THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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THINK JUDGES DID WRONG

Prize Money for the Pythian Battalion Drill May Be Withheld.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Local Executive Body of Knights Take Exception to the Decision Giving $500 to the Hoosiers—Improper Use of New Tactics and Failure to Mark Movements.

There is trouble between the local Knights of Pythias executive committee and Col. W. L. Heiskell, commander of the First Indiana Regiment of the Uniform Rank. The first battalion of his command won the competitive battalion drill prize of $500 during the recent biennial encampment, but for reasons explained further on the committee is not at present inclined to pay the prize money.

The reasons were developed at a meeting of the committee held last night, at which the following gentlemen were present: Chairman Richard Goodhart, Secretary A. F. Medford, and Messrs. Notley Anderson, J. B. Conner, John Humphrey, J. W. Carter, J. M. Kline, G. W. Heisley, and Harry Coggins. Col. Heiskell and Gen. Carnahan were also present.

After transacting some minor business the committee proceeded to discuss the question of paying the prize money, especially that awarded to the winners of the battalion drill. There were but two competitors entered for this contest, Col. Heiskell's battalion and the First battalion of the Second Ohio regiment, under command of Major Peasky. But the latter withdrew the day before the drill came off leaving the Hoosiers in possession of the field and victory.

The executive committee does not think this was a fair decision on the part of the judges. They also claim that the Indiana Knights drilled under the new tactics, which Gen. Carnahan has prepared for the use of the Uniform Rank, and differ considerably from the old methods of drilling.

THINK THE JUDGES DID WRONG.

These new tactics have not yet been officially promulgated to the Uniform Rank, and hence, says the committee, the competing battalions had no right to form their lines and execute their movements under the new code. It was not in accordance with Gen. Carnahan's orders, the committee says, and the members think the judges did wrong in awarding the prize to the Hoosiers under the circumstances.

According to the new regulations the full complement of regimental officers are not required to join in the evolutions and did not do so during the competitive drill. The old tactics are different materially on this subject, and require that all the regimental staff officers shall take part in the several movements. Col. Heiskell had only his adjutant of the battalion and sergeant major in line, while the lieutenant-colonel, surgeon, assistant surgeon, quartermaster, and commissary stood by and watched the evolutions. This, the committee assert, was entirely wrong and out of order, and urges it as another strong reason why the prize money should not be paid.

At each of the division drills, which were held at the National Baseball Park, the judges had a score book and marked every movement of the several commands by a decimal system. In this way a fair decision was reached and everybody was satisfied. But during the battalion drill, the committee say, there was no marking done. They go further and say that the colonel commanding did not follow the schedule, the judges, not having a copy of the schedule before them, in order that they might follow the colonel as he gave his commands, were not aware of any errors and did not mark accordingly.

MONEY TO BE WITHHELD.

For more than an hour these propositions were vigorously discussed by the members, and the consensus of opinion was that under such circumstances the money should be withheld from the victors. Col. Heiskell defended his action, and claimed that he had executed the orders in accordance with the orders of the major general, and Gen. Carnahan indorsed the defense. The committee decided to secure a statement from the judges before the matter was finally settled. They desire to be fair in all their actions, but do not care to be imposed upon.

Col. Heiskell stated last night that he thought the only fair thing the committee can do is to pay the money, as they promised before the encampment, to the battalion which should be adjudged the winner. If the other commands dropped out it proved the superiority of his and left no doubt that they were the best drilled battalion in the Uniform Rank.

Gen. Carnahan declined to talk, saying it was a matter for the executive committee and the judges to decide and not for him to discuss.

Capt. Walter Howe, of the Third Artillery, was president of the board of judges. Lieuts. Alexander and Williams were the other members of the board. A TIMES reporter called upon the captain at his quarters in the Washington Barracks last night and asked for a statement on behalf of the judges. "There is not much to say," said he. "The battalions drilled under the old tactics with two exceptions. Those were that there was not a full complement of staff officers and that the guides were placed by the adjutant and sergeant major. The command drilled in good style and were complimented accordingly. There being but one competitor the judges could not do otherwise than award the prize to them.

THE CHARGE IS NOT TRUE.

"The charge that we did not mark the movements is not true. We marked a sufficient number of movements to compare with the work of any other battalion that would compete. We expected more than one command to take part in the drill, but when told that such was not the case, we ceased to mark the movements of the Indiana battalion. We have performed the duty assigned to us to the best of our ability, and if the committee is not satisfied with our work it is not our fault."

It will be remembered that but one squadron of cavalry took part in the competition of mounted divisions, but they were awarded the first prize without a sign of protest from the executive committee. But half of the prize money has been paid to the several winning divisions, and the present prospects for collecting and paying the full amount are rather dubious. The executive committee are confident, however, that the entire amount will be paid within thirty days, and probably at an earlier date.

No More Jaunts for the Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—A few days ago Mayor Stuart received a letter from Mayor McKenna asking that the liberty bell be sent to Pittsburg during the twenth-eighth annual encampment of the G. A. R. The communication was to-day sent to councils, and the clerks were authorized to notify Mayor McKenna that the councils deem it inexpedient to permit the bell to leave this city again.

Naval Academy Cadets Admitted.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 6.—The following have been admitted to the Naval Academy as cadets: F. T. Evans, Virginia, at large; James Gordon Jeffries, Arkansas; E. W. McIntye, California; F. S. Penney, Connecticut; Louis B. Shay, New York; I. J. Brown, Illinois; Charles Boone, Ohio; Ulysses S. Macey, Missouri; N. S. Williams, South Carolina, and Henry Williams, Maryland.

IT IS NOT CHOLERA.

John Walther, the Cumberland Suspect, Died of Cholerine, But Due Precaution Has Been Taken.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 6.—All symptoms point to cholera as the disease from which John Walther, the immigrant who reached here yesterday from New York, died last night. The best physicians say so. Dr. Ohr, who has passed through two epidemics of cholera here, is positive. The examination is not yet complete. He was with Walther from his arrival until his death, and is certain that his disease was cholera.

All precautions are being taken. Walther was buried at sunrise three miles from the city. The passengers who were with him here are quarantined at Shaner's Station, near Pittsburg. There were other passengers in the same car from New York, who went on West via Grafton. Their names and destination are unknown here, but all who stopped off here are in quarantine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 6.—The immigrant car from which a suspected victim of cholera was taken at Cumberland, Md., last night, is now sidetracked at Shaner's Station, a few miles from here on the Baltimore and Ohio. Nine immigrants are confined in the car. Dr. J. Guy McCandless, member of the State board of health, and Health Officer Baker examined the suspects to-day. They think the man who died was suffering from cholera morbus or cholerina. To avoid any risks, however, the car will be kept in quarantine for another twenty-four hours at least.

Surg. Gen. Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, was early notified of the death of Walther. He immediately wired Health Officer Duke, of Cumberland, to investigate the case thoroughly and to send him further particulars as to the disease and the results of the post mortem. Later in the day he was notified by Dr. Duke that the baggage of the suspect had been entirely cremated, and that a bacteriological examination was in progress. The secretary of the State board of health also telegraphed that every precaution has been taken to protect the community from cholera.

OUR MARKSMEN GOT THERE.

District Engineer Corps Made the Highest Score in the Interstate Match, with the Second Regiment Next.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 6.—To-day the New Jersey National Guard and the regimental interstate matches were brought to a close. It was the last day of the shooting, and the Columbian trophy, presented by the District of Columbia, was also competed for. The skirmish firing in the second stage of the regimental team match was finished, and the Engineer Corps of the District of Columbia made the highest score both at known and unknown distances.

Gov. Werts and a party of men from Trenton were on the grounds and watched the shooting with interest. The scores of the interstate match: Engineer Corps, District of Columbia, 1,439; Second Regiment, District of Columbia, 1,418; First Regiment of Maine, 1,374; Second Regiment of Georgia, 1,338; Sixth Regiment of New Jersey, 1,231; First Regiment, District of Columbia, 1,226; Seventh Regiment of New Jersey, 1,215; Third Regiment of Pennsylvania, 1,199; Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, 1,181; Third Regiment of Connecticut, 1,176; Second Regiment of Maine, 1,069.

The shoot for the Columbian trophy, presented by the District of Columbia, open to the New Jersey regiments only, resulted as follows:

Second Regiment of New Jersey, 874; Seventh Regiment of New Jersey, 867; Sixth Regiment of New Jersey, 764; Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, 735.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

It Is Raised and Discussed in the Trial of President Debs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The trial of President Debs and other American Railway Union officials was resumed to-day, with E. M. Mulford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the stand.

One of the telegrams received especial attention from the government attorneys. It was addressed to C. B. Herman, of Denver, instructing him to "pay no attention to court injunctions."

Mr. Mulford made an attempt to identify Debs' signature, but his effort was not very satisfactory.

Attorney Gregory, for the defense, raised the point that the power of the court was restricted to the district in which it was sitting, and it therefore could not punish Debs because something violative of the injunction had been committed by some other man in California.

"I don't know about that," replied Judge Woods. "I rather think that if a man advises a crime in New York and it is committed in Indiana he may be punished in either district."

The value of the telegrams sent out about the time the boycott began was, Mr. Miller contended, that they proved that the employes of the Santa Fe system quit work on Debs' order as expressed in the messages. Mr. Mulford's testimony was continued at the afternoon session.

MONEY AND MATRIMONY.

Otto Heidelman Had to Have a Wife with One Thousand Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Ehrich, of No. 1235 Lexington avenue, New York, came to this city to-day and caused the arrest of Otto Heidelman, of Orange, N. J., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Mrs. Ehrich, who keeps a matrimonial agency, testified that Heidelman came to her for a wife. He said the wife must have $1,000, as he needed that amount to enable him to purchase a hotel. She found him a wife, a Mrs. Schwatz, who, she thinks, lived at No. 419 East Eightieth street.

After a brief honeymoon, Mrs. Ehrich says, Heidelman skipped with $900 of Mrs. Schwatz's $1,000. He was located in this city by Mrs. Ehrich's sister, who also runs a matrimonial agency. The magistrate did not think the evidence justified him in holding the accused and he was discharged. Heidelman says he will go to New York and have Mrs. Ehrich arrested for perjury.

Good Templars' Grand Lodge Officers.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 9.—The election of grand lodge officers, Good Templars, for the year has resulted in the selection of Rev. H. L. Hout, of Shenandoah county, grand chief Templar; Thomas Whitehead, jr., of Amherst, grand counsellor, by acclamation; Mrs. J. F. Birrell, of Alexandria, grand vice Templar; George W. Hawxhurst, of Fairfax, grand secretary, by acclamation; Mrs. A. S. Woodhouse, of Staunton, grand superintendent of Juvenile Templars, and H. D. Shepherd, of Pittsylvania county, grand treasurer, by acclamation.

Collapse of a "Wild Cat" Concern.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The Anchor Insurance Company, a "wild cat" concern, located in this city, collapsed to-day, judgments for several thousand dollars being entered against it. C. E. Merwin, the president and principal promoter of the company, is missing and so is about $40,000 in premiums which the company is supposed to have collected. The bulk of the company's business was written in Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio.

To Strike Fair Medals.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to the Scorvill Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Conn., the contract for striking the World's Fair medals at a cost of $22,000.

SHE OFFERED NO DEFENSE

Charles F. Shelton to Be Divorced from His Wife Eva.

EAST WASHINGTON'S ROMANCE

She Was a Beauty, Fond of Admiration, and Was Left by Her Husband Too Much Alone—Handsome Ed. McCauley Met Her Frequently at Social Gatherings.

A divorce will be granted, probably, to-day to Charles F. Shelton, of No. 202 Third street northeast, from Eva N. Shelton. The papers in the case were returned to the clerk of the equity court by Referee Rutledge Wilson with a decree granting Mr. Shelton his liberty written out ready for Judge Cox to sign.

Judge Cox had adjourned the court for the day and gone home. The papers were sealed and withheld from publication by request of Mr. Shelton. He said last night: "I don't want anything published about it. I don't want to give those people any trouble or cause them any pain. I am satisfied to take my divorce and let the matter go."

The divorce proceedings were begun less than a year ago by John Clark, as attorney for Shelton. The cause alleged was desertion, and Mrs. Shelton made no defense. "Charley" Shelton's fine saloon and billiard hall fronting the parking at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and B street northeast, is known to every resident of Capitol Hill, and is frequented by some of the most prominent business men of that section.

Mr. Shelton is a genial, whole-hearted fellow and has the good will of nearly everybody who knows him. His wife was Eva N. Prosper, one of the pretty daughters of Frederick Prosper, for many years a musician in the Marine Band. She grew up with her sisters in their home at First and E streets, near the Navy Yard, later on Seventh, near East Capitol, one of a bright and vivacious group that attracted general attention. Her mother died when she was about fourteen and within a year or two her father married again.

SHE WAS LEARNING ABOUT LIFE.

She was a pupil in the public schools till ready to enter the high school, but her parents thought it would be better to let her get some acquaintance with life outside the school room, and she was kept at home for a time till, when about sixteen, she got a position in the Pension Office. Quick to learn she gathered information along with her work, read a good deal, and became a quick and witty talker.

Shelton saw much of her at her home and they became engaged. They seemed well matched. He was several years older, a well-to-do business man, and likely to make an excellent husband. When she was eighteen, in 1884, they went over to Baltimore one day and were married. The next day there was a vacancy in the Pension Office.

Their relations were very pleasant for several years, but they had no children, and Mr. Shelton was much taken up with his business. He provided everything she could want, gave her plenty of money, furnished her elegant dresses whenever she desired them, gave her a piano, and was all that a devoted husband could be, except that he did not give her much of his time. At first they boarded, but two or three years ago they went to housekeeping at the Ruppert Flats, No. 221 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. There he spent money for her more freely, if possible, than before. A table provided with delicacies, elegant clothing, jewelry, music, carriage, everything that the feminine heart could wish were hers. But still he was not much at home himself. He did not, however, detain her from social gatherings, and when she wanted to go on an excursion to the country or down the river at evening he furnished her what money she wanted, and she was the center of an admiring circle.

Among her companions was Ed McCauley, son of the grocer Theodore F. McCauley, at No. 209 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. He was about her own age, tall, handsome, with dark eyes and hair, well dressed, bright and accomplished, with plenty of money and very little to do. One report has it that they had been schoolmates.

SHE WAS FOND OF ADMIRATION.

She was a voluptuous blonde in the full bloom of womanhood, fond of company and delighted with admiration. More and more young McCauley took her husband's place at her side in social gatherings, and finally they came to spend much time together in drives and walks alone. Then gossip sprang up. A year ago they disappeared about the same time, and the report was that they had eloped. Not very long after that Mr. Shelton brought suit for divorce.

Mrs. Shelton is now with her sister, Mrs. Pennick, at Olean, N. Y. The Pennick's used to live here, and the husband was for a time a barkeeper with Shelton. About two months ago she was here, and there seemed then some chance of a reconciliation with her husband.

She denied to her sisters, Mrs. E. V. Rice, of No. 118 C street southeast, and Mrs. Hanson, that she had gone with McCauley at all, and said her husband had no ground for divorce; she talked much as if she would like to return to him. His attitude, too, as shown by his words last night, is conciliatory, but it is not considered probable that they will ever be reunited. It is thought more likely that she will drift back to McCauley and they will be married. He is now in Cincinnati in business.

"I'll tell you," said a friend who has known Mrs. Shelton very well in her married life, "Eva is fickle; she doesn't know her own mind. She is a woman in years but a child in thought. I don't blame Shelton so very much, but he ought to have paid her more attention and not thrown her so much in the company of other men." A neighbor of the couple, when they were keeping house at the Ruppert Flats, said: "She hadn't enough to do to keep her mind employed. With every want provided for, her fancy wandered. Ed. McCauley, too, had nothing to busy him. So they fell into wrong ways. It's the old story:

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

From Society to "Sojering."

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—H. Morris Johnston, a well-known young society man of Baltimore, has enlisted in the United States cavalry. Mr. Johnston is twenty-seven years of age, and has been prominently known in Baltimore society. He received a comfortable compensation upon the death of his father, but it is understood that all this has been spent. This fact and a love affair with a well-known young Baltimore society woman are understood to be the causes of his enlistment.

For Dear Old Ireland's Relief.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Archbishop Cleary has received a pastoral to be read in all the churches of the archdiocese of Kingston, setting forth the claims of the Irish Parliamentary party, and asking for a collection in every church on one of the Sundays in this month for the cause. He urges his people to come to "Dear old Ireland's relief in this day of her great necessity when her fate for good or evil, for happiness or prolonged misery, stands trembling in the balance."

Purifying New York's Police.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The police board has abolished the system of precinct detectives or ward men. Here after all detectives, whether for precinct or other kind of work, will be supplied from headquarters. They will not be subject to captains, but to the board and Supt. Brynes.

MOST POPULAR POLICEMAN.

Tell "The Times" Who He Is and He Will Get a Fine Watch.

THE TIMES has a curiosity to know who is the most popular police officer in the city of Washington; which of them from Major Moore down to the youngest recruit has the most friends, and to obtain this information THE TIMES will give a magnificent gold watch to the officer who can show the largest list of admirers. The watch is valued at $250 and is believed to be the finest thing of its kind ever seen in Washington. It is an imported, eighteen karat chonograph repeater, striking the hours and quarters. In a few days it will be placed on exhibition in the window of one of the leading jewelers.

All that is required to win the prize is for the friends of the candidates to fill out the coupon printed below with the name of the officer and the precinct to which he is attached, and to send or leave the coupon at the office of THE TIMES. All ballots will be carefully counted and entered to the credit of the officer, and the numbers received during the day will be printed in the next morning's issue. Notice of the closing of the contest will be given later.

Now let the friends of the various candidates go to work and see which of them will wear the handsome prize to be presented by THE TIMES. It is a good natured contest with a prize worth while gaining, and we hope it will afford our readers some pleasure.

Address all coupons to the Prize Editor, THE TIMES.

THE MOST POPULAR POLICEMAN IS:

Precinct.....

Name.....

EFFICIENCY OF POLICE.

Supt. Byrnes Makes Suggestions on This Score and Also Regarding the Suppresion of the Social Evil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Supt. Byrnes to-day, at a meeting of the police board, submitted a report made in compliance with a resolution passed by the police board three months ago directing him to investigate the condition and efficiency of the police force.

Supt. Byrnes tells the commissioners that the laws to suppress crime and disorder are well enforced, with the exception of the excise law. He shows that this law is continually violated, due to the great difficulty encountered by officers in their efforts to procure evidence against offenders.

"As to gambling," continues the report, "my investigations are that there is no public gambling in this city at the present time. There may be isolated cases where gambling is carried on behind bolted and barred doors." Isolated cases of gambling in a large city will always exist."

The report speaks similarly of policy and other petty gambling. The suppression of houses of prostitution and assignation is a very difficult problem to solve, according to the report. Commenting on the subject, Superintendent Byrnes says:

"If the law were such that the police were required to drive prostitutes from the city, prostitution, while it could not even then be entirely eradicated, would be greatly diminished, but these women regarding their character have rights under the law and they cannot be banished or exiled from our midst; they have the right to live in this community and, living here, will of necessity take all possible chances to ply their illicit calling."

The superintendent recommends that the legislature deal with the matter this winter in such a manner as it deems fit.

Supt. Byrnes suggests the reorganization of squads, in that standards of height and physique be strictly adhered to, that members of the force be prohibited from joining political clubs; that merit, fitness for faithful performance of duty receive proper recognition, and that members of the force be made to feel that these are the only qualifications for promotion; that inspectors of police be charged with the responsibility for the suppression of houses of prostitution.

HELP COMES FROM EVERYWHERE

Money and Supplies of All Descriptions for Minnesota's Fire Sufferers.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 6.—The worst has been told at Hinckley. There has been but one party of dead discovered since last night's report. They were in a cellar west of Hinckley and it cannot be told whether there are three or four bodies so badly are they burned. The work of draining the mill pond is progressing slowly, but the opinion is that little will be revealed. A huge building for offices and shelter is almost enclosed.

Supplies are coming in rapidly and there is no lack in any department of the relief work.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Duluth authorities to-day sent over to Superior for the Minnesota fire sufferers in order that they may register in that State and come in for a share of the large fund which is being raised for the benefit of all the sufferers of Minnesota. Many of them will return to this city and others will remain in Duluth to be near locations and friends. There are about 200 all told in this city. Money and supplies are still coming in freely and this evening an abundance is on hand.

The greatest rainfall that has occurred in Ottawa for forty years happened here to-day. In less than two hours over three inches of water fell. The basements of business houses were flooded to a depth of three feet. The large trunk sewers burst, bridges were carried away, and in all damages amounting to thousands of dollars were done.

WINNEPEG, Man., Sept. 6.—Rainy River advices state that a large number of settlers are still missing and that friends are searching the burned district in hope of securing their bodies or finding them alive.

Got a Dose of His Own Medicine.

WALDO, Fla., Sept. 6.—Last night Dan Wiggins, a notorious wife beater, was dragged from home by masked men. Wiggins was carried into the woods and lashed to a tree. Several woman of the neighborhood, who sympathized with Mrs. Wiggins, were present, and as soon as Wiggins had been tied they began to to whip him. After beating him unmercifully, Wiggins was untied and left to make his way home. It is thought that Wiggins will die.

Mrs. Coleman Drayton's Answer Not Filed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The answer of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton to her husband's petition for divorce has not yet been filed, although yesterday was the last day for doing so. This failure does not, however, necessarily work a forfeiture of the right to make a defense, as the time for filing the answer may have been extended by application to the chancellor, or any of the four vice chancellors, or by even a mutual agreement of counsel for both.

Holds His Crown from God.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Emperor William, at the unveiling of the monument of his grandfather, Emperor William I., at Koenigsberg on Thursday last, said: "It was on this spot that King William openly stated before his subjects that he held his crown from God. This is also my deepest conviction and has served me as a guide in all my actions."

SUGAR PLANTERS REBEL

They Threaten to Secede from the Democratic Party.

AFFILIATE WITH REPUBLICANS

Their Convention Declares That They Have Been Betrayed and That Self-protection Requires Them to Act with the Party That Will Give Their Industry Protection.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 6.—The sugar planters' convention in this city to-day was the most remarkable gathering in many years, and the first serious break in the Democratic party in twenty years is now actually threatened. The convention declared in favor of an alliance with the Republican party on national issues, and two and possibly three Congressional districts comprising the sugar region are endangered to the Democrats. There were about 300 representative men present at the convention, and as nearly all of them are men of wealth, with large influence and with power to control a considerable following, the action they have taken cannot be underestimated.

The meeting was called to order by Richard McCall, and Mr. E. N. Pugh, of Ascension, was made chairman. John Dymond was the only speaker who strenuously opposed secession from the Democratic party. A committee was appointed to propose a plan for the collection of the bounty on this year's crop. The committee reported and their report was adopted.

The convention then took up the political question. Messrs. McCall, Pugh, Kernochan, Estopinal, Ware, and others advised an alliance with the Republican party. They said that they had been betrayed by the Democrats, and that the only hope of protection for sugar lay in a joining of hands with the Republicans. They realized the full import of breaking with the Democratic party, but feeling that the negro question was no longer an issue, and that the white race would forever govern the Southern country, they said that they had reached the conclusion that self-preservation required an affiliation with a party that would give them the protection necessary for the prosperity of the industry which is the backbone of the State. A committee was appointed on resolutions, and it is said that the gentlemen named are among the wealthiest and best-known in the State.

The committee reported elaborate resolutions, setting forth that the white people of Louisiana and planters for many years had been loyal to the Democratic party, through victory and defeat, but that the State had been betrayed and a blow struck at its chief industry by that party that threatened its absolute ruin, and that the nomination of protection candidates and their election had become a necessity. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

It was decided to meet again on the 17th of September in this city, when the plans of the sugar planters will be perfected. It was also decided to nominate a candidate in the three sugar districts and to affiliate with the Republicans.

SWEATERS COME TO TERMS.

They Finally Agree to All the Demands of Their Former Employes as to Time and Pay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Four local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, interested in the clothing trades, struck this afternoon. About 11,000 men and women left work. This action was not done so much out of sympathy with the strikers already out, but as a precaution to the advantage of the existing crisis, as the Knights in the tailor trade are suffering from the same grievance complained of by the other workers connected with the Federation of Labor.

The strike inaugurated by the Brotherhood of Tailors is decided to-night to be a successful one. As a result of a conference held this afternoon between a committee from the Contractors' Association and another from the body of strikers, the former agreed to all demands of their old employes.

To-night twenty-five of the contractors met representatives of the brotherhood and united in a contract in accordance with the wishes of the strikers, and furnished bonds to guarantee the fulfillment of the same. Ten hours will hereafter constitute a day's work. Fifty-nine hours a week of six days is all that will be asked of the men, overtime to be paid for extra. Finishers will receive at least $9 a week, pressmen and bushelmen $10 a week, basters $13, and operatives $15 a week. It is expected all the large contractors will sign the contract to-morrow.

The agreement does not affect the action of the Knights of Labor, who struck for the same concessions to-day. The Knights held meetings to-night. It is expected by noon to-morrow between 16,000 and 17,000 Knights in the tailor trade in this city, Brooklyn, Brownsville, and Long Island will be out.

STRINGENT INSURANCE LAWS.

Underwriters Commend Legislation for the Investigation of All Fires.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—At the convention of insurance underwriters of the United States, at Alexandria to-day, the committee on laws made a report, which was adopted, commending the enactment in each State of stringent laws for the investigation of the causes of all fires, and providing for the removal of all inflammable material from buildings, and for the prompt and vigorous prosecution of all incendiaries.

A resolution was adopted inviting the national fire underwriters and national assessment associations and national organizations of fraternal societies to appoint one member from each organization to read a paper before the next convention on a subject bearing on State supervision as they deem proper; agreeing with Mr. Mansfield, of Connecticut, that the expenses of life insurance companies are excessive and urging that the only relief lies in proper legislation.

Satolli to Be America's Pope.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A dispatch dated at Rome says: The Pope is preparing an encyclical letter addressed to the bishops and people of the United States. The document has been under consideration ever since the visit of Archbishop Ireland to Rome, and it will shortly be issued. The letter will announce the absolute supremacy of the apostolic delegate in church matters in the United States, with the simple right of appeal to the Pope. The apostolic delegation will take the place of the propaganda fide in directing religious affairs in the United States.

Men Who Mix Drugs.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6.—To-day's session of the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was spent in listening to and considering technical papers on pharmacy and subjects kindred thereto. The liveliest interest was displayed in the discussion, and an unusually large number of delegates took part therein. Officers for the scientific section were elected to-day for the ensuing term: A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, president, and George A. Kaufman, of Columbus, secretary.

MONEY IN CIGARETTES.

J. B. Duke Testifies About the American Tobacco Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The taking of testimony was begun to-day at the offices of Einstein & Townsend in an action brought by Attorney General Stockton, of New Jersey, to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company on the ground that it was operating as a trust against the laws of New Jersey.

The first witness called was J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Duke testified he had been president of the American Tobacco Company for four years. The witness answered "Don't know," to many questions as to how the New Jersey branch was run.

"Has not the American Tobacco Company the Newark, N. J., office, merely to apparently comply with the laws of New Jersey," asked counsel.

"Well, I suppose it is with that idea," responded Mr. Duke.

The entire properties of the several companies were turned over to the American Tobacco Company. Duke's Sons & Company, the witness declared, sold 900,000,000 paper cigarettes during the year 1889. The only way the witness could suggest getting at the exact figures as to the cigarette output would be from the books of the company.

"I don't know where the New York books are. I think they were burned in the factory during our big fire. Neither do I know if the books were kept after the corporation merged itself into the American Tobacco Company."

In conclusion, he said $800,000 had been spent in advertising in 1888, and that the sales were made all over the world.

AMERICA SENT GREETINGS.

Good Wishes from 800,000 American Laborers to the Trades Union Congress.

NORWICH, England, Sept. 6.—At to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress, Henry Lloyd, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, delivered to the delegates a message of good wishes from 800,000 American laborers, who, he said, believed that the time was ripe for the world's wage-workers to unite. The congress approved the introduction into Parliament of a bill giving rural laborers holding land allotments a guarantee of a tenure for the same.

A resolution was passed declaring that employers ought to be legally punished for importing extra labor into any locality where the existing supply is sufficient to meet the needs of the district. It was also resolved that promoters of public works should be compelled to provide suitable dwellings, with thorough sanitary appointments, for their workmen.

A keen fight is proceeding over the electon of secretary for the succeeding year. The socialists are confident of electing Tom Mann, and the moderate hope of electing Commoner Fenwich. A section of the delegates support Sam Woods.

WILL RESIST A REDUCTION.

Cotton Mill Operatives Say There Is No Excuse for It.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 6.—The break in the ranks of the mill owners is widening. A number of them favor a compromise with the strikers and steps at this end have been taken. The manufacturers want to start up at a reduction. This proposition the operatives have rejected, claiming that when the market reaches 3 cents the time will come for an increase in wages rather than the restoration of a reduction. A number of mill directors and stockholders are beginning to be dissatified with the present condition of affairs and want the help taken back at the old schedule, stating that the mills can then make money.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The indications are becoming strong that a majority of the striking mill operatives will resist the reduction in wages until cold weather at least. They claim that the print cloth market has so improved that there is now no excuse for a reduction in wages, and declare that they will stay out until victorious.

GLADSTONE'S CONTRIBUTION.

His Check to the Irish Parliamentary Greatly Disconcerts the Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The Evening Echo in its issue of to-night says it is able to state that the anti-Parnell section of the Irish Parliamentary party regard the disclosures regarding the check for £100 given by Mr. Gladstone to the Irish Parliamentary fund as the most serious they have been confronted with since Mr. Parnell's death. It is not disguised that the future of the party is gravely imperilled, and that important events may transpire within a few days.

The paper adds it is understood that Mr. McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, will be only too glad to profit by the first opportunity to retire from the leadership, and this fact has been urged upon him by several of his colleagues. In the event of Mr. McCarthy's retirement, there will be a determined fight for the leadership. Timothy Healy has set his mind upon being the leader of the anti-Parnellites, and he is prepared to start a new Dublin daily newspaper, with money supplied by a wealthy friend, in which to push his claims.

THEY CELEBRATED LABOR DAY.

Seven Workmen Were Discharged from the Wisconsin State Mining School.

HOUGHTON, Wis., Sept. 6.—The State of Wisconsin discharged laborers because they celebrated Labor Day—a legal holiday. Prof. Kidwell in charge of the repair work at the State mining school during the absence of Director Wadsworth, discharged seven workmen Tuesday because they failed to come to work on Labor Day. The work was not urgent and much indignation is felt over his summary action. The matter will be laid before Gov. Rich.

Lock-out Declared.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—The Cornice Manufacturers' Association to-day declared a lock-out against their employes who belong to the Cornice Workers' Union, having declined to declare off a strike in the shop of Contractor Rhinehardt, declining to accept a rate of 30 cents per hour, which is a reduction of 5 cents, and the refusal of the employers to concede the men the right to go out on sympathetic strikes. Just how many men the lock-out affected to-night is not known by the officers of the union. To-night four firms had declared a lock-out and it is expected 400 to 1,000 men will be out by to-morrow morning.

In the Field of Politics.

Col. Henry O. Kent was renominated yesterday for governor by the State Democratic convention of New Hampshire.

The South Dakota Democratic State convention has nominated James A. Ward for governor and also a full State ticket.

The Colorado Populist State convention adjourned yesterday after completing the State ticket and adopting a platform which demands free coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio and demands the adoption of the methods of initiative and referendum.

Congressional Nominations.—William Dunn (Democrat), Sixth Mississippi; James S. Sherman (Republican), Twenty-fifth New York, renominated; C. C. Downing (Populist), Nevada; Thomas Updergraff, (Republican), Fourth Iowa; W. S. Linton (Republican), Eighth Michigan, renominated; W. A. Duckworth (Democrat), First Iowa; Atwood Pierson (Populist), Ninth Tennessee; Cyrus A. Sulloway (Democrat), First New Hampshire; W. A. Sipe (Democrat), Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania, renominated; Andrew J. Barr (Democrat), Thirteenth Illinois.

DUNLOP BROUGHT TO BOOK

Directors of the Avenue Line Will Investigate His Labor Day Action.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE INDIGNANT

They Are Anxious That Steps Shall Be Taken to Show that Dunlop's Attitude Toward Organized Labor and His Defiance of the Laws Is Not Shared by the Company.

Acting President George T. Dunlop, of the Avenue cable line, has found that he stirred up a hornet's nest, figuratively speaking, when he ordered the gripmen of several of the Seventh street cars to break a way through the ranks of organized labor when marching on Labor Day.

He felt one sting in the universal verdict of condemnation passed by the intelligent and fair-play-loving citizens of Washington upon his ill-considered and pugnacious attitude toward the sons of toil. Another sting on his pocket nerve was sustained in the police court when he was fined $20 by Judge Kimball, and also publicly rebuked for his injudicious and arbitrary assumption of a power higher than that of the municipality in which, politically considered, he is no greater factor than the humblest toiler whose life was endangered by his cars.

Mr. Dunlop is yet to pass through still another ordeal, as a consequence of his conduct, and one which may teach him a better and more enduring lesson than the others, as it involves his tenure of office as acting president of the street railway company.

It is the publicly expressed determination of a number of the more outspoken stockholders of the company that Mr. Dunlop shall be brought to book by them for his action, which has brought the company and themselves into temporary disrepute—more particularly as they believe, judging Mr. Dunlop by his own admissions on the witness stand, that it was pure obstinacy and indifference to the rights of the public which led him to take the action he did.

A number of these gentlemen have called upon the directors of the company and have requested them to bring the matter up at the next meeting of the board, with a view to a public disapproval and condemnation of Mr. Dunlop's course. The stockholders quietly intimated, also, that if this is not done they will call a special meeting of the other stockholders, and at least put themselves on record.

The next regular meeting of the directors will be held Wednesday of next week, and it is learned that each one has been notified to be present without fail for the consideration of subjects affecting the vital interests of the company, among which is the one relating to Dunlop.

The directors are Henry Hurt, the president, now in Europe; John G. Parke, Robert Beall, John R. McLean, A. H. Lowery, G. T. Dunlop, and C. C. Glover.

Mr. Glover was the only director who last night was accessible. He was very loath to speak upon the subject, but admitted finally that the question of Mr. Dunlop's action would be considered at the next meeting of the directors. He stated that quite a number of the stockholders had expressed their displeasure toward Dunlop to the directors individually and had vehemently stated their desire to have the company repudiate the action of its president. Mr. Glover would not intimate how he stood on the matter, but was aware of the unpopularity into which the cable line has been thrown by Dunlop.

Interviews were last night had with a few of the stockholders, but they refused to permit their names to be used in connection with criticisms of Mr. Dunlop unless the directors fail to take proper and desired action, in which event they promise to lose no opportunity to clear their skirts of the matter.

DUNLOP MAY BE SUMMONED.

Proof Expected That Street Railway Presidents Are in a Conspiracy.

Charles M. Wyndham, an ex-gripman of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, said this morning that he intends to summon President George T. Dunlop into court as a witness, in order to prove by him that there is a conspiracy between Mr. Dunlop and the presidents of the Rock Creek and Belt Line railroad companies and perhaps others, to prevent the employment by them of any man who may have been discharged from the service of the Washington and Georgetown company.

Mr. Wyndham was arrested at a late hour last night and released on $20 collateral for assaulting and beating William Smith, an employe of the road, stationed at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot terminus, about a week ago. Mr. Wyndham said that he had been running as a gripman for about a year previous to June 8 last, when the rope slipped from the pulleys on the First street branch and the cars had to be stopped until the rope could be replaced.

For this Mr. Wyndham was discharged. He was not aware until about a week ago that his discharge grew out of a report made by Smith to President Dunlop that it was through Wyndham's carelessness that the accident occurred, in spite of the fact that an inspector had reported that Wyndham was not to blame.

After Mr. Wyndham's discharge by Mr. Dunlop, he went, he says, to President Claude, of the Rock Creek Railroad Company, and asked for work. Mr. Claude replied that he would be glad to give him employment but for the fact that he had made an agreement with Mr. Dunlop not to employ any of his discharged men. Mr. Claude told