The Washington Weekly Post.

NO. 821. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899. 75 CENTS PER ANNUM

COL. SHAW IN THE LEAD

Sharpest Kind of Contest for Commander-in-chief.

M'KINLEY AMONG OLD COMRADES

The President's Arrival at Philadelphia Last Night the Occasion of a Royal Demonstration of Welcome—Parade of the National Association of Veterans the Spectacular Event of the Afternoon—Admiral Sampson's Sailors in Line.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The campaign for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is waxing warm. It is one of the fiercest contests that the G. A. R. has been engaged in for a long time. To-night there are three candidates in the field—Acting Commander-in-chief W. C. Johnston, of Cincinnati; Comrade Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, and Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y. The friends of each of the candidates claim that their favorite is already a winner. A careful canvass among the different departments, however, indicates that Col. Shaw to-night has a little the better of the contest. That gentleman, in an interview to-night, said that he was absolutely sure of victory, and said that the fight was all over. Neither Col. Johnston nor Comrade Rassieur would speak directly about the contest, but their lieutenants expressed the greatest confidence in the outcome of the struggle.

Chicago Wants the Next Meet.

Each of the candidates has a headquarters in full operation, and are distributing badges and hanging out banners to help along their campaigns. The election to the minor offices of the Grand Army is temporarily lost sight of, and very little attention will be paid to those offices until a commander-in-chief shall have been chosen.

While the delegations from Ohio, Missouri, and New York are battling for supremacy, the delegation from Illinois is putting up a great fight for the privilege of entertaining the Grand Army at Chicago next year. Every veteran of the Department of Illinois now in the city is decorated with a large yellow ribbon, on which is inscribed in big black letters "Chicago 1900." The leaders of the Chicago boom say they will win hands down. At present they have no opponent of any consequence. It was reported that Denver, San Francisco, St. Louis, and one or two other cities are in the field, but if those cities are they are "lying low," as there is no evidence on the surface that they are in the fight.

The Presidential Party.

President McKinley and his party arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night after a four hours' run from Washington. The President was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Prof. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission; J. Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, and Assistant Secretary G. B. Cortelyou. Mrs. McKinley was not with the party. Assistant Secretary Cortelyou says her health is very much improved, but she remained at home on the advice of her physician. The Presidential party was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by Mayor Ashbridge, Gen. Louis Wagner, chairman of the executive committee, and a number of other city officials.

The station was thronged and a cordon of policemen was necessary to keep the crowds back as the distinguished visitors made their way from the train to the carriages in waiting.

President McKinley walked with uncovered head from the train shed to the street and was cheered to the echo. He acknowledged the ovation with many smiles and bows. The party was driven rapidly to the Hotel Walton and the President immediately retired to his private sitting-room.

At 10 o'clock members of the United German Singing Societies, accompanied by a band, arrived at the hotel and serenaded the President. They sang three German selections and finished with the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the multitude joined.

Loud Calls for a Speech.

During the rendition of the songs President McKinley sat on the window ledge, and at the conclusion of each led the applause. There were loud cries for a speech, but the President merely bowed and waved his white fedora hat.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who occupies the suite of rooms directly over those of the President, enjoyed the serenade equally as well as Mr. McKinley. He stood at the window of his parlor until the last song was sung. It was some time before the throng in the street observed him, but when his presence became known he was loudly cheered.

The President retired about 11 o'clock. To-morrow morning at 8:45 o'clock he will receive Admiral Sampson and the captains of the fleet. Later he will ride over the route of the Grand Army parade to the reviewing stand on the City Hall plaza. After the parade he will be entertained at lunch in the City Hall.

The Grand Army will be officially welcomed to-morrow night at the Academy of Music by Gov. Stone and Mayor Ashbridge. The President will attend, and later will be the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by Meade Post, of this city; Lafayette Post, of New York, and Kingsley Post, of Boston. He will leave for Washington at 11:30 to-morrow night.

Parade of Naval Veterans.

The parade of the National Association of Naval Veterans this afternoon aroused the greatest enthusiasm. As each of the five divisions swung into Broad street the crowds which thronged the sidewalks broke into a prolonged cheer, that rose high above the music of the numerous bands.

The first division was composed of the United States Naval Brigade, Capt. T. J. Jewell, brigade commander, including marines and seamen of the United States ships New York, Indiana, Texas, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Nashville, and Detroit, and the marines and seamen of the League Island Navy Yard.

The second division were the officers and men of the United States revenue cutter service, Capt. William H. Roberts commanding; officers and men of the United States ships Manning, Onondaga, Gresham, Windham, and Algonquin; United States Naval Reserves, Capt. John A. Muckle commanding.

The third division was composed of carriages containing the officers of the warships anchored in the Delaware River. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. F. E. Chadwick, chief of staff, rode in the first carriage.

The fourth division was comprised of the National Association of Naval Veterans, United States Army, J. F. R. Foss, U. S. A., commanding; Capt. William E. Larrabee chief of staff.

In the fifth division were the independent organizations of naval veterans.

Rear Admiral Sampson to-day called upon Mayor Ashbridge, returning the mayor's visit of yesterday when he received the admiral upon the arrival of the fleet. Accompanying Admiral Sampson were Capt. Chadwick, Lieut. Commander Winslow, the admiral's flag lieutenant and personal aide, and Lieut. Bennett. Thaddeus L. Vanderslice, ex-chief engineer of the navy, acted as escort.

Arrival of the Acting Chief.

With the arrival from Cincinnati to-day of Acting Commander-in-chief Johnson the thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was formally inaugurated. Col. Johnson was accompanied by the posts of Cincinnati and several bands of music. The commander was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad station by a large reception committee, headed by Gen. Louis Wagner, chairman of the local executive committee, and escorted to his headquarters at the Continental Hotel.

Every incoming train is bringing its quota of veterans and visitors, and the streets are thronged. To the visitors and Philadelphians alike the Avenue of Fame is the point of greatest interest. The classic columns, gay with fluttering flags and bearing names of battles and commanders which summoned memories of personal hardships and sufferings, or more tender memories of those who died in the cause of duty, were absorbing objects of interest.

At 6 o'clock this morning Camp James A. Sexton, in Fairmount Park, was formally opened with the firing of the national salute and the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes over the headquarters of Col. Maginnis, who is in charge of the camp. An army of sightseers visited the camp during the day. The veterans quartered there have been registered, and a line of guards furnished by the Sons of Veterans has been established.

BRAZIL TO SUBJUGATE ACRE.

Gunboats and Munitions of War Sent to the Scene of Rebellion.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 4.—The minister of the exterior has continued conferences with the Bolivian minister about Acre, the territory claimed by Brazil and Bolivia, and the inhabitants of which recently claimed their independence and constituted a new South American commonwealth.

The government has ordered that munitions of war be sent with all haste from Bahia to Para. Three gunboats will ascend the river Para above Acre in a few days.

Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery visited Petropolis on Saturday and Sunday, where they were entertained at the United States Legation. A good effect was produced by the fact that on taking leave they gave hearty cheers for Brazil.

The resignation of the Argentine ministers is regarded as a condemnation of the policy of Gen. Roca regarding Brazil and the delivery of the missions treaty.

NO FEAR FOR MONONGAHELA

School-ship Once Before Took Longer Time to Make Voyage.

Naval Officials Say She Could Not Possibly Have Encountered the Hurricane—Reassuring Answers to the Anxious Inquiries.

Special to The Post.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4.—The United States training-ship Monongahela is now another day overdue, and anxiety for her safety deepens. A letter from a cadet aboard her, written from Funchal, Madeira, stated that she was to arrive here August 28. This makes her one week overdue. Naval officers do not express anxiety for her safety, and it is asserted in shipping circles that a delay of a week for a sailing ship does not mean necessarily that she is in trouble.

Several days ago the government stationed the tug Standish off the Virginia capes to watch for her. The tug remains on that duty. No word has come from the training-ship since she left Funchal, but as she is out of the track of ocean liners, it is not probable she will be sighted by any of them. Government officials here are awaiting intelligence impatiently and many inquiries are received daily concerning the ship from friends of those on board.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 3.—While deep interest is manifested at Annapolis, where so many of the naval cadets on the Monongahela are known, yet no one connected with the Naval Academy expresses any apprehensions in regard to her. The quickest trip from the Madeira Islands that the Monongahela ever made was last year, when she made it in twenty-eight days. She has taken as long as forty-one days to make the voyage. The Monongahela is a notoriously bad sailer, having been built as a steamer and then changed into a sailing ship.

Acting Secretary Allen has directed that answer be made to telegrams of inquiry from parents of cadets on board the Monongahela that the department entertains no apprehension on her account.

The Monongahela sailed from Annapolis on the 1st of May last on a practice cruise across the Atlantic and back, carrying about 120 cadets from the Naval Academy, made up of the second and third classes and part of the fourth class. She was bound for Plymouth, England, where she arrived July 1. She sailed on the homeward trip on July 8, and reported from Funchal, Madeira, her arrival at that port July 24. On July 27 she sailed direct for Annapolis, so that she has been out thirty-eight days. The officers of the Navigation Bureau say this is by no means a long time to spend in the voyage, even under favorable weather conditions.

The distance from Funchal to the Chesapeake Capes in a direct line is about 2,500 miles. But sailing vessels never take this direct route, and naval ships in particular make a practice of swinging far to the southward after leaving Funchal in order to get the trades. That makes a route of about 3,600 miles.

The Monongahela is commanded by Capt. Hutchins, the commandant of cadets at Annapolis, whose reputation is that of a careful and thoroughly competent sailor. The vessel is stanch, and a good sea boat. She is speedy before the wind and running free, but not weatherly; in fact, it is almost impossible to tack with her, and if head winds are met she can only hold her own without advancing on her course. She is of wood, 2,100 tons, and in excellent condition. Capt. Dickins, of the Navigation Bureau, says that his last passage from Madeira on the Monongahela consumed forty days.

Making a computation based on the date the Monongahela sailed from Funchal, and the date when the last West Indian hurricane crossed her course, the department officers find that by no possibility could that particular hurricane have interfered with the ship. She must have been a thousand miles east of the hurricane. About the worst thing that can have happened to her is to have fallen into the "doldrums," by which is meant the region of calm that sometimes prevails for weeks at a time in the South Atlantic.

Platform Democrats at Cooper Union.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Chicago platform Democrats held a meeting to-night in Cooper Union, addressed by ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; ex-Judge James Tarvin, of Covington, Ky., and Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio. Each one of them declared for the renomination of William J. Bryan and against the policy of President McKinley in the Philippines. Cooper Union was crowded to its capacity with an appreciative audience.

John Y. McKane Dangerously Ill.

New York, Sept. 4.—John Y. McKane, formerly the political boss of Coney Island and whose trial and conviction in 1894 for ballot-box stuffing gave him national notoriety, is dying at his home in Coney Island of acute dyspepsia. Physicians who held a consultation to-day said he would not survive the night.

RUPTURE NEAR AT HAND

Kruger Makes a Move Which Widens the Breach.

HURRY CALL TO CABINET COUNCIL

Report in London that the Boer Reply, Vague and Unsatisfactory at the Best, Has Been Construed as Sufficient Cause for Hostilities, and that the Reserves Will Be Called Out—Volksraad Said to Be Hostile to Proposed Conference.

London, Sept. 4.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived in London this afternoon and at once proceeded to the foreign office. It is announced that he will remain here until the end of the crisis.

The war office refuses to confirm the rumor that a proclamation will be issued calling out the reserves.

Amid the crowd of conflicting dispatches from South Africa regarding the Transvaal situation, it is still impossible to say exactly what has happened. It seems evident, however, that President Kruger has withdrawn the five-year franchise, which was dependent on Great Britain's acceptance of impossible conditions regarding suzerainty, and has made some sort of temporizing counter suggestions regarding a conference.

The shrewdness of this reported move is not likely to save it from being interpreted by the British government as a thinly-veiled defiance, and unless it is accompanied by a vague agreement to further confer it would generally be taken as sufficient cause for immediate hostilities.

Excitement at Fever Heat.

Reports continue mystifying, but all agree that the excitement in Johannesburg is unabated, and that the exodus from that city is continuing and that distress there is increasing. Cablegrams from Boer and British South Africa sources detail war preparations on all sides.

The pessimistic view of the Transvaal situation indicated by the afternoon newspapers is strengthened by a well-defined rumor that a cabinet council has been hurriedly called and an evident feeling at the colonial office that the crisis has become more acute.

The Standard and Diggers News gives what purports to be a report of the secret session of the Volksraad on Saturday. According to this account the Volksraad not only determined to reject the five-year proposal, but also stoutly opposed President Kruger visiting Cape Town and resolved to make a stand for the abrogation of England's claim to suzerainty. The Boer organ then asserts: "The government, both the Raads and the burghers, feel that they have offered all they intend to offer, and are now resolved to stand or fall by this decision."

Boer statements of this kind, coupled with the arrests at Johannesburg, speak louder than the wriggling pretenses of Pretoria about arriving at an understanding.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says:

"I learn from an official who has been earnestly striving for peace that the matter is now hopeless. The Boers will probably declare war at forty-eight hours' notice, and will try to raid Natal before the British troops arrive. I believe the Orange Free State will join the Transvaal, but that the Boers in Natal and the Cape Colony will remain quiet at the outset, unless irritated by the dismissal of the Cape Colony cabinet.

50,000 Dutch Fighters.

"The Boers have the fullest confidence in their magazine rifle and their skill in marksmanship. State Attorney Smuts is the chief inciter of the war party. Thirty thousand men in the Transvaal and twenty thousand in the Orange Free State will take the field."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Delagoa Bay says the refugees from Barberton declare that they were warned to leave, as the Boers intended to cordon the district.

There are numerous other dispatches giving rumors as to war plans and preparations, the probable attitude of the natives and possible developments.

Pretoria, Sept. 4.—The reply of the Transvaal republic to the demands of Great Britain increases the term of years residence necessary in order to obtain the franchise.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of the Transvaal Leader, and the threatened arrest of other Outlanders, the state attorney denies that instructions were ever issued at Pretoria for these arrests, or that any political arrests were contemplated, but that warrants were issued at Johannesburg by a subordinate without consultation with the state attorney. This announcement tends to quiet the public mind and to arrest the exodus. Pakeman has been released on $2,000 bail.

STRIKE OF THE SAILORS.

Reports Indicate that the Movement Is Far from Being General.

London, Sept. 4.—The general strike of seamen and steamer firemen which has been threatened for some time was declared to-day. Reports as to the effect and thoroughness of the movement have not yet been received except from South Shields, where it is stated 2,000 men have gone out. Traffic at this port has not yet been affected.

It is not likely that the strike will be completely organized for several days, and until then its extent will not be known or its result keenly felt.

French Senate to Try Conspirators.

Paris, Sept. 4.—President Loubet has issued a decree assembling the senate on September 18 as a high court. It is understood that the trials will include charges both of conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the state.

The decree names Procureur Berard and MM. Fournier and Herbeaux to represent the state before the high court.

Italy Rejects China's Peace Offering.

Peking, Sept. 4.—The Tsung-li-Yamen (foreign office) has offered the Italians mining rights in the Ning-Hai district, but the grant is entirely unsatisfactory to Italy, and is likely to cause complications.

Site for Parnell Monument.

Dublin, Sept. 4.—The corporation has granted a site near the rotunda in upper Sackville street for the proposed statue of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Czar and Czarina in Denmark.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Bellevue today. They were greeted by the entire Danish royal family.

Emperor William in Alsace-Loraine.

Strasburg, Sept. 4.—Emperor William arrived here to-day for the purpose of attending the autumn army maneuvers. He received an ovation.

Sixth Earl of Lisburne Dead.

London, Sept. 4.—Ernest George Henry Arthur Vaughan, Sixth Earl of Lisburne, is dead. He was born July 30, 1862.

Copenhagen's Great Lockout Ends.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The lockout of employes in the building trades, which has been in force here for some months, has been ended satisfactorily, an agreement having been reached. There were 35,000 persons involved in the trouble, but it is expected that all will be working again by Thursday.

PRUSSIAN CABINET CHANGES.

Herr Studt and Baron von Rheinbaden to Succeed Outgoing Ministers.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The official Staats Anzeiger says that Dr. Bosz, Prussian minister of public instruction, and Baron von der Recke von der Horst, minister of the interior, have been relieved of their portfolios at their own request. The paper adds, however, that they will both retain their rank as ministers of state. Dr. Bosz has received in addition the crown of the grand cross and the red eagle, while Baron von der Recke von der Horst has received the grand cross and the red eagle.

Herr Studt, governor of Westphalia, will succeed Dr. Bosz as minister of public instruction, while Baron von Rheinbaden, governor of Dusseldorf, will succeed Baron von der Recke von der Horst as Prussian minister of the interior.

ANCHOR LINER RAMS ICEBERG.

Passengers Thought Vessel Sinking, and a Panic Followed.

New York, Sept. 4.—The chartered Anchor liner City of Rome came into port to-day after having been in collision with an iceberg off the Banks. She struck the floating ice head on, but did not sustain much damage. As she came up the bay there was nothing to show that she had been in collision except her broken figure-head and bent bobstay. When the vessel struck the first cabin passengers were at dinner, and a scene of wild confusion followed. The passengers who were in the dining-hall poured on deck to find out what was the matter, and it was several moments before the crew could quiet their fears. Women screamed and some began to pray, thinking that the liner was going to sink. The officers acted in such a way as to win the admiration of all, and the passengers testify that the lifeboat crews were in their stations a moment after the collision.

The big liner was creeping along in the fog when the iceberg loomed up ahead. The bell was at once rung to reverse engines, and the ship was almost at a stand-still when she struck. There was a crunching sound, and the steamship seemed to rise as though running on the ice. Then she settled down and the berg disappeared in the fog.

CHICAGO'S BOY MURDERERS

Hoeneck and Hundhausen Confess to Killing Their Schoolmate.

Each Had a Grudge Against Koeller, and They Slew Him in Approved Dime-novel Style—They Are Degenerates, Say the Police.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Richard Hoeneck and Herman Hundhausen to-day made sworn confessions to the murder of Walter F. Koeller, their former schoolmate. According to the confessions, revenge was the motive of both; Hoeneck, who did the stabbing, for an alleged part Koeller's father took in the street murder of Hoeneck's brother thirteen years ago in Hermann, Mo., and for testimony given against Hoeneck by Koeller, when the former was on trial for arson; Hundhausen for some fancied slight while at school with Koeller at Dixon, Ill.

The confession was secured by Detective Brazor, who was locked up in the cell with Hundhausen last night on a pretended charge of highway robbery, and to whom Hundhausen finally admitted the crime, as did Hoeneck. According to the confessions, it was the original intention to kill both Walter Koeller and his brother George, who is station agent at Oakley avenue for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near which place Walter boarded. Saturday evening they went to Koeller's boarding-house.

"Hundhausen knocked on Koeller's door," said Hoeneck. "It was dark, and when I spoke to Walter he was lying on the bed. He recognized my voice and spoke to me, at the same time getting up and pulling on his trousers. He then lit a match and held it up to light the gas. Just as he did so I came up behind him and put one arm around his neck. Then I stabbed him under his uplifted arm. He cried murder—not very loud, because the knife had gone deep—then he fell to the floor."

Hoeneck, to make sure of his work, stabbed Koeller again. As they left the premises Hundhausen warned his companion to hide the bloody knife, which he still held in his hand, and Hoeneck put it under his coat until their room was reached, when it was thrown into a valise with their revolvers and cartridge belts. Boarding a car, they went to Grand Crossing, where they were captured. It was the intention to go to Baltimore, and from there take a cattle steamer to Europe, and ultimately to South Africa, if possible.

Both prisoners admit their ideas of adventure were inspired by reading dime novels, and several of these, together with revolvers, Bowie knives, and one or two obscene pictures, were found in their valise. The police say both Hundhausen and Hoeneck are perfect types of degenerates.

BALTIMORE'S LEPER DEAD.

Mrs. Sansoni Succumbs to the Malady at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Mary Sansoni died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital today of leprosy. The woman came to this city from Allegheny City, Pa., in the winter of 1896-97, shortly thereafter applying for treatment at a dispensary. When the health officers determined that the woman was afflicted with the incurable disease they opened correspondence with the authorities in Allegheny with a view to having her returned to that city. The officials there, however, repudiated all knowledge of her, and as it was shown that in her childhood she had lived in this State, she claimed the right to stay here.

An effort was made to provide quarters for her at an old quarantine station, but an injunction was obtained by the nearby property owners forbidding that she be quartered there. Since April 27, 1897, Mrs. Sansoni had been in an isolated charity ward of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The whereabouts of her husband is unknown, and no relatives of the woman have come forward. The body will be cremated.

$1,500,000 More Needed for Porto Rico.

New York, Sept. 4.—The central Porto Rican relief committee has issued another appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of the sufferers from the hurricane. The appeal declares that $1,500,000 will be required to procure for the destitute the bare necessities of life. It is signed by Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman; Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; James H. Blenk, bishop of Porto Rico; Warner Van Norden, Randolph Guggenheimer, and William T. Maister, mayor of Baltimore.

Anti-Imperialism Made the Issue.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 4.—Chairman Huffman, of the Democratic State Committee, who announces the opening of the Democratic State campaign for September 14 with a big meeting at Davenport, addressed by Fred E. White, nominee for governor, says Mr. White will make anti-imperialism the chief issue, and will relegate silver [illegible]

VERY MIXED IN OHIO

The Result, Says ex-Congressman Taylor, Is in Doubt.

LABOR TROUBLES CHIEF FACTOR

Mr. Taylor Thinks that Jones' Candidacy Is Apt to Become an Important Feature Unless the Present Feeling Subsides—Troubles Within the Republican Party—Ex-Chairman Roberts Talks About the Hot Campaign in Kentucky.

"The situation in Ohio is just now so sadly mixed that it would be a wise man who could accurately prophesy the future," said ex-Congressman Vincent A. Taylor, of Cleveland, Ohio, to The Post yesterday.

Mr. Taylor, after many years in public life, is now a business man, interested in street railroads and manufactures. Not being a politician, he is able to observe the political situation impartially, because he has no personal interests at stake. Consequently, his views as a Republican on the campaign outlook in his State are worth repeating.

"On general principles," continued Mr. Taylor, "The Republican party ought to win in Ohio, for the State is naturally and normally Republican, and if all of our people go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket the result will not be in doubt. The fact is, however, that many unusual and complicating conditions now exist. Do you want to know what they are? Well, first, there is the Kurtz-Bushnell-McKisson situation, then the labor troubles, then the candidacy of Jones, and last, but not least, the nomination of McLean. Ohio is full of reports regarding the intentions of Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson. One story is that they will throw Nash and support Jones. Another rumor is that they have made a deal with McLean whereby they give votes for him in return for votes for their local ticket. As to the truth of these reports, you have as good means of finding out as I have, but I know that they are causing considerable uneasiness in Ohio."

"But you do not hear that Kurtz and his crowd will support Nash?"

"No," laconically replied Mr. Taylor.

Labor Troubles an Important Factor.

"What about the labor troubles?"

"They will be an important factor in Ohio. The man who is wise enough to determine the shape into which these troubles will finally crystallize will be pretty nearly able to prophesy the result in Ohio. They not only affect Cleveland directly, but through sympathy reach out over the entire State. I can see that the present tendency of these troubles is to help Jones. It is not yet a determination, but it is a drift."

"What do you think of Jones' candidacy?"

"It is too early yet to give any definite answer as to the part he will play in the campaign, but unless the present feeling subsides, he will be a prominent factor. I know that a good many Republicans and Democrats are carrying around Jones' petitions, and the class of men who are interesting themselves in his candidacy is much better than the people outside of Ohio realize. It includes many business men who were formerly Republicans and Democrats. Here is one significant incident. Three members of the Cleveland board of elections—I believe two Democrats and one Republican—sent in their resignations last week, stating that they did not intend in the future to affiliate with the old political parties."

"What effect will McLean's nomination have upon Jones' chances?"

"So far as I have heard opinions expressed in Ohio, the nomination of McLean has aided Jones. If Kilbourne had been named by the Democrats, Jones would have had no chance whatever. You see, therefore, that the elements of uncertainty in the Ohio campaign this year are very numerous and influential. I do not believe the Republican managers will minimize the danger of McLean's nomination, but I look to see a campaign in which every foot of the ground will be vigorously contested. I would not, at this time, venture a prediction as to the result."

A Hot Campaign in Kentucky.

"The campaign in Kentucky is growing hotter every minute," said Mr. Sam J. Roberts, of that State, as he stood on the steps of the White House yesterday. Mr. Roberts has long been one of the most prominent and most popular Republicans in Kentucky. He was an original McKinley man, was chairman of the State committee when Bradley was elected governor, and is now collector of internal revenue, besides which he is the editor and owner of a bright and successful afternoon paper in Lexington.

"You have already seen," said Mr. Roberts, "that ex-Congressman Owens made a speech a few nights ago in Lexington in which he called Goebel a liar, a thief, and a murderer. Goebel, the other day, in a speech upon the stump, said that one of his political opponents had a face like a piece of cancerous beefsteak. So you see the Democrats are making things warm for each other."

"And what are the Republicans doing?"

"We are going along quietly and making votes, without taking part in the Democratic quarrel. Gen. Taylor, our candidate for governor, is proving an effective stumper, and the divisions in the Democratic ranks will help us."

"Everything depends," said Republican National Committeeman Yerkes, who was with Mr. Roberts, "upon the efficiency of the Democratic machine. If it is in good working order, so that forty or fifty thousand votes can be stolen, the Republican ticket stands a poor chance. Otherwise, we have Goebel badly beaten. The majority of the State, honestly counted, is undoubtedly against him by overwhelming figures."

Mr. Hepburn Will Make a Fight.

Among the callers upon the President yesterday was Representative Hepburn, of Iowa. He has completely recovered his health by a visit to the Virginia Hot Springs, and is, consequently, in a happy frame of mind. He is not, however, at peace with all the world. He is still determined to make a fight at the beginning of the next Congress for a change in the rules.

"I have received many letters," he said yesterday, "which intimate, in a sardonic way, that my interest in a reform of the rules will cease with the election of an Iowa man as Speaker. On the contrary," said Col. Hepburn, "I am all the more resolved to make the fight. I do not know whether there will be a majority of the Republican caucus in favor of electing the committee on rules, instead of allowing the Speaker to appoint that committee, but I believe that the other changes will be adopted. I want the committee given power to call up any bill on any calendar, instead of bills upon the House calendar, as is now the case, and I want every member who, in the language of the rule, has a matter to deliver to the House, given an opportunity of presenting it. In other words, I want to abolish the arbitrary power now given to the Speaker to recognize those members whom he desires shall have the floor, to the exclusion of all others. We are all equal upon the floor of the House. The Constitution provided that in the Senate the rights of the States and in the House the rights of constituencies should be preserved. The Senate has continued to regard the Constitution, but in the House the constituencies have been silenced by an autocratic Speaker.

"A reform in this direction will not bring confusion. The Speaker will still have the right, under the rule, when two members arise at the same time, to determine which shall first proceed. He ought not to have the right, however, to say that one constituency shall be heard and another shall be forced to remain unheard upon the floor."

FUSION DISINTEGRATING.

Senator Thurston on Political Conditions in Western States.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, is in Washington on his way to Cleveland, where he goes as delegate to the convention of the Sons of Veterans. Speaking of the political situation in the West, Senator Thurston said that it was not so much of a question of free silver, expansion, or imperialism with the forces allied against the Republican party, but it was a question with the fusion people whether they could keep together.

"All over the Western country the fusion forces are torn asunder," said the Senator, "and it will require the best manipulation of Mr. Bryan and his followers to unify the several parties which came together in 1896 into one aggressive party in 1900. My own State, Nebraska, is a fair sample of the disintegrating elements now going on among the fusion forces. In the Sixth Congressional District, which was formerly represented by the late Judge Green, two candidates have been nominated, Democratic and Populist. But Nebraska is one of those peculiar States which hardly proves the rule. I have found in my experience of thirty years in Nebraska that when the Democrats or Populists wanted to pull a man from the ticket they would somehow or other get him off, and on election day his place would be blank on the ballots. We have a supreme judge and two regents of the State University to elect this year, and it was an exceedingly hard proposition on the part of the fusion forces to unite on the ex-Governor, Silas W. Holcomb, for the position of supreme judge. This shows, in my mind, the conditions which the fusion party must meet in their election this fall. This is not only true of Nebraska, but it is true of nearly every State that I have been in since leaving Washington in July last. I have in that time visited Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Wyoming. I found that it is not the question of any one of the two important subjects which occupy the American people to-day, that of currency or expansion, but in how far can the fusion forces go to form a platform which will be aceptable to the masses of the several parties united under that term of fusion."

"Under present conditions do you think Mr. Bryan will be the nominee of the allied forces?"

"I trust so. I confidently believe that Mr. Bryan does not stand as strong by 50 per cent. in the Western States to-day as he did in 1896. The campaign in Nebraska is looked upon with considerable importance, much more so by people outside of the State than those within it. Prosperity begets a wholesome regard for existing conditions, and the people of my State are just as happy with a full granary and with money in their pockets to meet their obligations as are those of any other State, and until times get stressful again I believe in the broad proposition that men would rather bear seeming ills they have than fly to others that they cannot even anticipate."

BRYAN AND KENTUCKY.

Twenty Days' Tour to Begin at Lexington October 3.

Special to The Post.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 4.—Ex-United States Senator J. C. Blackburn yesterday received a four-page letter from William Jennings Bryan, and last night left for Louisville, where he will confer with the other members of the Democratic State campaign committee regarding Mr. Bryan's tour of Kentucky. Blackburn is chairman of the campaign committee, and, although the plans desired by Mr. Bryan were divulged by him, he would not make known the full contents of the letter.

It is said Mr. Bryan is quite anxious to have Goebel ignore Henry Watterson's paper, the Courier-Journal, because Watterson has announced his intention of supporting Goebel and fighting Bryan. He warns Goebel not to support the local Louisville ticket of the Haldemans. The Haldemans own the Courier-Journal and control its editorial policy. Goebel is sorely in need of a paper of general circulation to champion his cause, and his antagonism of the Courier-Journal would leave him without a medium through which to reach the people. Goebel has remained silent as to his connection with the paper. It may have been due to the wishes of Mr. Bryan that Goebel, when desiring to get a recent speech before the people, purchased copies of the Cincinnati Enquirer, McLean's paper, instead of using the Louisville paper.

This advice from Bryan further complicates matters. It pleases Blackburn, and in some degree tempers the feeling of the anti-Goebel silver element, but it destroys the love of the sound money element for Goebel.

In his letter Mr. Bryan states that he will spend twenty days in Kentucky, and that it is his desire to speak in as many counties as possible. This plan has about been completed, although the matter has not as yet been laid before the committee. It is for Mr. Bryan to begin his tour the 1st of October. He will speak at Lexington on Monday, October 2, and immediately leave on his special train on a tour so arranged that he can speak twice a day and make each speech in a different county, where it is possible.

The plan for electing Goebel has about developed. It is to organize Goebel clubs among the negroes, which is an easy matter to do because of the stories which have been well circulated as to the friendliness of Attorney General Taylor, the Republican nominee, to the separate coach law and the well-known opposition of William Goebel to the law. Goebel's friends declare the negroes are going to vote for Goebel in great numbers, but this is ridiculed by the Republicans.

JIMENEZ AT CAPE HAITIEN.

Proceeding Leisurely Toward the Capital of Santo Domingo.

Cape Haitien, Sept. 4.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant for the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Georges Croise, from Baracoa, accompanied by his son and several friends.

In the course of a brief interview, Gen. Jimenez said that his plans were progressing favorably, and that the Georges Croise would sail to-night for Puerto Plata, where Gen. Jimenez intends to rest a day or two before continuing his journey to the capital of Santo Domingo.

Puerto Plata, Sept. 4.—In the expectation of the early arrival of Gen. Jimenez elaborate preparations are being made to give him a brilliant reception. The enthusiasm is universal and the people are anxiously awaiting his advent upon the scene.

News from Guayubin announces the surrender of Gen. Pichardo, governor of Monte Cristi, who was encamped near Billa Lobes, in the hills, with infantry and artillery, endeavoring to sustain the fallen government of Figuereo.

Southern Buys Another Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Advices received here from New York state that the Southern Railway has bought the Knoxville and Bristol Railroad.

HANNA SPEEDING HOME

Eager to Enter Upon the Fight Against McLean.

THE ISSUES THIS YEAR AND NEXT

The Senator Believes that Democracy Will Pin Its Faith to anti-Expansion and Free Silver—Mr. McKinley's Pittsburg Speech an Expression of Republican Policy with Regard to the Philippines—Confident of People's Support.

London, Sept. 4.—Rejuvenated by a course of treatment at German baths and a summer's visit to Europe, United States Senator Mark Hanna has returned to London for a few days' rest, previous to sailing for the United States on board the American Line steamer St. Louis on Saturday next.

Senator Hanna is hurrying to Ohio to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign at Akron.

From a conversation with Senator Hanna the correspondent here of the Associated Press gathered that the zest with which the Senator is looking forward to the conflict in Ohio is due to the fact that he recognizes that the coming campaign will not only furnish the real answer to the question of the country's indorsement of the national administration, but that behind the candidacy of Mr. John R. McLean for the governorship of Ohio there is an aspiration for the second place on the Democratic presidential ticket with Mr. Bryan, and, failing of election, a future contest for the United States Senatorship from Ohio. In such a competition Mr. Hanna is anxious to participate because it means the opening of the national campaign of 1900.

The Result in Bland's District.

"I do not concede," Mr. Hanna said, "that the Congressional election in the late Representative Bland's district in Missouri last week affords any test of American sentiment in relation to national issues, for the election of a Democrat was a foregone conclusion, and the fact that the Democrats are calling it a test case gives it ground for suspicion that they made the majority to suit themselves. In Ohio, however, we have an opportunity to make an open fight, and I am anxious to assist all in my power in bringing the issue to a successful conclusion. The Republican party, nationally and locally, has no cause to fear the combat on the issues as now presented.

"Mr. McLean has undoubtedly loaded his double-barreled fowling piece, and that word has a peculiar Ohio meaning, for in this contest he is looking both to the Vice Presidency and the United States Senatorship, which I understand has long been his ambition. It is evident now that the Democrats of Ohio, as of the nation, are ready to make use of the anti-expansion and free-silver issues, just as Gen. Hancock used the tariff issue in 1880—that is, seek to make local issues of them. They will use each cock in whatever pit they think it will fight best, free silver in the Southwest and anti-expansion in New England.

Pittsburg Speech the Keynote.

"President McKinley, in his speech at Pittsburg, has already outlined the Executive's policy of expansion, and I have no doubt as to what we will do in Congress in supporting that policy. Bryan and Croker have already come to an arrangement, hoping to secure the offices in 1900, but it is my own opinion that the Philippine war will be concluded and the Congressional policy determined before the first vote is cast in 1900."

"I cannot see what, with Mr. McKinley as a candidate, the Democrats can find to say much about," Senator Hanna continued. "The silver issue is evidently preferable to them. That question has already been thrashed out in the United States. The country is abundantly prosperous, and the only trouble now is to secure transportation facilities for more crops and merchandise. All over Europe I have found evidences of the wisdom of our policy in maintaining the gold standard and with regard to the Philippine Islands. President McKinley's speech on the latter subject will find a ready response with the American people, and I am returning home to renew the fight firm in the belief in the success of Republican principles."

GOEBEL HELD HIS PEACE.

Took Advice of Friends and Did Not Reply to Owens.

Special to The Post.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 4.—This was to have been a most sensational day in connection with the Democratic campaign in Kentucky, but it was not. William Goebel, the nominee of the Louisville convention for governor, against whom ex-Congressman W. C. Owens hurled the bitterest epithets, spoke here, and it had been whispered all over the State that he would on this occasion reply to what Owens had said.

The relations between these men have become so bitter that many persons attended the meeting for the express purpose of hearing what Goebel would say about the Scott County man. Goebel did not refer to him, and he made no personal attacks in the course of his speech. This is said to have been the result of a conference held in Louisville last night with his managers.

Goebel was informed by his closest personal friends and managers that if he did not restrain himself he would not only lose his race, but would be in danger of losing his life or causing the death of some else as well.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR DELEGALS.

Presence of Military, and Other Reasons for Granting the Application.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 4.—In the Superior Court to-day, in the riot trials, Judge Seabrook granted a change of venue in the case of John Delegal, Ed Delegal, and Miranda Delegal for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. The cases will be tried in Effingham County at a special term of the court called to assemble next Wednesday. The prisoners were transferred from the jail to the court house twice during the day, each time under guard of a squad of soldiers. In stating his reasons for granting the application for a change of venue, Judge Seabrook said the main thing which influenced his decision was the presence of the military, although he might name other weighty reasons.

"I do not attempt or intend to criticise the governor of the State in sending troops here," he said, "but I am opposed to trying any issue where human life is involved in a court house the shadow of which rests upon the military."

During the day two blocks of five of the rioters were tried, with the result that seven were convicted and three acquitted. Col. Lawton has advised the governor that the presence of the troops is no longer necessary, and they will leave Wednesday.

Gave Child Poison by Mistake.

Special to The Post.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 4.—C. R. Doggett, a prominent citizen of Brown Precinct, this county, administered, by mistake, morphine instead of calomel to his three-year-old son, killing him almost immediately.