

GERMAN WAR FETES.

Veterans of the Empire Still Celebrating Victories.

ENRAGED AT ENGLAND.

Attack on a Recent Speech of Emperor William Causes Indignation.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Although He Has Grown Weaker, He Is Able to Take Frequent Long Walks.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Aug. 11.—The war celebrations continue. The Third Brandenburg Artillery Regiment celebrated yesterday the anniversary of its going into field service. The veterans of the regiment took part in the celebration. Wreaths were placed on the graves of those members of the regiment who had been in the battle, after which the regiment paraded. Later there were fetes at the Stadt Park Casino, where a banquet was given in the evening. During the banquet Colonel Humann announced that Emperor William had appointed C. Stumpf a general, in memory of the battle of Spicheren. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The Sixth Infantry Regiment celebrated at Cottbus. The veterans who had served with the regiment in the wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870 arrived in the town on special trains, accompanied by bands and banners, and joined the regiment in celebrating its victories. They were received at the station by the entire corps of officers, who welcomed them most heartily.

At Rudeseim, the site of the Niederwald monument, where the celebrations have been of daily occurrence, Secretary Sander of the Imperial Bank made a patriotic speech. The Eightieth Hessian Fusilier Regiment arrived at Rudeseim on three special Rhine steamers. After landing they formed in line and marched up to the monument, upon which they deposited a wreath. The colonel of the regiment delivered a patriotic speech, winding up by calling for cheers for the Emperor and the empire, which were given with deafening enthusiasm. The whole regiment then joined in singing "The Watch on the Rhine."

The Seventy-third Hanoverian Fusilier Regiment celebrated beforehand the battle of Colomby, the coming maneuvers in which the regiment will take part preventing it from celebrating on the actual anniversary of the battle. Prince Albrecht, the honorary colonel, telegraphed that he was proud of the brave regiment which twenty-five years ago received under him its baptism of fire.

None of Emperor William's doings in England have attracted more interest here than his speech on the anniversary of the battle of Worth, the first decisive encounter that took place between the German and French armies on August 6, 1870. The speech was regarded by Germans as a happy thought well carried out, and consequently the irritation of the German press on reading the adverse criticism of the London Daily News on the speech was proportionate to the previous enthusiasm.

The Daily News described the speech as a spontaneous indiscretion that was not calculated to allay the suspicions of England's and Germany's French neighbors. Emperors, the paper added, ought to be strong enough to resist temptations to make speeches. This coming on top of an offensive article published by the London Standard, filled the cup of German indignation to overflowing.

The idea that the fetes in celebration of the German victories are intended to reopen French wounds is repudiated. The main object of the demonstration is to celebrate the founding of the unity of the empire, and not to remind France that she is a conquered nation. Germans hold that, without taking the feelings of any nation into consideration, they have the right to celebrate the events that placed Germany in the forefront of the nations of the world, and it is held in many quarters that British adverse criticism has its basis in jealousy.

In connection with the fetes, the Lokal Anzeiger has compiled a list of members of the Reichstag who served in the army during the Franco-Prussian War. The list shows that one-seventh of the members thus served in the campaign. Comparison with the number of French Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies who served in the French ranks and as officers shows that numerically the present German lawmakers who were in the war were in smaller proportion than the French, the latter numbering about one-fifth of the whole membership of the parliament.

The ceremonies that will attend the dedication of the Emperor William I memorial on August 18 are anticipated with interest. It will be a brilliant function, though the interest is somewhat lessened by the inactivity of Prince Bismarck to be present. This ceremony will be followed about a fortnight later by the consecration of the Emperor William I memorial church near the Zoological Gardens on September 1. The Emperor, Empress and the imperial Princes will attend the consecration. On the same day there will be a parade of the German-American veterans, who will be reviewed by the Emperor, and a great military musical tattoo will be given in front of the Royal Castle on the evening of the Sedan day, September 1.

Dr. Arendt, one of the leaders of the German Bimetall League, has issued a new pamphlet in which he violently attacks Herr Koch, director of the Reichs Bank. The pamphlet is similar to one previously issued by Dr. Arendt. It accuses Herr Koch of ignorance, and implies that he is unfit for the post he holds. In an interview with the representative of The United Press in regard to the matter, Herr Koch said that he ignored the attack, it being beneath his dignity to notice it.

The interview opened the way for Herr Koch to volunteer the information that it was within his knowledge that the holding of an international currency conference at Germany's invitation was further off than ever. He added that not one important German State had declared in favor of bimetallism, while it was well known that some of them were absolutely opposed to it. Herr Koch confessed that he was astonished that such numbers of the working population of the United States were supporting the silver movement. They must know from their recent experience, he declared, that the revival of trade only dated from the repeal of the Sherman law. A strange contrast to the position of American workmen is afforded here by the atti-

tude of the German Socialists, who are staunch champions of the gold standard.

The arrival in Germany of the first shipment of American iron ore has caused many alarmists to appear in the newspapers. Some of the papers urge reprisal by placing a duty on quebracho. Others oppose this proposal, declaring that the imposition of such a duty would prove disastrous to German tanning industries. It is characteristic of the feeling entertained in official circles toward the United States that the sugar bounty is continued at the old rate despite the act passed by the Reichstag empowering the Bundesrath to lower it after August 1.

The statement recently published by the Paris Journal des Debats to the effect that General Chryander, Prince Bismarck's private secretary, had fallen into disgrace and had been discharged and that he would retaliate by publishing revelations is scouted here as absurd. The facts seem to be that since Prince Bismarck has grown weaker it has become imperative that there should be somebody at Friedrichsruhe who is capable of receiving visitors, whether they go there on business or pleasure.

Dr. Chryander is somewhat diffident and hardly suitable to fill the post. This condition of affairs helped Count Von Rantzau, Prince Bismarck's son-in-law, in his decision to resign his post of German Minister to the Netherlands, although the necessity of his wife's presence at Friedrichsruhe was doubtless the chief reason for his retiring from the diplomatic service. Count Von Rantzau has assumed the position of Prince Bismarck's Major Domestique, with the Prince's frugal and unpretentious style of living, is not more than he is able to manage single-handed. Dr. Chryander, finding that his post had become a sinecure and being aware of Prince Bismarck's turn for economy, resigned his office. He will resume his medical studies at Jena in November. The suggestions that he intended to write revelations of any sort is a myth.

At present Prince Bismarck's health is good and he does walking whenever he is able. On August 1 he walked to Aumuhle, where he personally congratulated the pianist, Mrs. Burmeister Peterson, on the anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Peterson is spending the summer at Aumuhle.

Gladenberg & Co. of Friedrichshagen have finished a bronze wall memorial, a colossal frieze, for the city of Indianapolis. Twenty tons of metal were used in the casting.

The Pope has sent the most precise directions to the nuncio at Munich relative to the Italian celebrations on September 20, in honor of the entry of the Italian army into Rome. The Pope's object is to procure copies of the speeches made and the resolutions adopted by the recent Catholic Congress held at Munich, protesting against the fetes. The Vatican has communicated with the other nuncios on the same subject.

Arthur Nikisch, who conducted the Boston symphony concert in 1893, has resigned his position as director of the Buda Pesth Court Opera. The resignation was due to a disagreement concerning the management of the opera.

The Rev. M. Brown of Spencer, Mass., has married Fraulein von Bayer. The newly wedded couple will sail in a few days for New York.

Messrs. Murphy, Love and Huntington, who have just graduated from Princeton University, are in the city.

The Wagner festival at Munich opened on the 10th inst., with the production of "Die Feen Rienzli." Crowded audiences, chiefly Americans and English, were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The curtain was raised at five o'clock.

Mr. Karel American Consul-General at St. Petersburg, has been given leave of absence and has started for Washington. Vice-Consul Magnus received his exequatur Friday.

SHOT DOWN BY TRAMPS.

Two Citizens of an Indiana Town Receive Fatal Wounds.

Fired Upon From Ambush by a Gang They Were Attempting to Drive Out.

MARION, IND., Aug. 11.—There was a desperate battle between a gang of tramps and a posse of citizens in the suburbs of the city of Marion Friday night in which two of the citizens received wounds that will prove fatal. They were Otto McFeeley and Charles Webster.

For ten days or more the people in the immediate vicinity of Marion have suffered from the depredations of tramps and a number have been arrested and placed in jail, but arrests were discouraged because of the expense to the authorities and practical immunity was thus guaranteed. Friday a camp was formed by the tramps and during the day as many as fifty congregate and refused to be driven out of the place. During the day numerous robberies were committed, and at night the people who had suffered from the depredations, feeling that their property was not safe while the tramps were in the vicinity, determined to drive them away.

Some twenty-five citizens appeared at the camp and peremptorily ordered the tramps to leave. The order was met with defiance and the citizens fired in the air. The tramps at once deserted the camp and from places of concealment fired into the crowd. It was not supposed that they were armed, but the citizens returned the attack and a running fight which was kept up for an hour followed. The tramps dodged behind railroad cars and kept up the light by firing whenever a citizen exposed himself and the fire was returned by the citizens.

McFeeley and Webster will both die. None of the tramps, as far as known, were hurt. Several arrests were made, but the men captured claim they did no shooting.

SPARS FOR THE VALKYRIE III.

New Rigging Carefully Guarded Upon Its Arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Anchor Line steamer Furussea, which arrived to-night from Glasgow, had on board, lashed fast to her main deck for the spars for the champion British yacht Valkyrie III, which is now crossing the Atlantic, bound for this port, to race the Defender for the Americas cup. In all there are thirteen sticks done up securely in layer after layer of burlap.

H. Maitland Kersey, the personal representative of the Furussea, gave orders that no one should be allowed to see the sticks. They were guarded as if they were gold, not steel or wood. Cannily arranged on the spar deck to-night, tomorrow the spars will probably be sent down to Erie basin or Bayview, where they will be fitted to the Valkyrie when she completes her trip from Glasgow. The Furussea brought two suits of racing sails for the Valkyrie.

Dead of an Insane Man.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 11.—John Ruffe, an elderly and esteemed citizen, tried to shoot his wife to-night while laboring under mental derangement. When the bullet struck her she fell and died. The arrival of officers he cut his throat with a razor and cannot be recovered.

SPOILED IN TRANSIT.

Disastrous Results of Fruit Shipments to London.

DUE TO POOR PACKING.

Many Lots From California Orchards Thrown Out as Worthless.

COAST FRUIT IN DEMAND.

Would Bring High Prices If Laid Down in Good Condition at the Market.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 11.—The possibility of California fruit in the London market this year, with the continental fruit crop wholly inadequate to meet the demand, seems to have been partially appreciated by American shippers who were finally induced to send a consignment a month ago which brought very fancy prices, only to be followed up on succeeding weekly sales by a disheartening depression due to the disastrous results to buyers here, the fruit spoiling before it could be retailed.

The responsibility for this condition of affairs appears to lie entirely at the shippers' doors, and unless radical and prompt reforms in packing and shipping are adopted Californians will find that the reputation of their products will be seriously injured, and that the magnificent profits which otherwise they could rely upon will not be realized for several years.

The effort to place the blame on the ocean passage is utterly abortive. The temperature of the first shipment in the steamer's coldroom was undoubtedly a few degrees too low, but subsequently shipments were damaged before they were placed on the steamer, as demonstrated by lack of uniformity in ripeness when the fruit has been opened and sold, within twenty-four hours after the ship's arrival.

The trouble to be remedied lies between California and New York, inclusive, and not in London, where the sales attract enthusiastic crowds of big buyers, who are thoroughly appreciative of the fancy qualities secured by Pacific Slope growers.

The sale takes place under the great glass domes in Floral Hall, in Covent Garden, incomparably the greatest market in the world. Wholesale consumers here must have the fruit reach them green, and the condition of the lots must be attractive and uniform. Small or medium fruit will not sell. Only the largest and best selected varieties are marketable, and the care exercised in packing must be vastly improved. Experts in England declare that the fruit formerly shipped from California, packed by Chinese, was comparatively faultless, but from appearances they must conclude that Chinese labor has been superstitiously and not as good. Another anomaly appears in the fact that while half cases are ventilated by holes bored in the sides, whole cases are not so perforated.

In the shipment that came by the steamer New York, notwithstanding that the cases were handled as tenderly as eggs on this side, nearly all the fruit was bruised, and juice ran in streams from the lot of plums. Most of the pears were rotten at the core, though they presented a fair external appearance. Eighty-five cases of pears from D. H. Osborn of New York were returned to the auctioneer by plums were thrown out before the sale as utterly worthless.

The sale of August 1 was an unusually important one, because the following Monday was bank holiday, when enormous amounts of fruit were sold to pleasure-seekers—the day being much like our Thanksgiving day in its effect on the fruit market. It had no influence, however, as none of the fruit was fine enough to keep the necessary four days longer.

Oddly enough, cases marked with women's names bring the best prices, consignments from Bessie Osborn and Mrs. Sharp of Courtland, Cal., always evoking spirited bidding; but cases from men sell entirely on their merits.

Some peaches were eagerly sought, and if carefully wrapped and crated in small packages will bring handsome returns.

ASSAILED BY BANDITS.

Savage Attack on Outlaws Upon a Family of Mexicans.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, Aug. 11.—While the family of Gergerio Jimenez was sleeping at midnight, August 6, in Chilnolapa, near Texcoco, the house was attacked by eight bandits. Jimenez was aroused by the demonstration outside the house and took his pistol and went to the door to see what was the matter. Meaning all the family had awakened and accompanied Jimenez.

When the door was opened the bandits rushed in upon Jimenez with machetes, cutting him severely, but he heroically fought his post and began firing on his assailants, who returned the fire. Jimenez's sister was shot through the arm and his brother cut down with machetes.

Mounted police hearing the firing came riding up, but the bandits took alarm and fled. The district government and the government of the State of Mexico are determined to put a stop to these outrages, and already many important arrests have been made.

WILL BE A CLOSE RACE.

Opinion of a London Paper on the Coming Yacht Contest.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 11.—The Chronicle will to-morrow print a leader on the coming race for the America's cup in which it will say: "The contest will inevitably be very close, and we are certain that it will be conducted on both sides with sportsmanship and a scrupulous consideration equal to the enthusiasm it provokes. No English vessel has ever had such a good chance of victory before, and we believe, as we sincerely hope, that the cup, this time, will come back. It comes back, it will stay."

On the London Exchange.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 11.—The rate of discount during the week past for three-months' bills was 3/4 per cent and for 30-day bills 3/4 per cent at the outside. The transfer of the Japanese indemnity money slightly hardened rates. Heavy gold arrivals, equal to the enthusiasm it provokes. No English vessel has ever had such a good chance of victory before, and we believe, as we sincerely hope, that the cup, this time, will come back. It comes back, it will stay."

PEACE IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Proclamation Now Being Forwarded to Rio de Janeiro.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The Herald's special from Buenos Ayres says: "Rio Janeiro advises that peace has been restored in Rio Grande do Sul. A military officer is now on his way from Rio Grande do Sul to Rio Janeiro. He bears the proclamation containing the peace terms, which being agreed on, shall be offered to Congress for approval as a final settlement of the difficulties in that state.

The Governor of Brazil, in furtherance of the Trinidad episode, has asked the Government of Uruguay for a copy of the bill of health of the warship Baracouta, which arrived in port from the Montevideo Islands last January. It is reported in Brazil that when the warship reached her anchorage the health officer received documents signed by the doctor on board the warship, who had been named as health officer of the island of Trinidad by the captain of the Baracouta. The Chilean army in the territory. No notice was taken by the authorities of Uruguay of the fact that Brazil claims Trinidad Island as her own possession. The action of Uruguay is regarded by Brazil as savoring of subterfuge.

Denounced the Socialists.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 11.—M. Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction, in a speech at the dedication of the monument erected to Remiremont, in memory of the French soldiers who fell in the war of 1870, referred to the Socialists as "A party of agitation, violence and anarchy with whom no political understanding is possible."

Instructors for Chile's Army.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Aug. 11.—The Deutsche Sonntags Post says that twenty-five Prussian lieutenants will sail for Chile about August 24 to instruct the Chilean army in the Emperor will grant an audience to the officers before their departure.

The Sultan Is Obdurate.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 11.—The Times will to-morrow print a dispatch from Sofia saying it is stated that the Sultan of Turkey is firmly resolved not to admit the principle of foreign control in Armenian affairs.

Zimmerman in Paris.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 11.—A. A. Zimmerman, the American bicyclist, who is under contract to ride in races in Australia, arrived here yesterday. He will take no part in any race during his stay, and on Friday will sail from Naples for Australia.

To Welcome Ferdinand.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, Aug. 11.—It is announced here that Prince Ferdinand, who has been sojourning at Carlsbad, will arrive to-morrow. The Government has invited the residents to show their loyalty by giving their ruler a hearty reception.

Fate of a Would-Be Duelist.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Cologne to the Central News says: Freiherr Stum-Halberg, a member of the German Reichstag, has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in a fortress for having issued a challenge to a duel.

William at Lovther Castle.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 11.—Emperor William, who is being entertained by the Earl of Londale, arrived at Lovther Castle, the Earl's seat in Penrith, County of Cumberland, early this morning. His Majesty spent the day quietly.

Czar Nicholas's Coronation.

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, Aug. 11.—It is officially announced that the coronation of Czar Nicholas II will probably take place in April.

A GALE AT BALTIMORE.

Great Damage Done by a Storm of Cyclonic Proportions.

The New St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church Among the Buildings Demolished.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—A wind-storm of cyclonic proportions, accompanied by a heavy down-pour of rain and hail, visited this city this afternoon. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, windows smashed, telegraph, telephone and trolley wires broken, and other damage done within a few minutes that will require weeks to repair. The most serious damage was the demolition of St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church, in course of erection on East Baltimore street, opposite Patterson Park.

All parts of the city suffered. The storm came from the northwest. It continued at intervals for three hours, most of the damage being done shortly after the storm appeared. No lives were reported as being lost, although it will be remarkable if the falling trees, demolished out-houses or flying house-tops did not cause injuries which have not yet been heard of. The losses so far reported will amount to upward of \$300,000. Just before the rain began the mercury at the weather observer's office made a record-breaking drop of nine degrees in one minute. The highest temperature of the day was reached just before the storm broke, when 96 degrees was recorded.

DELUGED BY A DOWNPOUR.

Floods and High Winds Damage Buildings and Crops.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—One of the worst wind and rain storms of the season passed over this place to-night. The rain fell in torrents for over two hours and the streams were flooded to a great depth. A cloud-burst of water from the top of the valley. The gale was terrific that many barns were unroofed and numberless trees uprooted. The storm was accompanied by vivid lightning which struck in several places in the outskirts of the town. Fields of grain were flattened to the ground, corn being tangled up and blown down. Mud Creek, running through the farms of the east side, overflowed its banks and washed out large patches of corn, potatoes and beans.

A cloud-burst on the Lackawanna caused a bad landslide and the road along the hillside was washed out and cut badly in many places. The storm is remarkable for the large volume of water that fell in the short space of time, nearly four inches being registered.

Brained His Wife.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 11.—John Blum, a butcher employed at the stock-yards, returned from work last night and found a strange man on his home talking to his wife. Blum demanded an explanation from his wife, when she seized an ax and assaulted him. He wrenched the weapon from her and beat out her brains. The stranger escaped. Blum was arrested.

Mrs. Cleveland Takes a Drive.

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS., Aug. 11.—As the weather was exceedingly warm here to-day the President was satisfied to spend the day as usual on the veranda with his family. Mrs. Cleveland took her first carriage drive to-day since her recent indisposition. Her mother accompanied her.

FLEW INTO THE WILDS.

Negro Settlers in Mexico Driven Out by an Epidemic.

LOST IN A WILDERNESS.

Wrong Direction Taken in an Attempt to Return to This Country.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

A Party of Rescuers Attacked With Knives by the Famished Colonists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—A special from the City of Mexico to a morning paper says: By request of the American legation of this capital Juan Lameno, president of the Tabulillo Agricultural and Colonization Company, has made the first complete statement of an official nature regarding the troubles of his company with the large shipments of negroes made into Mexico from the United States. The declaration has been dispatched to the Department of State at Washington and is as follows:

The initial shipment of negro labor arrived in Tabulillo about one year ago and was composed of about sixty colonists with their families. They proved themselves to be thorough and expert cotton-planters and all-around agriculturists. In justice to them it must be said that they have proved themselves thoroughly competent in their work, and are the only ones that remain on the plantation since the exodus began a few weeks since.

The first batch of colonists were brought in through the instrumentality of Mr. Ellis, a colored man holding a concession from the Mexican Government for the introduction of 2000 negroes from the United States, and it was under the provisions of this grant that the blacks were taken to Tabulillo. The result was that instead of acquiring skilled cotton-planters, as was the case with respect to the first consignment, bootblacks and other undesirable elements were shipped by the wholesale to the plantation, which, as a natural consequence, was not very prosperous for them.

Coupled with this fact, the source of real trouble made its appearance in the form of a disease that caused an enlargement of the knee among the negroes, the malady invariably resulting fatally. Instigated as if by one mind, fifty settlers signified their intentions to return to their southern homes in the United States, and nothing would deter them. The district where they were colonized was at a considerable distance from the railroad, there being no intermediate villages. Instead of striking out for the north they headed for the west, which is entirely devoid of vegetation and every article of food and clothing must be brought back to the plantation, or administered, could proceed to their rescue, amply supplied with provisions and water, four had perished from starvation. This band of fleeing negroes was overhauled by Mr. Fargas and five mounded Mozos, who were heavily armed.

After days of incessant traveling the negroes, thinking that Mr. Fargas had overtaken them for the purpose of compelling them to return to the plantation, assailed the party of rescuers with knives. The attack was finally brought to a finish through the Mozos lassoing a number of the colonists, a proceeding that seemingly had the effect of filling them with awe. The negroes were then brought back to the plantation, instructed as to the points of the compass and allowed to depart, well provided with rations and water.

Then followed a series of inconveniences and drawbacks that created discord among the remainder of the colonists, many of whom followed the footsteps of the first band, resulting in the almost complete abandonment of Tabulillo. The experiment has cost the company \$500,000, and unless the cotton they planted, covering an area of 65,000 acres, can be successfully picked, the concern will lose a large sum. The negroes will all be shipped back to their homes in the United States at the expense of the company.

TAKEN AFTER A FIGHT.

Murderer Sam Lewis Mortally Wounded One of His Puruers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 11.—The Times-Union special from West Palm Beach, Fla., says: Sam Lewis, who murdered ex-Tax Collector High Smith and his nephew, John Davis, at Lemon City, about three weeks ago, has been captured, but he inflicted probably fatal wounds on one of his pursuers.

After the murders Lewis escaped to Nassau, but the English authorities had been notified by cable and an attempt was made to arrest the murderer. He stole a boat and came back to Florida, landing at Biscayne Bay, near the scene of his crimes. Lewis was located Saturday morning at 2 o'clock by Rev. Mr. McGregor and William Ruse and ordered to surrender. He showed fight and was shot down, his leg being broken. Thinking Lewis dead, McGregor approached and turned him over. Lewis immediately drew a pistol and shot McGregor, probably fatally wounding him. The outlaw dragged himself away, but aid came and he was trailed by his blood and captured. He was brought here and lodged in jail. Lewis came to Florida from Texas, where he is said to have killed three men. He is a native of Vermont.

NINETY PER CENT REJECTED.

Great Care Taken in Enlisting Men for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The Navy Department is finding considerable vacancies in enlisting men to fill existing positions and to man the new ships that will soon be ready to go into commission. It is authoritatively stated at the department that neither the second class battle ship Texas nor the armored cruiser Maine will be enabled to proceed in the drill off Newport. Aside from the delay in procuring crews for the two ships there are other embarrassments which will render it impossible for even the Texas, which is in the more advanced condition, to be in commission for several weeks.

Never before in its long and honorable history has the Navy Department been so jealous of the intelligence and the physical condition of the men whom it is asked to put into its service as at present. It is said that 90 per cent of the applicants are rejected for one reason or another.

No Cholera at Hamburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Vice-Consul Burke at Hamburg advises the Department of State that the report printed in Paris August 6 to the effect that there had been one fatal case of cholera at Hamburg is entirely untrue.

BUTTERWORTH'S PROTEST.

Argument for Bond Investment Companies Before Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—The question whether or not the business conducted by the bond investment companies throughout the United States is a violation of the anti-lottery law will be decided probably to-morrow. Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth last week concluded his argument before Postmaster-General Wilson in favor of these companies, and Judge Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, will present the Government's side to-morrow upon the return from Long Branch. The Postmaster-General will then render his decision.

Mr. Butterworth, in his protest against the denial of the privilege of the mails to these companies, argued against the power of one man to stop the business of many, which he said was sufficient to produce a revolution. It is stated authoritatively at the department that the adverse decision of the Assistant Attorney-General will be sustained by the Postmaster-General.

PROMISES OF THE PORT.

Will Investigate and Report Upon the Tarzous Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Acting Secretary of State Ade received the following telegram from Minister Terrell at Constantinople to-day in response to telegraphic instructions sent to the Minister a few days ago from the Department of State: "The Turkish Government promises on the 7th to investigate and report upon the Tarzous matter. I have instructed Consul Gibson at Beyroot to make a personal investigation, but fear that cholera quarantine may prevent."

The State Department has had no advice to-day from Minister Terrell in regard to the situation in China.

PREACHED ON LYNCHING.

Sensational Sermon of the Pastor of a Jacksonville Church.

Claims Negroes Are Killed Merely to Satisfy a Passion for Human Blood.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 11.—Rev. J. Milton Waldron preached a sensational sermon here to-night on lynchings. He used as his text the words of Job iv:8 and Proverbs xiv:34, which are as follows: "They that plow iniquity and sow wickedness reap the same. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." He said:

The lynching of colored people began at the close of the Civil War. The former master was unwilling to allow the ex-slave the same political rights. In order to keep the negroes from getting into power, and to get the hands of power who had been put there by negro voters, the whites, during reconstruction days, many of them organized Ku-Klux clans, lynchings and other terrors. These things the ground for political fraud, class legislation and the kind of things that have made the Southern States backward into the hands of the former slave-owners.

But the habit of disregarding law and the passion for human blood has by this time become fixed with many of the lower classes, so that later, whenever the colored man did anything that opposed this class of whites, or whenever they wanted to cover up their own vile deeds, they visited their displeasure and practiced their trickery upon him by taking his life.

In reconstruction days the killing of negroes was condoned by the law. The law was made so that the Government into the hands of the Southern whites. When it was no longer possible to get the Government into the hands of the Southern whites, the law was made so that the negroes must be lynched and even burning the negro.

From lynching for crime and supposed crime the habit has grown of lynching colored men and even children are lynched in the South. This tends to make the negro revengeful and the spirit of revenge has spread among both white and black in the South until it has become alarming. Some day must come when the law will be enforced and our fair Southern land is forever doomed.

FRANKIE PILLE DEAD.

Continued from First Page.

It was more for this purpose than to make money that the Argonaut was launched on the journalistic sea.

He went into the matter with energy, and as in other ventures in which he had embarked before it was a success from the start. To his own surprise the circulation of the paper went beyond his anticipations. The paper was an impress of his strong individuality. His style of writing was terse and incisive, and what he wrote commanded attention. For a number of years, too, he had written editorials for the Chronicle. It was the success of the Argonaut that induced Mr. Pixley to inaugurate a novel feature in the way of a daily paper. It was to publish a journal containing the news of the day in a condensed and epigrammatic form. In fact, he called the paper The Epigram.

It was short-lived,