the taxes. The cost of the South African war could not be made a permanent burden on Great Britain. The wealth of the Transvaal should bear a considerable part of this expense.

OPPOSE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

British Troops to Protect Foreign Officials at Tongku.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 13.—The Russians have ordered the foreign officials to vacate the railway buildings at Tongku. Tongku is the junction of the Shanhaikwan and Tientsin branches of the railroad, twenty-five miles from Tientsin. The British have sent one hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry to protect the officials and to remain at Tongku.

A Pilgrimage to Rome.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Nov. 13.—A party of three hundred devout Catholics will sail from here on the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII on Saturday next for Rome. This is one of the largest pilgrimages to the Papal City that has ever been made from Mexico. Most of the pilgrims are residents of the City of Mexico.

Wrecked off Cape Finisterre.

CORUNNA, Nov. 13.—The British steamer Anubis, with cotton, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Liverpool, has been totally wrecked at Cape Finisterre. Her crew and passengers were saved.

Secretary Root at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Secretary Root arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

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BALKS AT DEATH PENALTY.

China Unwilling to Concede the Execution of Princes.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Pekin correspondent of the "Times," in a despatch dated November 11, says so far as it is possible to judge, China will willingly concede all the terms imposed by the powers except the demand for the death of the princes and officials, which it is impossible to fulfill while the court is in the hands of the very officials whose death is demanded.

Commenting on this the "Times" contends that this point is far more important than any other, and that the punishment of the guilty officials is absolutely vital and indispensable to a definite peace. It assumes that the powers have foreseen the difficulty of the court being in the hands of the guilty officials and are prepared to meet it.

Referring to the United States, the "Times" recalls the reported acceptance of the German note by the Washington Government and President McKinley's intimation to Wu Ting-fang regarding the punishment of Prince Tuan, Kang Yi, and Chao Shu Chiam. It contends that it will be neither more nor less difficult to procure the punishment of eleven than three. It concludes:

"No one of the powers desires to inflict on any of them more than their just deserts. The American people cannot desire that they should receive less. If this be the case it is difficult to see how America could justify in her own eyes a refusal to join the other powers in the steps which may be needed to secure this result, a result that is as indispensable to the protection of her citizens and interests in China as to the protection of those of the rest of the powers."

Meanwhile it is realized that finality has not yet been absolutely reached. The respective Governments have not yet endorsed the note, the actual wording of which, it is intimated, may be modified. There is much interest in what Emperor William may declare at the opening of the Reichstag. It is understood that M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make a statement in the Chamber of Deputies today.

WILL OPEN THE REICHSTAG.

Kaiser to Speak at Length on Chinese Situation.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Emperor William will personally open the Reichstag tomorrow. Count von Buelow will attend for the first time as Imperial Chancellor.

It is expected that the Chinese question will fill a large part of His Majesty's speech from the throne opening the session. His utterances are awaited with much interest.

The expedition to avenge the assassination of Baron von Ketteler was despatched virtually on the Emperor's own authority. It is here that the opposition join issue, contending that His Majesty's action was unconstitutional and illegal because Parliament was not asked for its sanction.

ROBERTS DENIES MISCONDUCT.

Rosslyn Retracts Assertions Discreditable to British Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Prince of Wales has enquired of General Roberts the truth of the assertions in the Earl of Rosslyn's book that some of the British troops were guilty of discreditable behavior at Sannas Post. General Roberts has replied that he personally investigated the matter, and did not hear a whisper of misconduct. He authorized the prince to confidently contradict the stories.

The Earl of Rosslyn has now written to the prince admitting that his assertions were based on hearsay, and humbly apologizing to all concerned.

THE BOERS TO TREK AGAIN.

Fifteen Thousand to Make Their Homes in Damaraland.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" announces, apropos of the recent statement of the Southwest Africa Company that it would not oppose an influx of Boers into its territory, that 15,000 residents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State will cross the Kalahari Desert into Damaraland, which is a German possession.

FEAR BRITISH DISAPPROVAL.

Polite Request to Kruger Not to Land at Marseilles.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The "Journal des Debats'" Marseilles correspondent says that the mayor of that city has brought pressure to bear upon the Government to persuade President Kruger to disembark from the Dutch warship Gelderland, on which he is traveling from South Africa, at either Brindisi or Toulon. It is feared that British commercial interests will take umbrage at the pro-Boer demonstrations which are proposed at Marseilles. It is understood that a polite suggestion to this effect was made to Mr. Kruger by the French agent at Jibuti, but no attention was paid to it.

THOMAS H. CASWELL DEAD.

Head of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Thomas Hubbard Caswell, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Order of Masonry of the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, the mother council of the world, died today. He was a pioneer who came here from New York and located in Nevada County, where he lived for many years. Eight years ago he served as superior judge. Since his youth he had been identified with Masonry. He had held nearly every responsible office in the order.

PROF. ROSS RESIGNS.

His Views on Oriental Labor Displease Mrs. Stanford.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Prof. Edward A. Ross, head of the Department of Economics, in Stanford University, has been compelled to resign, by order of Mrs. Jane Stanford, widow of the founder of the university.

Ross was recently given a medal by the International Institute of Sociology, an honor given only to those who have done original work in their specialty. Ross is a young man of thirty-five, but he has already made a reputation by his work in economics.

Prof. Ross resigned because of his anti-Chinese views. He held that the influx of Orientals, whether Chinese or Japanese, would be a grave danger to California because these people live on what would not support an American.

Mrs. Stanford, as a large employer of Chinese and Japanese, was very angry over this. Another utterance of Dr. Ross that cities should own their own water and gas plants and street railways also displeased her. She fancied his speeches would injure the stocks that she held.

Weather strip 1 cent per foot and give it to you made of hardwood, with felt or rubber edges. 6th and N. Y. Av.

KWANG HSU'S SUCCESSOR

The Ministers Considering the Rights of Tuan's Son.

Decapitation of Father as Affecting His Position as Heir Apparent—Question of Adoption by Late Emperor—Chinese Trade at a Standstill Owing to Brigandage.

PEKIN, Nov. 12—(Via Taku, Nov. 12, and Shanghai, Nov. 13).—The Ministers held another meeting today and consulted over the nature of the draft of the demands that are to be presented to the Chinese representatives. There were no serious disagreements and substantial progress was made. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

One of the questions which heretofore has not been discussed is attracting attention now. The heir-apparent to the throne is a son of Prince Tuan, the head and front of the anti-foreign movement, and one of the exalted Chinese whose decapitation has been demanded by the allies. Under the Chinese law the disgrace of the father is visited on the son; beheading is the most disgraceful of all deaths. The question, therefore, arises: Can the son maintain his right if the execution of his father is permitted?

There is a saving point in the law, however. An adopted son discards his family entirely and becomes the actual son of his adopter. Pu Chun, or Pu Tsung, the son of Prince Tuan, was adopted by decree as the son of the late Emperor Tung Chi, on January 24, 1900, and as such discarded his real father. Tung-Chi died in 1875, but another question now arises. Filial affection is very strong in China, and in spite of his renunciation of Tuan and his adoption through edict as the heir of Tung-Chi, can the heir-apparent—if the execution of Tuan is insisted upon—forget that the execution of his father was brought about by the foreigners?

It is more than likely that he will treasure hatred against foreigners, and will be their life-long enemies. It is a serious question, therefore, whether the new treaty should not include a provision that this youngster shall never be permitted to ascend the throne.

This is all the more serious because the boy is only fourteen years old and has been under complete charge of two tutors who were the most rabid anti-foreigners in Pekin and were the first persons to memorialize the throne in favor of the Boxers. With Prince Tuan, the heir apparent's real father, they were the chief advisers of the Dowager Empress in favor of the rebels. After the foreigners entered the capital both of these tutors committed suicide.

Naturally the boy's propensities are bitterly anti-foreign, but until it is prohibited by the treaty, he will surely succeed to the throne on the death of Emperor Kwang Hsu.

There is a growing feeling here that there is the greatest necessity for the quick completion of the peace treaty. While the Ministers are devoting themselves to discussing questions as to their own future and the protection of the missionaries, trade with China is dead and there is no sign that it will be resumed until the negotiations are completed. Pressure is being brought to bear on some of the Ministers by merchants in their own country to hurry up the completion of the treaty. Trade conditions will never revive in a country which is filled with bands of marauders who are unchecked in their operations, and it would be impossible just now to transact any business even if the goods were here. The American cotton interest in the north is absolutely at a standstill and there is no hope at present for the resumption of this trade in that section.

A typical complaint was received today from Nieu-Chwang, which is the seaport for the whole of Manchuria. It stated that more than fifty bands are infesting the highways, and committing murders and robberies. In reply to appeals from the merchants for protection the Russians say that their orders are to protect the railways only, and refuse to interfere. The robbers take delight sometimes in operating in sight of the Russian camp, without interference.

These conditions are fast becoming general, and they raise the question as to the wisdom of the clause in the demands of the powers that the importation of arms shall be prohibited. Some of the demands are that China must protect foreigners and restore order, but at the same time the powers deny to China the means for doing this. It may interest the allies to know that the Chinese arsenals along the Yangtse Kiang are still operating day and night, and are making small arms by the thousands, in addition to some large guns. The arsenals at Nankin and Wunchung are among those working. The Shanghai arsenal has never ceased work.

THE CHINESE INCENSED.

The Execution of Officials Likely to Stop Negotiations.

Intimations have been received by the Government recently that the Chinese authorities had become strongly incensed over the execution of officials, and were likely to break off all negotiations with the powers rather than to submit to more affairs of the sort. These suggestions were based on the execution of the Viceroy of Chi-li province, who had been considered friendly to the foreigners.

The Viceroys of the Yangtse provinces have, through the Chinese Ministers here, expressed their horror to the State Department over the killing of the Chi-li Viceroy and other dignitaries. They fear that disturbances will follow. This Government, it is learned, disapproves of the measures adopted by military commanders of some of the allies in trying Chinese officials by court-martial and executing them under military law.

It is understood that the disfavor with which this course is viewed in Washington has been made known to Minister Conger. The Government, however, will not officially attempt to intervene, as the punishments were inflicted by military columns of the powers not co-operating with the United States forces.

General Chaffee has notified the War Department that the last of the American troops not retained as guards of the legation at Pekin have left China for Manila. The American force at Pekin consists of the Fourteenth Infantry, a squadron of the Sixth Cavalry, and Battery F of the Fifth Artillery, about 1,500 men in all. There are no other American troops in China.

Funeral of Henry Villard.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The funeral services over the remains of Henry Villard, who died at Thorwood early yesterday morning, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of Hackley Hall, Tarrytown, will officiate. The interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery Thursday. The male members of the family will act as pallbearers.

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PRAISE FOR HIS ADVISERS.

President Asks Cabinet Members to Continue in Office.

The understanding that the President wanted all the members of his Cabinet to remain through his second Administration was practically confirmed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting by Mr. McKinley himself. In the course of the session reference was made to the result of the election and the President took advantage of the occasion to say that he regarded the outcome as an endorsement as much of the conduct of the members of his Cabinet as of his own course, as what they had done in their several branches of the executive government had contributed to the satisfactory result.

This brought a chorus of modest negatives from the Cabinet members. But the President showed that he meant what he said and desired his official family to understand his remarks in that light. The substance of the further remarks by him was that the American people had shown satisfaction with the Administration as a whole, and there was no mistaking the inference that he desired all the present Cabinet to continue in office during the second term of the President.

The President's attitude in the matter practically removes all the doubt as to a general shake-up in the Cabinet. It is not likely that more than one member, Attorney General Griggs, will retire. The business sacrifice that Mr. Griggs is making by remaining in the Cabinet is well understood by the President and his colleagues, and should his present disposition not change he will probably resign with the end of the present Administration, although for both personal and political reasons Mr. McKinley is extremely loath to let him go.

The question of the war taxes was mentioned briefly at the meeting, but it was concluded that no definite policy of reducing these taxes could be declared until a clearer idea of the expected expenditures in the War Department is obtained. After further conferences with the Cabinet and with members of the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees the President will probably make a general recommendation for such a reduction of the war taxes as Congress may deem wise. The impression is that the receipts derived from the war revenue law may safely be reduced by about $15,000,000 a year.

THE GRANT FAILURE.

Losses Said to Have Been Caused by a Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The failure of Grant Brothers, stock brokers, at 45 Broadway, announced on the stock exchange shortly after the opening this morning, was followed by the news that the assignment was caused either by the dishonesty of a clerk or the losses of a member of the firm in speculation, which it was alleged his partners knew nothing about. A statement of the exact cause of the failure is promised by Ernest G. Steadman, the assignee, tomorrow, but today everyone connected with the firm was silent.

The partners are Frederick Grant, his son, Charles F. Grant, who is the stock exchange member, and John Van Sickle, who lives at Elizabeth, N. J. James Grant, Frederick Grant's brother, retired from the firm some time ago. A number of brokers looked up the firm's recent tradings, and discovered that it had done little or nothing on the exchange for some time. It became evident that something else than the recent market was responsible for the failure.

Pretty soon it began to be whispered around that there had been a defalcation, that a clerk was missing and that the police had been asked to find him. After a while it was said to be two clerks and the amount of the defalcation had doubled and then came the story of a series of unfortunate speculations by a member of the firm, without the knowledge of the partners. The amount involved was said to be in the neighborhood of $190,000, but this is probably an overestimate. A man who knows something of the firm's business, said today:

"The firm discovered that it was not making any money and could not account for it. It finally decided to go out of business and it was while closing up accounts that the loss was discovered. Papers were found which divulged the nature of the speculations in which a large amount of the firm's money had been lost. It was not a defalcation or an embezzlement, as the losses were made by a member of the firm. When these losses were discovered it was seen at once that it would be impossible to settle up all the accounts which the firm had been handling and so the suspension became necessary."

MISSING $2,000 RECOVERED.

Lost by an Alexandria Lady and Found by a Colored Boy.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Thomas Morris, who on October 31 lost the sum of $2,000, recovered the same tonight. It was found on the day lost by a colored youth named John Jones, employed at the drug store of Edgar Warfield, jr. The youth, fearing detection, decided to turn over the money tonight.

At the time of its loss Mrs. Morris offered a reward of $500 for its recovery. No doubt Jones will receive the reward.

DYING MAN CONVICTED.

Man in Last Stages of Consumption Given Life Sentence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—Major Anderson, who is on the brink of the grave, has been convicted here for murder and was given a life sentence today. He is not expected to live a month, consumption having set in in a most severe form. When he was brought into court for trial his condition was such that the judge suggested a continuance.

"No," said Anderson, "I have but a few days to live, and I want this case settled. Kill me or set me free to die in peace."

The jury, however, sent the prisoner to the penitentiary for life. Anderson was convicted for the murder of a man named Jenkins. A fight occurred at a country dance and the prisoner whipped out a six-shooter and emptied it in the ball, one of the bullets taking fatal effect.

TIED A SPIKE ON THE TRACK.

Reported Capture of a South Carolina Train Wrecker.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—Officials of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway were advised today of the reported capture in North Carolina of Ezra Tart, a young white man, who confessed to having wrecked the through mail and passenger train near Fayetteville last Saturday morning. Tart fastened an ordinary railroad spike to the rail with his handkerchief, picking a dangerous curve for the deed. He appears to have been seized with a maddening desire to do harm, for he danced with glee when he saw the train dash to its ruin.

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LINCOLN'S FAME SECURE

The Great Emancipator Eulogized by Mr. Choate.

The American Ambassador the Principal Speaker at a Meeting in Edinburgh—Interesting Recollections of the Martyred President—Lord Rosebery's Warm Tribute.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 13.—Lord Rosebery presided tonight at the meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, at which Ambassador Choate, who is visiting Lord Rosebery, was the principal speaker. His subject was Abraham Lincoln. Ambassador Choate, after reciting the facts of Lincoln's early life, and explaining the conditions of society in the West, recalled the first time he saw the great emancipator.

"It is now forty years since I first saw and heard Abraham Lincoln, but the impression which he left on my mind is ineffaceable. After his great successes in the West he came to New York to make a political address. He appeared in every sense of the word like one of the plain people among whom he loved to be counted. At first sight there was nothing impressive or imposing about him—except that his great stature singled him out from the crowd, his clothes hung awkwardly on his giant frame, his face was of a dark pallor, without the slightest tinge of color; his seamed and rugged features bore the furrows of hardship and struggle; his deep set eyes looked sad and anxious; his countenance in repose gave little evidence of that brain power which had raised him from the lowest to the highest station among his countrymen.

"As he talked to me before the meeting, he seemed ill at ease, with that sort of apprehension which a young man might feel before presenting himself to a new and strange audience, whose critical disposition he dreaded. It was a great audience, including all the noted men, all the learned and cultured of his party in New York—editors, clergymen, statesmen, lawyers, merchants, critics.

"They were all very curious to hear him. His fame as a powerful speaker had preceded him, and exaggerated rumor of his wit—the worst forerunner of an orator—had reached the East. When Mr. Bryant presented him on the high platform of the Cooper institute, a vast sea of eager upturned faces greeted him, full of intense curiosity to see what this rude child of the people was like. He was equal to the occasion.

"When he spoke he was transformed; his eyes kindled; his voice rang; his face shone and seemed to light up the whole assembly. For an hour and a half he held his audience in the hollow of his hand. He concluded with this telling sentence which drove the whole argument home to all our hearts: 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.'

"That night the great hall, and the next day the whole city, rang with delighted applause and congratulations and he who had come as a stranger departed with the laurels of a great triumph. Alas! In five years from that exulting night I saw him again, for the last time, in the same city borne in his coffin through its draped streets. With tears and lamentations a heartbroken people accompanied him from Washington, the scene of his martyrdom, to his last resting place in the young city of the West, where he had worked his way to fame."

Mr. Choate here recited in full the Gettysburg address and the concluding passages of the second inaugural address.

"His prayer was answered. The forty days of life that remained to him were crowded with great historic events. He lived to see his proclamation of emancipation embodied in an amendment of the Constitution, adopted by Congress, and submitted to the States for ratification. The mighty scourge of war did speedily pass away, for it was given him to witness the surrender of the hostile army and the fall of their capital, and the Starry Flag that he loved waving in triumph over the national soil.

"When he died by the madman's hand in the supreme hour of victory, the vanquished lost their best friend and the human race one of its noblest examples; and all the friends of freedom and justice in whose cause he lived and died, joined hands as mourners at his grave."

At the conclusion of Mr. Choate's speech Lord Rosebery spoke briefly. In the course of his remarks he said he suspected that in the long vista of prosperous and triumphant years which he hoped the Republic would see we would always regard Lincoln as her second founder and as entitled to gratitude only second to Washington. Lincoln's strength, he added, rested on the two rocks of unflinching principle and illimitable common sense.

A majority of the papers this morning print editorials on Ambassador Choate's speech at Edinburgh. They laud Lincoln and the manner in which Mr. Choate treated his subject.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

Comrades' Efforts to Save Veteran From Jail Rewarded.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Major T. S. Clarkson and Harry M. Turner received each $10,000 in crisp treasury notes from an old army comrade whom they befriended a couple of years ago. Robert Majors, of Huntsville, Ala., was the donor and a pretty story was unfolded of which the chapter today is the sequel.

Clarkson, Majors, and Turner were together in Sherman's march to the sea. Robert Major drifted West, and was broken in health and finances. He entered the Government service in the capacity of assistant custodian of the Federal Building at Omaha. This was ten years ago.

His duties required him to pass through the postoffice after the day force had quit work. Two years ago a small package of money was missed. It was last seen as the clerks were leaving and as Majors was entering a certain door. An inspector claimed to suspect Majors.

The old man was arrested and prosecuted. Major T. S. Clarkson used his influence, as did Turner. Majors was saved the disgrace of a felon's cell, though he lost his position. Then he went to live with relatives at Huntsville, Ala.

A month ago a brother died, leaving the veteran a fortune. He hastened to Omaha with the first cash paid in by the administrator to remember his army comrades. The three had a jolly reunion in Omaha today. Major Clarkson was in Buffalo, where he is connected with the exposition, but came here in response to a telegram to get his money.

See page 7. Special bargains in houses, for sale by Stone & Fairlax.

Clear Flooring without a knot. Prettiest flooring in town only $2 per 100 ft., by F. Libbey & Co.

CROKER'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

The Tammany Leader Expected to Sail on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Richard Croker has told his friends at the Democratic Club that he is going to sail for England on Saturday. It is understood that he will sail on the steamship Lucania, of the Cunard Line, and his friends say that the night before his departure he will issue a statement to the public relative to the recent campaign and the present political situation in this city. Mr. Croker's friends assert that in this statement he will say that he leaves behind him a united and harmonious organization that is ready to enter the municipal contest of 1901. He is to call attention to the fact that no district leader in Tammany is in revolt and that no man of importance in the organization has said one word against the conduct of the recent campaign. It is asserted that he will predict a Tammany victory next year and will announce his purpose to return and manage the campaign.

The Tammany district leaders are now telling some of the things said by Mr. Croker in a speech made to the members of the Executive Committee at a meeting of the committee held a few days before the election. They say that he said he had never taken a cent of money from a policeman or fireman for campaign purposes, and urged the leaders to follow his example. It is stated that he told the district leaders that he did not want them to take any money from policemen or to assess any policeman or fireman in their districts. He also vehemently denied published stories that dives, gambling houses, and poolrooms had contributed to the campaign fund.

The leaders also say that the Tammany campaign fund this year was one of the smallest on record in a campaign where the organization was in full control of the city government. They assert that few corporations contributed, and that they had to rely largely on the voluntary gifts of officeholders. The leaders say there will be no movement within the organization to oust Mr. Croker from his leadership. The executive committee is to meet on December 28 to organize for 1901.

SENATOR DAVIS WORSE.

The Physicians Pronounce His Death a Matter of Days.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—It is now admitted by physicians and relatives of Senator Cushman K. Davis that he cannot live more than three or four days. Dr. Murphy, the Chicago specialist, who was called last night, says the Senator's condition is alarming. Acute inflammation of the kidneys has developed. His recovery is hopeless. Dr. Murphy pronounced the foot in good condition, but the new complications are very serious.

The gravity of Senator Davis' condition has produced an atmosphere of the deepest gloom at his residence in Farrington Avenue. His wife, his parents, and his two sisters all realize fully the probability of his death, and that at no far distant time. The Senator is not cognizant of the extreme seriousness of his own condition.

TO DESTROY COMPETITION.

Soil Pipe Trust to Freeze Out an Independent Concern.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 13.—It was learned today that the Soil Pipe Trust is endeavoring to force the Chattanooga Pipe and Foundry Company out of business. The latter company within the past year has erected a mammoth plant in this city. The company is composed of Chattanooga capitalists and their plant is the most complete one of the kind in the United States.

The company has been repeatedly importuned to enter the trust. So far it has refused. It is stated the trust has offered the company $15,000 cash to close the plant for a certain period, inasmuch as the company has refused to join the combination. This offer, it is understood, has been declined.

It is believed the company will eventually be forced to terms, as the trust is selling soil pipe in this territory below what it costs in the Chattanooga Company to buy pig iron.

The Wheelbarrow Trust is also trying to intimidate the Chattanooga Wheelbarrow factory. The proprietor of this concern has refused to join the trust. The trust is now endeavoring to force him to terms. It has threatened to reduce the price of wheelbarrows in this territory.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The Mayor of Elmira Claim Malicious Prosecution.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Detective Gradwell this afternoon entered the office of Dr. Frank P. Flood, mayor of the city, and placed the executive under arrest on a charge of forgery in the first degree. The penalty may be twenty years in state's prison.

The mayor was arrested on complaint of Francis J. McCann. As his affidavit recites, McCann believes that between December 1, 1899, and February 1, 1900, the crime of forgery was committed in the matter of three certain deeds. Catherine Loonie was indicted for procuring the first deed. McCann declares that Mayor Frank H. Flood committed one or more of the forgeries, or caused one or more of the deeds mentioned to be forged, and had the deeds recorded or offered for record to the county clerk.

The mayor waived examination and was held to await the action of the grand jury. He was turned over to the sheriff, and Judge Pratt fixed bail in the sum of $10,000, which was given. The mayor declined to be interviewed. His counsel asserts the prosecution is malicious on the part of political enemies. The complainant, McCann, is a member of the city council and of the same politics as Flood. Flood was elected last March over Frank Bundy, City Chamberlain, who is now serving a seven years' term in Auburn for embezzling $80,000 from the city. Flood came here from Seneca County in 1886.

Miss Loonie, who was graduated at a convent at Notre Dame, Ind., is a cultured woman of twenty-five years. She alleges that she met Dr. Flood nine years ago, when he attended her in illness.

The forged deed mentioned in the complaint was on property owned by Margaret Genevieve Kennedy, of Binghamton, and located in Elmira, the value of which is $8,000. She first discovered the deception last April, when she came to Elmira to renew an insurance policy. The agent told her Catherine Loonie had insured the same property. The forged deed was on the records and Miss Loonie's arrest followed. Last Saturday she pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years and nine months in the woman's prison at Auburn.

She had raised about $3,000 on the property, giving mortgage. She now alleges the mayor was the instigator of the plot to deprive Miss Kennedy of the title to the real estate. The arrest has created a decided sensation. Miss Loonie will be taken to Auburn tomorrow.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Arrived: Cevic, Liverpool; Bovic, Liverpool; Deutschland, Hamburg; Belgravia, Hamburg. Arrived out: Graf Waldersee, from New York, at Cherbourg; Lahn, from New York, at Southampton; Furnessia, from New York, at Moville.

Keep your house warm—use our Best Weather strip. One cent per foot, at 6th and N. Y. Av.

SIGNED UNDER THREATS

Representative-elect Ray's Charges Against Quay Managers.

Forced to Agree to Abide by the Result of the Republican Caucus—Writes a Letter Laying Bare the Intimidation—Not to Vote for the Boss Under Any Circumstances.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Representative-elect Samuel M. Ray, a city employe who was elected to the Legislature last Tuesday from the Fifth ward of this city, has written a letter in which he declares that he was taken yesterday by Police Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien to the office of Mr. English, Director of Public Safety, and there, in the presence of Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham, the local Quay leader, and Select Councilman James P. McNichol, Durham's chief political lieutenant, he was forced, under threats of criminal prosecution, to sign an agreement to go into and abide by the decision of the Quay caucus in Harrisburg.

Ray says that Durham, McNichol, and O'Brien were parties to the alleged conspiracy. After Ray had signed the paper and left the office, he sought legal advice with the result that he sent the following letter to Durham:

"Dear Sir: I hereby give you notice that I recall and revoke the paper signed by me a few hours since, wherein I agreed to enter a Republican caucus for United States Senator and abide by the result of its decision.

"This pledge was extorted from me in the office of the Director of Public Safety by the lieutenant of the district, yourself, and Mr. James McNichol, by threats and intimidation, as well as by promises and inducements. The lieutenant of the district threatened me with prosecution for an alleged election offence unless I agreed to take such action as you and Mr. McNichol would suggest, and alluded to the probable prosecution as a difficult and dangerous case unless I went along with you; but said that if I agreed to do as you and Mr. McNichol wanted he could prevent any prosecution taking place and nothing more would be heard of the charge.

"At the same time, he said that the statement of the election officers charging me with this suppositious offence had been made to the superintendent of police, who wanted to issue a warrant against me, but that he (the lieutenant) would not permit it to be done. The promises you made with reference to the office I now hold and that of my brother I need not recount.

"It is sufficient to say that I signed the paper under the circumstances, and surrounded as I was, in order that I might relieve myself of your importunities, and as an easy way, for the time being, to avoid further the threats to which I was being subjected.

"I now desire to give you notice that I am wholly indifferent to all threats of prosecution by Lieutenant O'Brien or by anyone else, and am ready to meet any accuser who may appear against me. At the same time I wish to give you notice that I shall not attend any Republican caucus in which Mr. Quay is to be a candidate and that I will not vote for Mr. Quay under any circumstances at any time during the session of the Legislature.

"Respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL M. RAY."

MAY BECOME GOVERNOR.

William D. Jelks Elected President of the Alabama Senate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—William D. Jelks, a newspaper man of Eufala, was today elected President of the Senate of the State of Alabama.

The Governor-elect, William J. Samford, of Opelika, is dying of an incurable malady. Jelks will succeed him in the event of his death. Jelks is about forty years old. He is a new man in high State politics, but thoroughly accomplished and able.

WILL REMAIN AT LINCOLN.

Bryan Declines Further Overtures From the "Denver Post."

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13.—Mr. Bryan's mind is evidently made up. He will not leave Lincoln. He will not abandon his desire to be a leader in the Democratic party.

The other day he telegraphed a declination of an offer of $10,000 a year, to act as editor of the "Denver Post." The proprietors thought it was a money matter. They sent him by mail another offer, understood to be still more liberal in its terms. They painted a bright future for him in Colorado. It is also said that he was practically promised the Senatorship from that State. He declined.

Today Messrs. Tammen & Bonfils, the owners of the "Post," came here. They had a long interview with Mr. Bryan. The latter declines to say what it was about, or what they did.

Mr. Bryan, however, while paying a high compliment to the people of Colorado, and expressing his appreciation of their fealty to him, informed them that he proposed to stay in Lincoln and continue the work he has been engaged in for five years past.

TO DEVELOP MISSOURI LAND.

Financial Project Conditional on McKinley's Election Proceeds.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Arrangements have practically been completed by the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company for financing a deal involving an issue of over $11,000,000 of stocks and bonds. This is the deal Mayor Davidson, President of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, announced prior to election that his company had undertaken conditional on the election of McKinley.

About two-thirds of the underwriting has been placed with Baltimore and Western financial institutions and capitalists. A company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring 33,100 acres of land in Washington County, Missouri. The property is situated about sixty-five miles southwest of St. Louis. It contains valuable mineral deposits, including baryta, zinc, lead, and iron, besides extensive timber tracts.

A town will be laid out. The company expects to reap rich returns from the sale of lots. Already some of the mineral deposits have been developed.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and the South. For schedule see page 7.

Carpenters' Lists studied closely and Lowest bids, at the People's Lumber Yard. F. Libbey & Co.