

DASHED UPON A FURNACE

Frightful Accident During a Football Game in San Francisco.

The Roof of a Glass Factory on Which a Large Crowd Had Congregated to Obtain a Free View of the Contest Collapsed—More Than a Hundred Men and Boys Fell to the White Hot Furnace Below—Temperature on Top of the Oven 500 Degrees Fahrenheit—Eleven Dead and Eighty Seriously Injured—Terrible Sufferings of the Victims—The Difficult Work of Rescue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—While 16,000 people were watching the big football game between Stanford and the University of California, the roof of the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works, on which several hundred people were congregated to get free view of the game, fell in, carrying more than one hundred men and boys down upon the white hot furnace below.

Eleven are reported dead, and eighty are badly injured, several of whom will undoubtedly die. The identified dead are: WILLIAM VALENCIA, GEORGE EPPY, J. A. MURPHY, THOMAS RIPPON, JOHN OAKS, WILLIAM E. CHEFFELDE, EDWARD HIGAN, VIRGIL NEWBY, a son of an employe of the "Morning Call," and Hector McNeil had their skulls fractured. Both boys will die.

Dr. Bunnell, of the hospital, believes that fifteen more will die, making the fatalities twenty-six in all. At the north side of the building stood the glass furnace, thirty feet long and twelve feet wide. This furnace was directly underneath the point where the roof gave way. It is a brick structure, and the top is a curved surface. The exterior heat on top of this furnace at the time of the accident is said to have been 500 degrees Fahrenheit. This is where at least fifty of the unfortunates fell when the roof caved in.

It was but a moment after the alarm of the disaster was sounded that scores of employes and persons on the outside rushed to the scene. There on top of this glowing furnace were the heat scintillated by two-score men and boys writhing in agony. Some were stunned after striking the iron girders, others had fallen headlong and were either dead or unconscious. Those who were not so seriously injured hurried to the aid of their friends.

But for the timely aid of these crippled, half-conscious unfortunates the death toll would have been tripled. The scene that was presented was almost like that of a slaughter house. In the hurry of the relief force, men were dragged from the furnace and left upon the floor. Others came along and in succession extinguished the flames that threatened to burn them alive. Those who had suffered from broken limbs alone were carried to the rooms of the building until medical aid could be given them.

Among the first rescuers to arrive were Al Meyers and Charles Esberg, hackmen from the United Carriage Company. The men had just stationed their teams after having conveyed the Berkeley eleven to the grounds. They were near the gate when the crash occurred and hurried to the scene. After doing much to rescue and relieve the injured their backs were summoned and nearly a dozen men were taken to the Southern Pacific Hospital before the hospital ambulances could arrive.

"When I entered the building the groans and cries were pitiable," said Meyers. "Men and boys were writhing on top of the furnace like bees on a hive. The first thing to do was to rescue the poor fellows from death by burning. It was impossible to handle them carefully. The smoke from burning clothing and the odor of roasting flesh was fearful. A dozen who had escaped the furnace were lying on the hard floor with bruised faces and broken limbs. The cries of the injured were pitiable."

Joseph Gumper, a fireman, was on the roof at the time of the accident. He heard the creak of the iron and jumped to a place of safety. Gumper ran to the edge of the roof and hastily climbing down a girder was on the inside of the building in time to save several lives.

"Except those who had fallen through I was one of the first to get inside," he said. "The sight was awful. There were probably twenty men and boys clinging to rafters and girders, and they were paralyzed with fright. Some of them fell and others were rescued. The top of the furnace was covered with persons, and all of them seemed almost dead, either from burns or shock."

"The situation was enough to date the strongest man. We knew not which way to turn or what to do. There were appeals and cries from every side. Fortunately there was a concerted effort at the furnace, and they were taken off as quickly as human aid could accomplish it. A middle-aged man cried out repeatedly for his boy. The father was on the roof with the little fellow, and they had both fallen."

"Please tell me if my boy is alive?" he asked, beseeching.

"I told him his son was saved. The father was taken to the hospital happy, but the poor boy was lying on the floor among the unknown dead."

THE MARCELLUS ON FIRE. Blaze on the Collier the Result of Spontaneous Combustion. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 29.—Although a large force worked all of today they failed to extinguish a fire which broke out in the hold of the coal laden Government collier Marcellus, which lies at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The fire, it is held, is the result of spontaneous combustion in the cargo, which has been aboard the Marcellus for about a year.

Hanna Severs Again to Be a Candidate. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Senator Hanna says positively that he will never again be a candidate for a public office.

DE GIERS' ASSENT WITHHELD.

Refused to Accede to the Death Clause in the Demands.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Pekin correspondent of the "Times" confirms the statement that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, refused to sign the demands to be presented to the Chinese Government. He says that M. de Giers caused to be conveyed to the Chinese Envoy an intimation that Russia, ever actuated by sincere friendship for China, will insist upon an amendment to the terms in order to render them acceptable to China. This amendment is to be a revision of the death clause by substituting a provision that the guilty shall be punished in a Chinese manner acceptable to the Powers or that the terms shall not be irrevocable.

The correspondent declares that this position indefinitely all agreement. He adds that the Chinese Envoy is kept well informed of the discussions and disputes at the meetings of the Ministers. So intimate, he says, are the relations between Li Hung Chang and the Russians that there is no reason why Li Hung Chang should not be invited to attend the meeting.

RUSSIA ALONE HOLDING OFF.

Paris Believes That America Will Accept the Agreement.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—It is stated that France has approved of the agreement drawn up by the foreign Ministers at Pekin for a settlement of the trouble with China, and that Russia is now the only country that is holding out.

A diplomat said today that the press telegrams from Washington announcing that the United States was acting apart from the Powers and was seeking to isolate Germany were entirely untrue, absurd, and unworthy. The United States is in perfect accord with the other Powers, he said, and will act with them.

SEYMOUR WELL RECEIVED.

His Mission to Viceroy Chang Chih Tung Successful.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the "Morning Post" quotes a Hankow despatch to the effect that Admiral Seymour's visit to Viceroy Chang Chih Tung was successful. Their relations were most cordial.

The correspondent adds that one of the Consuls at Hankow has received a message from a missionary in Kansu, reporting that a large party of Gen. Tung-fu's troops, consisting of 1,000 men, are en route to Ninghsia, to join Prince Tuan in a rebellion against the Emperor. The Consul asked Viceroy Chang Chih Tung to send troops to suppress the rebellion and the protection of the missionaries in Kansu, and the Viceroy complied with the request.

On the other hand an unofficial report credits Viceroy Chang Chih Tung with sending eight quick-acting guns to Shansi, in compliance with a request from the Governor of that province.

SUN YAT SEN OFFERS TO YIELD.

The Reformer Told to Bring a Token of His Sincerity.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Shanghai says it is reported that Sun Yat Sen, the reform leader, has written to Viceroy Chang Chih Tung offering to give up his allegiance to him. The Viceroy replied that he must bring the heads of the reformers Kang Yu Wei and Liang as a token of his sincerity.

THANKSGIVING IN BERLIN.

Ambassador White Discusses the Relations of Germany and America.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Four hundred Americans attended the Thanksgiving banquet at the Kaiserhof this evening. Ambassador White, who presided, discussed the relations of Germany and America. He expressed his appreciation of the excellent relations of the United States with all the powers, especially Germany. He said that while the United States traditionally held itself aloof from entangling alliances it was fully and earnestly co-operating with the powers in the greatest effort it had ever made for the advancement and protection of civilization in the Far East.

He might say in connection with this subject that during all the operations in China, the kindest feelings prevailed between the United States and Germany. He added that such feelings still prevailed in all the discussions regarding the best method of attacking Mexico, which would be the beginning of a great new era for China and the world. Both had shown themselves not only anxious to do what was really best, but were also perfectly friendly and conciliatory. Such a spirit gave hope of a speedy and happy solution of the Chinese question.

Referring to the influence of Germany on education, Mr. White said that while Great Britain was generally known and honored as America's motherland, Germany was an intellectual view-point on education. Mr. White said that while motherland, her influence was seen in all the United States' universities and technical schools, which she, more than any other country, had become a vast force in the development of American civilization.

TO FIGHT SUBMARINE BOATS.

England Said to Be Experimenting With a New Destroyer.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The "Chronicle" asserts that a despatch official and other details it is a fact that the Admiralty is trying, or is about to try, a submarine boat. Naval officers have invented a special steering apparatus, which has been adopted for the experiments. The paper says it learns, but does not vouch, for the accuracy of its information, that the vessel is of the nature of a submarine torpedo boat destroyer, the primary object of which will be the destruction of hostile submarines.

She will carry submarine guns, discharging a sort of small torpedo-like shell charged with gunpowder. The charge will be exploded by an adaptation of the wireless telegraphy system. The "Chronicle" adds that the method is based on the well-known fact that the explosion of a heavy charge of gunpowder will drive the sides of any submarine boat by concussion, even if exploded at a distance of a hundred feet from the vessel fired at.

RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

A Large Number of Catholic Scholars at St. Peter's.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The Pope received a large number of Catholic scholars at St. Peter's today. His Holiness, who appeared to be in excellent health, had an enthusiastic welcome. There were 20,000 persons present.

CAPTURED BY THE BOERS

Four Hundred British Surrendered at De Wetsdorp.

A Heavy Blow to English Prestige—The Boer Success Likely to Fan the Smoldering Revolt in Cape Colony Into Flame—Not Probable That the Prisoners Will Be Held—General Roberts Sends Official News of the Disaster—The Force Sent to the Relief of the Besieged Finds the Enemy Gone—General Knox Reported to Have Been Successful Against Steyn and De Wet.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The most startling proof that the war in South Africa is still full of vigor is contained in General Roberts' despatches announcing that 400 British troops, with two guns, have surrendered to the Boers at De Wetsdorp, southwest of Bloemfontein. It is poor consolation that the British have since reoccupied the town, after the Boers had withdrawn.

This striking success cannot fail to encourage in the Cape Colony a revolt which is now a most imminent danger. The truth is, according to the most reliable information that the situation in the Cape Colony is now more perilous than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

The farm-burning policy in the Boers' country is having its natural effect, and it will be surprising if the British escape the dilemma in which they have involved themselves without precipitating a rebellion which will severely test all their military resources in Africa. It is not likely that the Boers will attempt to hold prisoners taken at De Wetsdorp, as this is no longer their policy, but the moral effect of the blow to British prestige will be none the less serious. General Roberts' full despatch follows:

"It is reported from De Wetsdorp that the garrison, consisting of two guns of the Sixty-eighth Field Battery and detachments of the Gloucestershire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, and Irish Rifles, a total of about 400 men, surrendered at 5:30 p. m. November 29.

"Our losses were fifteen killed and forty-two wounded. The latter included Major Anson of the Highlanders, Captain Kelly of the Gloucestershires, and Lieutenant Collins of the Irish Rifles (slightly). The enemy are said to have been 2,500 strong. A column of 1,400 men was despatched from De Wetsdorp to relieve the garrison, but did not succeed in reaching there in time to effect the relief.

"Gen. Charles K. Knox joined this force on November 29 and ordered De Wetsdorp, which was found to have been evacuated, seventy-five sick and wounded being left in the town. Knox pursued the enemy and captured reports from Smithfield that Knox fought a successful engagement yesterday near Vaalbank with Steyn and De Wet, who were retreating south-west. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I am without details as yet.

General Roberts also reports a skirmish on November 27 at Dullfontein. Three hundred Boers were dislodged and the Boer leader, Bruns, Hamilton has cleared the country between the Wilge and Vaal rivers, capturing eleven Boers and a very large number of cattle and sheep.

Unofficial reports give some details of General Knox's and Colonel Pilcher's operations after the recapture of De Wetsdorp. According to these General Knox succeeded in intercepting General De Wet south of De Wetsdorp and compelled him to go west. Colonel Pilcher and Colonel Barker came to close quarters with the Boers and captured two wagon loads of stores and 300 horses. The Boers shelled the British with one of their captured guns.

THE DENIALS TOO WEAK.

The Boer Abandonment Rumor Gaining Credence in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The officials of the Foreign Office have not made their denials of the rumor that M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told Mr. Kruger that France was prepared to submit a proposition for arbitration to Great Britain if Emperor William should join, emphatically enough to convince people that the report is without foundation. It is probable that an unwritten hint was given to that effect, and that the newspapers are magnifying it. Mr. Kruger's change of route appears to lead confirmation to the rumor.

Despatches from Berlin say that although it is well known that Count von Helldorf, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, desired the appointment, it is now certain that Prince von Radolin, German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed. German Ambassador Helldorf is connected with the Kaiser's daughter, married Antoine Radolin, who was an uncle of Princess Radolin. Prince von Radolin was raised to his post eleven years ago and is a member of the Imperial Order of the Black Eagle. He is a native of the province of Pomerania and a member of the Prussian nobility.

THE EXILES WELL TREATED.

Condition of the Boer Women and Children at Port Elizabeth.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 29.—A deputation of influential Colonial Dutch ladies have visited the exiled Boer women and children at Port Elizabeth and they have expressed themselves as completely satisfied with the treatment they are receiving. The deputation publicly contradicts the stories that the women and children are subjected to harsh treatment.

BERLIN TO WELCOME KRUGER.

Chancellor Von Buelow to Receive the Boer Leader.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" says that the Boer supporters are making great preparations for the reception of Mr. Kruger. It is understood that he will be received by Emperor William, but will be received by Chancellor von Buelow.

Naval Academy, West Point Football Game. Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

81 round trip, tickets good going November 29 and 30, and return December 1, and to return until December 3, inclusive. Special train of vestibule coaches, parlor cars, and dining cars will leave Washington 10:30 a. m. Saturday, December 1, direct to Franklin Field, returning at conclusion of the game.

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

Asserted That the Official Bulletins Attempt No Concealment.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Yalta sends what appears to be a genuinely inspired detailed report of the Czar's illness. It is stated therein that, contrary to the custom in the past, the truth is now most strictly observed in all that is published regarding His Majesty's condition. The bulletins state exactly what the physicians have ascertained to each visit, and do not conceal a single symptom.

Although the diagnosis was originally abdominal typhus, there was no scientific proof thereof until November 28, when a bacteriological examination proved that the disease from which His Majesty is suffering is Crimean typhus fever. The doctors regard it as wonderful that the Czar has never for a moment been unconscious or delirious even when his temperature was above 102 degrees.

Owing to this fact the Czarina was able to persevere in her resolution to do all the nursing herself. She resisted the physicians' persuasions to have others do the nursing, and, although the Czar's illness has now lasted twenty-three days, her health is unimpaired, although she is thinner than when she left. Now that the fever has left the Czar he is beginning to again take interest in events outside the sick room.

The Czarina decides what she thinks might too strongly impress him. The physicians fear the effects of malaria, which is prevalent in Livadia at this season of the year, and wish to look toward the shore as soon as he is able to travel. They believe he can be better guarded at Tsarskoe-Selo than at Livadia against the diseases which sometimes follow typhus.

EARTHQUAKE AT NEW BRITAIN.

Many Natives Drowned by an Incoming Tidal Wave.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—Capt. P. Tornarosa, a Sydney pilot, who returned there just prior to the sailing of the Warrimoo from New Britain, reports that while he was at Horboken, on the north coast of the island, one of the craters was active. Beach Island was almost completely covered by lava. He was on board of the gunboat Protector on October 18 and when midway between Matupi and Hebertok a severe shock of earthquake was felt, lasting fully a minute. Everyone thought the ship was going to sink, but the vessel was not damaged. After an interval of twenty minutes another shock was felt for about twenty seconds, and irregularly the shocks continued all night 9 p. m. Thirty-two distinct shocks were felt. The water receded from the bay after the first shock and the natives, who were on the beach, as thousands of them were lying high and dry, but their sport was short-lived, as a tidal wave rolled in and all of the natives were drowned.

ESCAPED FROM THE YAQUIS.

Two American Miners Bring Stories of an Indian Raid.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 29.—Seth Tompkins, of Colorado, and William Lowe, of Montana, two well-known miners who have prospected in the West for many years, reached here today from the Yaqui Indian country of Sonora, Mex. They are in destitute circumstances and their condition is due to a raid by a band of Yaquis on their camp forty miles from Soyala on last Wednesday. The Indians not only carried away everything they possessed, but made the two miners prisoners and took them to a camp in the mountains.

The capture of Tompkins and Lowe was the cause of a clash between Mexican regulars and Yaquis on last Sunday, in which several Yaquis were killed. The raiders came were quick to learn that the two Americans had fallen into the hands of the Indians and they sent a runner to the Yaqui chief, who immediately ordered a dozen fell at the first volley. The Indians were hidden behind rocks on either side and above the trail and the Americans were completely bowled over. Meanwhile the Yaquis continued to fire at the troops.

The Mexican commander finally ordered a retreat and withdrew to a more favorable position. The fight was continued at long range for hours and while it was raging Lowe and Tompkins escaped. They made their way on foot across the mountains to the Mormon colonies and reached here today. They could not say how the battle terminated.

A FATAL STRIKE AFFRAY.

Union Lineaman Kills Two Men Wounded Another.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—In a striking election between a non-union lineaman and a union lineaman, the former was killed, the latter was wounded. The fight occurred at the New York Central station, where the two men were engaged in a struggle over the head of a train. The non-union man, named Lacey, was killed by a blow from the union man's fist. The union man, named Smith, was wounded by a blow from Lacey's fist.

The fight occurred about noon, under the windows of the Travis Park Methodist Church, while a union Thanksgiving sermon was being preached. At 3 p. m. Smith, struck at Smith, the non-union lineaman, with his fist. Policeman Lacey grappled with Phillips. The non-union men drew their pistols, and then the union man, Smith, threw over the head with a pair of line-men's pliers.

Smith fired three shots. The first bullet went through Policeman Lacey's head, the second went through the body of Blanton, one of the strikers, in close proximity to his heart, and the third grazed the body of President Wright, directly over his heart, and pierced his left arm. By this time Smith and other non-union men were overpowered.

Smith explains the killing of Lacey by saying that he was so blinded by the attack that he could not see where he was shooting. Smith was wounded here from the saloon business. The feeling against him, as against Vice President Pettinelli, is very intense, but no further trouble is looked for.

81.25 to Baltimore and Return 81.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, December 2, 3, and 4, inclusive, returning on all trains. All trains except Congressional Limited.

TO ABANDON FREE TRADE

Great Britain Determined to Impose a Blanket Tariff Tax.

Made Necessary by South African War Expenses—The Burden on American Commerce Light But Heavy on German Trade—The Proposition Satisfactory to the United States—Evidence of Intimate Relations Between This Country and England—A Movement in Liverpool Having for Its Object the Defeat of the Ship Subsidy Bill May Aid Its Passage.

Two important bits of information, showing the intimate relations which recently have sprung up between the Governments at Washington and London, reached this city yesterday. They came in the form of cables from the other side of the Atlantic to a prominent British citizen now in Washington. One of them was from the proprietor of the "London Mail," indicating that the British Government had determined to abandon its ancient policy of free trade under the stress of war necessities in South Africa, and impose a blanket tariff tax of 10 per cent on all manufactured articles imported to Great Britain. The other cablegram was from a member of the Liverpool Board of Trade, saying that that institution was raising a fund of \$100,000 to be sent here for the defeat of the Ship Subsidy bill.

A reporter for the Times was shown the original cablegrams just as they were received, and the gentleman who received them is known to be not only thoroughly reliable, but he is also known to be in close touch with affairs of the British Government and with the general business interests of the United Kingdom. On the score of credibility, therefore, there can be no doubt, even though the slow-going news agencies of England have not yet sent any news across the Atlantic concerning these two vitally important movements.

The Englishman in this city who received the cablegrams replied to both of them last night. To the Liverpool Board of Trade he responded briefly that if the men who control the vast shipping interests of that port wanted to help pass the Ship Subsidy bill through the United States Congress this winter they would send a boodle fund over here to defeat it. When it was suggested to him that probably the influences in this country that were clamoring for a ship bounty law were responsible for the movement in Liverpool, and that specifically the Hon. Mark Hanna had "put up the job" on the other side, the recipient of the cablegram did not seem to understand what was meant.

"You see the cablegram," he said. "That is all I know about it. And I have told you what my reply was." The "London Mail" cablegram asked that its recipient feel the "Government" at Washington on the question of the imposition of the coming session of the British Parliament of a 10 per cent tariff tax on all manufactured articles imported into the United Kingdom. It was briefly explained that this measure was made necessary by the great drain on the British treasury caused by the war in South Africa and that the proposed tax was to be imposed as a war necessity. By this subterfuge it is thought that the Salisbury Government here to be in a position to defend itself against the charge of deserting the traditional free trade policy of Great Britain.

The gentleman who received this cablegram applied himself yesterday energetically to the task of obtaining the desired information. He called upon various leaders of the Administration, and secured from them data indicating that the proposed tariff will impose a burden upon American commerce with England of only about two and one-half million dollars a year, whereas it will bear down with tremendous weight upon Germany's trade with Great Britain. This estimate was based upon a careful, though somewhat hurried, study of trade statistics, which show that while the total volume of this country's trade with Great Britain is enormous, yet the bulk of it is in raw material, whereas the bulk of German commerce with Great Britain is in manufactures. Wherefore, declared the Administration leaders consulted, the United States should not object to the tariff proposition of the Salisbury Government.

On the contrary, it was pointed out to the British Government is ought to make a move that will strengthen its position in American commerce: for if Great Britain puts up the bars against German manufactures one of Germany's chief markets for manufactures will be closed. This soon would lead to such industrial depression in the Kaiser's domain that the United States would be able at no distant date to get the lead in the trade of South and Central America, where German competition is sharpest, and also in those portions of Asia where German manufactures now have the lead of American manufactures, in everything except meats and bread-stuffs.

It was in the spirit outlined above that the English gentleman who received the cablegram replied to the "London Mail." It is said that the subjects of both cablegrams have been laid before President McKinley, and that he has expressed especial gratification at the prospect of Great Britain starting openly upon a tariff policy. He feels, it is stated, that this justifies the contention of his entire public career for high protective tariffs.

The news from Liverpool was received with varying views by the Administration leaders. Some of them who willingly concede Mr. Hanna's right to dictate ship subsidy legislation are inclined to believe that the Liverpool movement will be received as a sort of rostrum by the opposition to that measure and that Mr. Hanna will be accused of having "put up the job" in the belief that his pet scheme will be made popular as soon as it is learned that the shipping interests of Great Britain recognize in it a menace to British supremacy on the sea. Others of them, however, think that the Liverpool movement will have about the same effect upon this country that the Cobden movement had upon tariff legislation when that question was the live issue of American politics. It is argued that if the Cobdenites had not projected themselves so notoriously into the affairs of the United States about the time the Republican party was halting, if not reluctantly, adopting the fiscal policy linked with Mr. McKinley's name, the present burdensome and trust-breeding tariff system would not have been fastened upon this nation.

It has always been seriously doubted by many well-informed men that the Cobdenites ever sent money from England with which to defund tariff legislation in this country, but that impression became so deeply embedded in the national mind that it undoubtedly hastened the building of the high tariff walls with which this country is now surrounded. As it was with the Cobden story, so it will be with the Liverpool story, many of Mr. Hanna's supporters firmly believe; and believing thus, they are perfectly willing to be accused of responsibility for the cablegram from Liverpool. They say that all they want is for the story to be well exploited in this country before the session of Congress comes to an end. Then they will be certain of the passage of the Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill, which Mr. Hanna now shrewdly calls "Senator Frye's pet measure."

MR. DAVIS' SUCCESSOR.

Senator Frye Discusses the Foreign Relations Chairmanship.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Senator W. P. Frye of Maine left here this morning for Washington. In an interview he said: "I am deeply grieved over the death of Senator Davis. The nation loses a statesman and I lose a dear personal friend. When asked as to Mr. Davis' successor as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Frye said: "I am really entitled to the chairmanship. Cullom comes next, and then comes Senator Lodge."

Senator Frye then said his preference was the chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce. He said that he would not say so, though he has no right to say so. If he does not Senator Lodge would make an excellent chairman. He has been a constant attendant at all the committee meetings and takes a great interest in foreign affairs. When asked what his views were on the issue with Turkey, the Senator said that it is a question of necessity. There is nothing to prevent the war vessels of the United States from making a trip up the Dardanelles, as the United States is not a party to the concert touching the chairmanship of the Mediterranean gateway of Constantinople.

THE DAVIS FUNERAL PARTY.

Senators and Representatives Leave on a Special Train.

The Congressional Committee designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis left for Washington yesterday afternoon at 3:30 over the Pennsylvania Railroad for St. Paul. The party, which was in charge of Colonel Ramsdell, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, comprised Senators Nelson, Cullom, Hansbrough, Spooner, Pettigrew, Carter, and Foster, and Representatives McCleary, Heatwole, Eddy, Stevens, Jenkens, Underwood, and J. C. Texas.

The party will arrive in St. Paul Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. The funeral services will be begun at 11 o'clock. The return journey will commence at 8:30 o'clock Saturday night and it is expected the party will reach this city at 12 o'clock Monday.

NO FEAR FOR THE CHURCH

The Philippine Situation From a Catholic Standpoint.

Rev. William D. McKinnon Writes a Letter Referring to Opinions of Mr. Chapelle and the Archbishop of Manila—American Supremacy Preferable to That of Filipinos.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Rev. William D. McKinnon, a priest of California, who has been made a chaplain in the United States Army by President McKinley, has written a letter to another Catholic army chaplain in which he deals at some length with the situation in the Philippines from a Roman Catholic standpoint. Father McKinnon does not hesitate to defend the Americans from the attacks upon them by some of the Philippine press, and he has expressed his opinion that they have acted in the Philippines in antagonism to the Church's interest. The priest declares that Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, and the Archbishop of Manila share his views.

Father McKinnon went to the Philippines with the first army expedition as chaplain of the First California Volunteers, and in the battle with the Spaniards earned distinction by walking alone from the American lines to the Spanish army in order to have the Archbishop of Manila persuade the Spaniards of the uselessness of their resistance of the Americans and thus avoid bloodshed. In Manila Father McKinnon has filled several offices. He has had unexceptional opportunities to learn the real sentiment of the natives, and he declares that the vast majority of them are opposed to the insurgents and in favor of the Americans.

He denounces the insurgents for their inhuman treatment of Catholic priests and nuns. As Father McKinnon refers freely to Archbishop Chapelle and the Archbishop of Manila, his letter is looked upon as almost an authoritative statement of the attitude of the highest Catholic officials on the Philippine question. The Rev. E. J. Vattman, the Catholic chaplain at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to whom the letter was written, has just made it public. He says it could have been given out before election if the American press were to be a campaign document. Father McKinnon says, in part:

"Replying to your favor of the 12th ult. regarding the Philippine question, I will say that I am sorry to see such ignorance displayed by the majority of people here with regard to the true position of affairs there. In the first place, you ask me what would be the future of the Church there, provided there were a change in the Administration. In answering this, I do not think that I can do better than quote for you the words of the Archbishop of Manila:

"In conversation with him one day I asked him what he thought would be the effect on religion if the American were to withdraw and leave the islands to the Filipinos. He threw up his hands and said he dreaded to even contemplate such a catastrophe, and he believed there was hope for religion in the archipelago was for America to retain possession there. He might add that many of the people I heard Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate, express the same opinion. In fact, anyone who is at all familiar with the history of the insurance company, in my estimation, holds his opinion correct."

"In the very first session of Aguinaldo's Congress they passed a law confiscating all church property and expelling all priests. Not only that, but they showed by their actions that they meant to enforce the law, as they imprisoned every priest they could get their hands on. Many of these priests were better than any you have ever seen. Some of them were over twenty years and only released them when forced to go to the Philippines. The effect of this was to drive the priests out of the islands. The result was that the people of the Philippines were left without the spiritual aid of the Church. The result was that the people of the Philippines were left without the spiritual aid of the Church. The result was that the people of the Philippines were left without the spiritual aid of the Church."

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SALFORD TAKES THE OATH.

Sworn in as Governor of Alabama While Dangerously Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 29.—Governor W. J. Salford, who has been dangerously ill for four weeks, today took the oath of office as Governor. It was administered by his son, T. D. Salford, who is a notary public. The sick man was propped up in a chair in his room and the oath was then administered to him. It will be noted, if ever before he will be able to go to the capital. His son has been appointed private secretary and will take charge of the office on Saturday, when the term of Governor Johnson expires.

W. D. Jenkins, President of the Senate, will act as Governor until Governor Salford is able to get around. Governor-elect Salford took the oath under the new law enacted by the Legislature now in session.

DIED AN EMBEZZLER.

Late Clerk of the Cincinnati School Board Shot \$100,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The late George R. Griffiths,