THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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GREAT ARMY OF WORKERS

Plan to Combine All Labor Organizations Into One Vast Body.

SOVEREIGN READS HIS REPORT

Severe Criticism of Gen. Schofield and His Recommendation to Increase the Army—Abolition of the State Militia Advocated—Banking Laws Sharply Dealt With.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The Knights of Labor were in session three hours to-day, adjourning just before 1 o'clock.

The morning session was consumed in listening to an address by Mr. George Howard, vice president of the American Railway Association, who had been especially invited to attend the sessions of the convention. Mr. Howard presented a proposition for the consolidation of all the labor organizations of the country into one vast body, under a single board of management and with an amalgamation of interests. He believed that if such a plan was adopted labor would be benefited and would be in a position the more completely to have its wrongs redressed and the more speedily to obtain its rights.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign also spoke in favor of the plan proposed by Mr. Howard, which he recommends as possessing elements of advantage that it would not be well to overlook.

At the afternoon session General Master Workman Sovereign delivered his annual address, which was an exhaustive and elaborate resume of the work of the order from its incipiency.

He attributed the decreased membership of the order to the depression in business circles, prevalent bankruptcy, low wages, and enforced idleness of laboring classes. He stated that he traveled 85,464 miles since his stewardship, and had organized eleven new assemblies and made ninety-seven public addresses. He reviewed his action of last January when he secured the services of Judge C. C. Cole, and filed a bill in the district court of the District of Columbia, setting forth special grievances of his order and protesting against the issuance of bonds by the Secretary of the United States Treasury. He characterized the work of injunction from the United States circuit court of the eastern district of Wisconsin as a despotic injunction.

Referring to the American Railway Union affiliations, he advised action with this as well as all labor organizations. His resume of the Pullman strike terminated in severe criticism of Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, and the recommendations of that officer for an increase of the Army, together with the action of Chicago's aristocracy, who were permitted to present a standard of colors to the Fifteenth Infantry, "was an indication of an uneasy desire to subjugate labor to the military powers of the nation."

He urged that the assembly take strong grounds against an increase of the military force of the nation, and that they advocate "a decrease in the regular Army, and the abolition of the State militia, for from them are coming to the surface the sentiments of a military despotism."

He contended that too much of the order's time was taken up by minor questions, and read correspondence of last month between himself and Secretary R. M. Easley, of the United States Civic Federation of Chicago. He also made a sharp criticism of the banking laws, and he advised a few minor changes in the preamble of the order.

At the close of the address the report of the general executive board was presented and referred to several committees. It was a voluminous affair, but contained much of interest to the delegates. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The order of business for the morning session will be the roll call of delegates for the reading of resolutions. All committees were organized and got down to business.

BAPTISTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Convention Selects Petersburg, Va., as the Place for Next Year's Meeting.

The third day of the session of the Virginia Baptist Association was held in the Baptist Church in Alexandria yesterday. At the morning session Rev. Dr. O. F. Filippo, for a number of years pastor of the Alexandria Church, made an interesting address on the work of the American Baptist Publication Society.

The report of the Woman's Missionary Society was read and adopted. The committee for selecting the time and place of the next meeting reported they had selected Petersburg, the session to be held in the Second Baptist Church there on the Friday after the second Sunday in November, 1895. Rev. W. W. Landum was selected to preach the introductory sermon, with Rev. J. J. Hall as alternate.

A special committee to confer with the Sunday-school and Bible Band was named, as follows: Revs. C. H. Ryland, J. B. Hutson, and Mr. H. Theodore Ellyson.

The night session opened at 6:45 p. m. with a young people's meeting, at which Mr. Garland Pollard, of Richmond, made an address on the work of the young people's society. In the meeting of the association last night, "Home missions" and "The Sunday-school board of the Southern Baptist convention" were the subjects under discussion. The association will close its session here this evening.

Ridgely a Target for Toughs.

Very diminutive and unprotected-looking was Charles Ridgely, a young colored man, living at No. 42 Pierce street northwest, as he drove his wagon across the Long Bridge last night. A crowd of rowdies were also bound in the same direction, and when they saw the peculiar figure perched on the top of the wagon, determined to have some amusement. They stoned the poor fellow, and drove him away from his barn. So frightened was Ridgely he ran all the way across the bridge, and left his horse and wagon to their fate. Later when his tormentors disappeared, the frightened driver returned to the city, but could not find his property, and he reported the loss to the police.

Small Hydrophobia Scare.

Since the death by hydrophobia of little Virgie McDermott apprehension that the dreaded disease would appear in other cases of dog's bite has been felt in some quarters. An instance of this feeling was brought to notice yesterday when John Herbert, a fourteen-year-old boy, was treated at the Emergency Hospital. The patient is a telegraph messenger, and was playing with a dog. The animal suddenly showed vexation and bit the lad in the left leg. He was at once taken to the hospital, where Dr. Nishio cauterized the wound, and the latter believes that the result will not be dangerous.

Charged with Conspiracy to Kill.

RIDGWAY, Pa., Nov. 15.—Seven coal miners have been arrested here. They are charged with plotting to kill their employers and ending in the killing of a boy, when the house of a non-union worker was blown up with dynamite about three weeks ago.

He Was a Great Chief.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 15.—Iron Nation, the head chief of the lower Brule Sioux, died to-day at his home on the Sioux Reservation, of pneumonia. Iron Nation was one of the most prominent Indian chiefs of recent years and was ninety years old.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Col. Colt and Sheriff Cook to Be Locked Up to Await the Grand Jury's Action.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, O., Nov. 15.—Coroner James M. Edwards, of this city, began his inquest on the five persons that were shot in front of the courthouse in this place on the night of October 17, 1894, two or three days after the occurrence, and obtained the testimony of ninety-eight witnesses. Coroner Edward's verdict, rendered to-day, holds Col. Colt and Sheriff Cook guilty of murder.

Up to this time the common pleas court has not empanelled any special grand jury to consider the case of Col. Colt and Sheriff Cook. The regular term of the common pleas court will not be held till the first week in January, 1895, and it is not known whether the case will be deferred until then or taken up at once.

The coroner has turned over all testimony taken in the inquest and his verdict to the prosecuting attorney and the action of the court is now awaited with intense interest. It is said in case indictments are found against Colt and Cook that there will be a change of venue and the trial be held in some other county.

The widely circulated story that Col. Colt would have been in any manner mistreated in case he had come here to testify is absurd, as the city has long since resumed its normal condition, and no attempt to annoy the colonel is ever dreamed of. There has been no disposition among the citizens to interrupt the course of the inquest and Col. Colt would receive respectful consideration, just as any other witness.

Of course, it is well known that prisoners held on charges for murder in the first degree are not eligible to bail, and Col. Colt, who was assistant adjutant general of Ohio under Gov. Campbell, and Sheriff Cook, also a prominent citizen, will be compelled to be locked up until they come to trial.

WORK OF THE TRIAL BOARD.

Several Cases Disposed of, and the Gessford-Daley Matter Still on Tap.

There will be a busy session of the police trial board to-day at the Sixth precinct station house. The Gessford-Daley case will be resumed, and evidence presented to show that some of the witnesses who testified that ex-Policeman Cotton's reputation for veracity was bad had been arrested by him (Cotton) when he was a member of the force. Mr. Cotton spent several hours in the police-court vault yesterday searching the records for the dates of arrest, etc.

It is also reported that ex-Policeman Gelsbert will appear with additional charges against Sergt. Daley.

At yesterday's session of the board Policemen Harrover and Greer, of the Eighth precinct, were charged with clubbing a colored man near Fourteenth and U streets. It appeared in testimony, however, that the man in question resisted arrest all the way to the station house.

Policeman Romeo Bowie, of the Fourth precinct, was tried for non-support, on charges preferred by his wife, from whom he is separated, and also for an alleged assault on the female keepers of a disorderly house.

It was reported that charges had been preferred against Officers Bruce and Klinger, of the Fourth precinct, by Monty Wells, formerly manager of the Fat Men's Beneficial Association; but the charges, if any have been prepared, have not yet materialized at police headquarters.

FOR A PERMANENT HOME.

Newsboys and Children's Aid Society is Looking For a Suitable Site.

For several years the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society has been endeavoring to secure a suitable site for permanent headquarters, but until yesterday afternoon no definite action was taken on the subject. At that time there was a special meeting of the board of trustees in the headquarters on D street, and Dr. T. S. Childs, president of the board, was authorized to appoint a special committee composed of trustees whose duty it shall be to select a site and report at a future meeting of the board.

About two years ago Mrs. Maulsbey, of this city, died, and her will directed that $30,000 of her money be given to the home for the erection of a new building. This sum is now in the hands of the trustees, and as soon as a site is secured a permanent home will be built. The managers desire to locate the new structure as near the present home as possible, and have several sights in view on E street, between Ninth and Eleventh streets.

If either of these can be purchased for a reasonable sum a building equipped with a gymnasium, reading rooms, large bathrooms, entertainment hall, and other modern conveniences for the boys will be erected, which will enable the society to enlarge its work, and go far toward putting it on a stronger and more permanent basis than at present.

Anne Hathaway will tell in the Sunday "Times" how the marketing is done for a big hotel.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVERS.

Spend $37 More Than They Receive from Property Endowment Association.

Andrew A. Lipscomb and T. M. Field, receivers here of the Commercial Alliance Insurance Company, of New York, in which capacity they hold the property of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, yesterday filed their first report.

They have taken possession of the building No. 419 tenth street northwest, together with all papers, etc., of the Endowment Association. Their monthly expenses are: Heat, $20; light, $3; janitor, $30; watchman, $40; taxes, $29; repairs, $10; insurance, $3.10; water, $1.50; a total of $129.60. This leaves a monthly deficit of $37.60. They have insured the building for $10,000 and will pay the water rate, which has been neglected.

Among the papers of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association they find those relating to assessments in consequence of the death of the following persons: Alonzo Mills and Maruy Ganning, of this city; John M. Leaville, of Culpeper, Va.; Andrew J. Manning, of Portsmouth, Va. Notices of assessments on these are ready to send out.

Another Candidate for Jack Ketch.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 15.—The case of F. R. Brooks, the Hopkins county murderer, was affirmed in the court of appeals to-day. Brooks killed B. C. Grant in October, 1893, and the murder caused such indignation that it was necessary to remove him to an adjoining county to avoid mob violence.

Fell Under an Electric Car.

[Special to THE TIMES.]

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 15.—Augustus Dean, about twelve years of age, in jumping on an electric car on Fairfax street about 10 o'clock to-night, fell under the wheels and had one of his feet crushed off.

Ives Still in the Lead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Total score: Ives, 2,400; Schaefer, 1,793. Highest runs: Schaefer, 244; Ives, 177. Average for night: Schaefer, 54.3-13; Ives, 42.6-7. Grand average: Schaefer, 36.29-49; Ives, 48.48-49.

Populists Stood No Show.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Georgia house of representatives to-day dismissed twenty-three contests brought by Populists and two brought by Democrats.

Vatican Relics Reach Spain.

A cablegram to the Navy Department announces the arrival of the Detroit at Cadiz, Spain, with the Columbian relics aboard.

WILLETT FILLS TWO BERTHS

William M. Dove and William H. Fletcher Are the Appointees.

SUPERINTENDENTS SELECTED

The Former Gets the East Capitol Station in Place of F. A. Grant—The Discharged Superintendent Appeals to the Civil Service Commission—The Southwest Station.

Postmaster Willett filled two of the places yesterday which have remained within his personal gift after the recent extension of the civil service law to the postoffices throughout the country. These two places are superintendent of the East Capitol station and the superintendent of the Southwest station. The first-named place was held by Mr. Frederick A. Grant, and the second by Mr. Alfred C. Irwine.

Mr. William M. Dove has been appointed to the East Capitol station and William H. Fletcher to the Southwest station. The salary of these superintendents is $1,800 each annually. They have no patronage, the clerks and carriers under them being appointed by the postmaster and all those now holding positions as clerks or carriers at these stations are under the civil service rules. At the East Capitol station there are ten clerks and thirty carriers and about the same number at each of the other carrier stations.

Mr. William M. Dove is a native of Washington, is forty-three years of age, and was, until six months ago, District inspector of fuel. He said last night that his resignation as inspector was asked by the Commissioners on the ground that he was a brother of Mr. J. Maury Dove, a coal dealer. Mr. William Dove declined to resign on that ground, and was then dismissed.

Mr. Fletcher is a well-known business man in the furniture and carpet line, and who was formerly associated in the firm of Singleton & Fletcher. The appointees will take charge of their respective offices to-day, having visited them yesterday in company with the postmaster. Mr. Grant and Mr. Fletcher will remain in their offices for thirty days, until the appointees have been familiarized with the work.

Quite an interesting question has arisen out of the application of the civil service laws to the superintendents in the Postoffice Department and to all of the carrier stations in this city, except East Capitol, Southwest, and Georgetown. This question appears in a memorial filed some days ago by Mr. Fred Grant with the Civil Service Commission and also with the Postmaster General. Mr. Grant was asked about it last night. He said that soon after the announcement was made excluding his station, with the two others mentioned, from the operation of the law he saw its effect and, of course, anticipated his removal. He therefore filed this paper, which is practically a protest in advance.

In his statement he makes the point that, under the postal laws, a superintendent of a carrier station belongs to the same category as other superintendents who are responsible directly to the postmaster and Post-office Department, and who are now protected by the civil service law. He maintains that the relations between the superintendent of a carrier station and the postmaster are just as close and the responsibility just the same as that of the other superintendent. These statements he bases on his construction of the postal laws and wants a decision of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Grant is informed that the Postmaster General has expressed the opinion that East Capitol station and the other two named above may be classed as "little post-offices," and that the superintendents of the same are subject to removal, like all other postmasters. To this Mr. Grant replies that if he were classed as a postmaster, he would have the power of appointing or removing his clerks and employes, but the contrary is the fact.

The Civil Service Commission has not yet made an official reply to Mr. Grant's paper. He says that as he is not out of the service yet, if a decision is made in his favor it may change the complexion of matters. Mr. Grant wishes it stated that the protest is not against the appointment of Mr. Dove but in order to have the law construed because it was filed before the appointment of his successor.

The members of the Commission, it is understood, are not at all of one mind on the question raised by Mr. Grant, and it is said that two of them regard the point as well taken.

STAND OR FALL TOGETHER.

Appeal to the Court of Appeals to Govern All the Recalcitrant Witnesses' Case.

It is probable nothing will be done in the cases of Havemeyer and Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company under indictment for refusing to answer questions before the Senate investigating committee till the appeal in the cases of Brokers Chapman and McCartney is settled.

This is the plan in the district attorney's office. Judge Shellsberger, of the brokers' counsel, said yesterday if the court of appeals sustains their demurrer the case was ended. If not, they will surrender the prisoners, and then on writ of habeas corpus take the case to the United States Supreme Court. Papers for the appeal will be filed this week.

NOT EVEN A SUSPECT.

Smallpox Takes Another Day of Rest—Health Officers Breath Easier.

Not even a suspected case was added to the smallpox roll yesterday. Until a late hour last night Health Officer Woodward had no knowledge of a fresh appearance of the disease, and he is hoping now that the danger is almost past.

The three daughters of J. W. Williams, of the Postoffice Department, were better yesterday, and will probably not suffer severely.

Dr. Nevitt telephoned from the hospital that all the patients still under his care are improving, with the exception of the volunteer nurse, Mrs. Margaret Pemberton, who is very ill.

Evidences of Reincarnation.

The Theosophical Society held an interesting meeting last evening with President Coffin in the chair. At the business meeting the president was instructed to secure the hall of the Legion of Loyal Women, on Tenth street, above Pennsylvania avenue, for Thursday and Sunday evenings. The society will probably move before the first of December. A resolution was passed stating that ten cents or more contributed by members of the society or those attending the meeting would be gladly received. After the business meeting the subject of the evening—"Evidence of Reincarnation"—was taken up.

Epidemic of Scarlet Fever.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—There are now ten cases of scarlet fever at the Indiana Home for Feeble Minded Children, north of this city. There are over five hundred inmates at the institution, and nearly all of them have been directly or indirectly exposed to the contagion.

Dog Masquerading as Lion.

NEWVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The animal which has caused such great excitement among the people of this vicinity and which was declared to be a "monster lion, a savage panther, and a ferocious wild beast," has at last been brought to bay. It proved to be a big dog.

CRUELTY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Novel Case in the District Courts—Mate Chase Boxed Seamen's Ears—Tars Testify.

Fred L. Chase was brought to trial yesterday, before Judge Cole, for cruelty on the high seas to James Lawrence and Henry F. Gramke. Chase was first mate of the ship Beatrice Hevener, which arrived here last Thursday with a cargo of cement from Port of Spain, West Indies.

Lawrence and Gramke testified that Chase beat them and otherwise misused them during the trip to Demerara and return by way of the Indies, and especially that while off the capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, ten days ago, he struck them and did them great bodily hurt. Their testimony was in part supported by Seamen Olsen, Nelson, and Smith.

Chase was put on the stand in his own behalf and said that he at no time cruelly treated the men. As they went out to South America he said Lawrence gave him one day "a bit of his cheek" and he "boxed his jaws" to teach him a lesson. Off the capes, he said, the weather was very heavy, and one day Gramke was drawing water and about to wet some sails that were drying, when he told him sharply that he had been directed not to draw water at the poop of the vessel.

As to Lawrence, he was sick, and Chase had made him wait a little till he could get him some medicine and proper clothing and had then made him come on duty because the weather was bad and all were needed. He put him in the dry place, at the wheel. As to the boxing of Lawrence on the outward voyage that matter, he said, was to be attended to, if at all, by the American consul where they touched.

The testimony of the men that Capt. Hichborn, of the boat, had been obliged to remonstrate with Chase for ill treatment of the men was denied by Chase and by Capt. E. L. Hichborn, who corroborated Chase's testimony on other points. Hichborn admitted that he saw Chase shove Gramke when he was drawing water and heard him scolding. The captain then told Chase not to make a disturbance. Chase is from Machias, Me., and Hichborn from Stockden, fifty miles away. Hichborn has been on the sea eighteen years; Chase twenty-eight. Hichborn has been captain of the Hevener for eleven years. He never met Chase till this trip. Chase was released after the trial on $300 bond, with Capt. Hichborn as surety.

PEOPLE TO DETERMINE.

Thirty Thousand Petitioners to Ask Congress for Primary Election.

The agitation of District suffrage has taken a new shape under another name. Congress is to be asked to give the people a chance to vote upon the primary question as to whether they want to vote, and whether they desire to maintain a representative form of government.

The initial proceedings to that end were had at a meeting held last night at John Wesley Church, on Connecticut avenue northwest.

This meeting was the outgrowth of a prior informal conference, at which Dr. Reyburn was chosen temporary chairman and James H. Smith temporary secretary.

The plan, as read by the secretary last night, was somewhat lengthy, and provides that an association, to be known as the District Suffrage Petition Association, shall be organized, the object of which is to secure a representative form of government. The usual complement of officers is provided for, including an executive committee, to consist of twenty-two members. Monthly meetings are to be held. Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Robert Reyburn; vice presidents, Calvin Chase and Gustav Augenstein; secretary, James H. Smith; corresponding secretary, E. M. Hewlett; treasurer, Walter Caliahan.

The executive committee will be named within a few days by Chairman Reyburn.

Brief addresses were made by Dr. Reyburn, Secretary Smith, Vice President Augenstein, Milford Spohn, and others. The opinion was expressed, with some vigor, that with the coming of suffrage the organization of a Lexow committee might be possible, for which there is, it was thought, a wide field in Washington.

The petition was signed by all present. The intention is to have 30,000 signatures attached before its presentation is made to Congress.

The meeting adjourned to reassemble at some place on Thursday evening of next week.

DAISY WAS ONLY FIFTEEN.

Alexander Goodloe's Triple Alliance Culminates in a Case in the Police Court.

Alexander Goodloe, although but twenty-eight years of age, has been married three times, his last wife, Daisy Goodloe, nee Mansfield, being but fifteen years of age. These facts developed yesterday afternoon in the police court during Goodloe's trial on a charge of threats, preferred by his girl wife.

Mrs. Goodloe, who is a trim little woman with a pretty and childish face and laughing blue eyes, went on the witness stand and told Judge Miller that "Slack," as she called her husband, had threatened to take her young life. She added that she was not now living with him, but was home with her mother and did not intend to cohabit with him again.

"I married him," said Daisy, "because my father was an invalid and he promised to be both husband and father to me."

Goodloe, who is a hard-working man, being employed by the Washington Gaslight Company, stated that his first wife died, his second secured a divorce from him, while Daisy, who is No. 3, had left his bed and board some weeks ago. He denied that he intended to harm his present better half.

Lawyer Frank P. Closs, who appeared for Goodloe, made a strong defense for his very much married client, and Judge Miller released the victim of the "triple alliance" on his personal bonds.

"But," said his honor, "if you threaten this woman again you will go to jail for a good solid term"

DR. BARTLETT'S SUCCESSOR.

New York Avenue Church Appoint a Committee to Select a New Pastor.

At a special congregational meeting of the members of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, held in the lecture-room of the church last night, a committee was appointed to call a new pastor.

The committee will meet in a few days for organization and sub-committees will be appointed to visit churches in other cities, listen to sermons by pastors whom the congregation would desire to call, and report at a meeting of all the members of the committee. The committee will report to the congregation the name of the most desirable preacher and then the call will be formally extended.

Rev. Dr. John Chester was moderator of last night's meeting and Mr. A. J. Halford, clerk. Dr. Chester stated the purpose of the meeting, and after considerable discussion and many motions it was finally decided to institute a new custom and appoint as many ladies as gentlemen on the committee and that the voting should be by ballot. The boards of deacons and trustees chose their own representatives on the committee. The members proceeded to ballot after which the meeting adjourned with a prayer by Dr. Chester.

He Stole for His Sweet Tooth.

When the parents of Eddie Johnson, a little colored boy, did, he went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Cooper, of No. 624 Third street northwest. Yesterday the boy, who is now twelve years old, was arrested for the theft of $5 from his foster mother by Policeman Sullivan, and in the pockets of the lad was found $4.92. The prisoner explained that he had spent the small deficit for candy.

THAT OFFER OF MEDIATION

Congressman Storer Not Satisfied That It Was Properly Made.

HE WILL CALL FOR AN INQUIRY

Says the Treaty Under Which Secretary Gresham Made the Tender Does Not Warrant Such Action on the Part of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Representative Bellamy Storer, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, intends presenting to Congress when it reassembles a resolution of inquiry as to the action of Secretary Gresham in suggesting to China and Japan that this country will act as mediator in the settlement of the present war. Mr. Storer is now making a careful examination of the subject, with a view of taking the initiative.

The resolutions, when drawn up, will request the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress all correspondence on the subject not incompatible with the public service. They will also ask for information as to what departure, if any, from the traditional policy of the Government, as embodied in the Monroe doctrine, is contemplated by the executive branch in becoming a factor in Asiatic entanglements.

Mr. Storer says he has no desire to embarass the executive branch in any foreign policy they wish to pursue. But as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he says such a foreign policy as is now contemplated should properly have the attention and judgment of Congress. In examining the treaty of 1858 between China and the United States, under which this government has suggested its willingness to mediate, Mr. Storer says the language does not contemplate mediation by the President or executive branch alone.

It recites, in substance, that the United States will exercise their good offices in case any nation acts unjustly or oppressively against China. This, Mr. Storer points out, suggests the good offices of the United States, but not of the President, so that it would be proper, and perhaps essential, that the Congressional branch of the government should act in case such good offices are to be exercised.

"From a casual inspection of the treaty," Mr. Storer added, "the clause would hardly seem to warrant a proposition of mediation, unless, as the treaty states, China is being treated 'unjustly and oppressively,' and I do not suppose this government would prejudge the trouble between China and Japan by saying the latter was acting unjustly and oppressively."

Mr. Storer says that any action he takes will be on conservative lines, as he desires to make his inquiry for information rather than criticism until the facts are presented.

JAPS SUFFER A DEFEAT.

Chinese Reports to the Effect that the Enemy Attacked and Were Repulsed.

TIEN TSIN, Nov. 15.—Chinese reports received here from Port Arthur say that the Japanese have not yet captured Talien-Wan. It is stated that two forts there are still holding out against the Japanese, and that in spite of the desperate fighting which has taken place the assaults of the enemy have been repulsed.

From the same source it is stated that the Japanese are far from Port Arthur, whose defenses have been greatly strengthened, and it is likely that the place will offer a determined resistance to the Japanese.

It is also reported that a portion of Gen. Sunga's army has recaptured Kinchow and that the Japanese have been driven out of Motien, on the road to Pedang, by the Chinese, who afterward pursued them for several miles.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Tien-Tsin saying that Gen. Nieh reports that he was attacked at Malien-lung, on November 11, by the Japanese troops, and that he succeeded in repulsing them. The Chinese general adds that the Japanese made a second attack upon the positions he occupied on November 12, but it appears the Japanese were again repulsed and the Chinese pursued them toward Fungh-Wang, which Gen. Nieh expected to reach soon after sending this report.

The similarity between this reported defeat of the Japanese and the defeat they are said to have sustained at Motien, on the road to Pedang, would make it appear that the two engagements may be identical.

DELAY IN MEDIATION.

Japan Wants a Specific Offer Made By China.

The Chinese minister, accompanied by two of his suite, called on Secretary Gresham yesterday. In view of the pendency of negotiations for United States mediation between China and Japan the call occasioned much comment, although the officials and diplomats said it was without significance.

Ambassador Patenotre, of France, met the minister in the diplomatic room, and had a long and somewhat animated talk with him.

There is a growing belief that while Japan has not declined to accept the suggestion of this government to mediate, it has let the fact be known that Japan has not yet received any direct proposition from China, nor has the latter country offered any definite indemnity. This, in effect, is a negative answer, unless China makes her offer as specific as Japan expects.

CONGRESS OF BAPTISTS.

Old Testament the Word of God, Though Containing Historical Errors.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The interpretation of the Old Testament as affected by modern scholarship was the question presented before the Baptist congress to-day.

It was vigorously treated from the standpoints of the radical or "higher criticism," the conservative or strictly orthodox, and from the medium or mediator's point of view.

Each speaker announced unequivocally his conviction as to their being certain historical errors in the Old Testament, but each declared its function as the word of God to man, though men strengthened rather than impaired it by modern criticism.

IT IS OF AGE NOW.

Twenty-first Birthday Celebration of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—At the first session of the twenty-first birthday convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Cleveland to-morrow, Treasurer Helen M. Parker will say in her report that the receipts during the past year have exceeded those of any previous year by $5,000.

They will also report gifts in addition to the regular receipts—gifts in cash, notes and negotiable stocks—to the amount of $6,800.

Mowbray to Address Anarchists.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—The anarchists of this city are arranging for a meeting here Saturday evening in commemoration of the execution of the Chicago anarchists concerned in the Haymarket riot. Charles Wilford Mowbray, the English agitator, and A. Lott, of Chicago, will be here to address the reds.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ORDERS.

Their Uses and Drawbacks Discussed at Length by the Congress.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—"Religious orders in the Protestant Episcopal church to-day" was the topic which occupied the attention of the morning session of the Episcopal Church Congress to-day.

After devotion exercises, Bishop Lawrence introduced as first speaker Rev. Lucius Waterman, D. D., of Laconia, N. H., who made the leading address.

Rev. Alfred Butler, of Redwing, Minn., followed. He said he believed in sisterhoods and brotherhoods of the old Catholic sort, and that no Christian has a right to take a vow except for the glory of God.

Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, followed. He said that he was not enormously enthusiastic over societies organized for special missions. God runs his universe, he said, and can do so. After all it is the clergy living in the open world and not in secluded orders that teach the gospel.

THEY DISCOVERED FRAUD.

Two Defeated Candidates Claim to Have Found Positive Evidence of It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—Absolute and glaring fraud perpetrated on the tally sheets used in the recent election was to-day unearthed in the office of the recorder of votes.

The fraud was discovered by W. T. Jamison, the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, who was elected on the face of the returns, but was counted out. The discovery was made in the presence of Recorder of Voters Owsley, and admitted by that official.

The find verifies the allegations made by Jamison and Sloane, Republicans, that the offices of prosecuting attorney and county marshal, to which they were elected, were deliberately stolen from them and given to Bremmerman and Keshlear, Democrats. Great consternation was caused among politicians generally by to-day's discovery and startling developments may be expected within the next few days.

Anne Hathaway will tell in the Sunday "Times" how the marketing is done for a big hotel.

CUT OFF WITHOUT A CENT.

Josephine Peyton's Will, Disposing of Millions, Entirely Ignores Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The will of Josephine L. Peyton, who leaves $3,100,000 and disregards her husband, was filed with the probate clerk to-day. Her husband, William K. Peyton, was provided for in a codicil which is entirely revoked by a later codicil.

Mrs. Peyton died on November 7. Her will was executed on February 2, 1888, and the codicils March 21, 1890; August 21, 1893, and September 19, 1894. She leaves $10,500 to different institutions in small amounts. The clause cutting off her husband reads:

"Inasmuch as my husband, William K. Peyton, has not acted in a manner befitting a husband, I hereby revoke and declare null and void all the provisions made in my will and the codicils thereto in favor of him, and his appointment as executor and trustee of my estate and guardian of my daughter, Mabel R. Sherman."

O'DONNELL AFTER A FIGHT.

Corbett's Sparring Partner Willing to Meet Any Man in the World.

GALESBURG, Ills., Nov. 15.—James J. Corbett announces to-night that Steve O'Donnell is preparing to issue a challenge for a match with any man in the world for $5,000 a side, Peter Maher or Jim Hall, preferred.

The match is to take place the same week Corbett fights Fitzsimmons. Brady arrives in Chicago Sunday to meet Corbett and arrange O'Donnell's match.

Corbett says O'Donnell and McVey are training him daily for the fight with Fitzsimmons. Corbett ran twenty miles to-day and is in excellent condition. O'Donnell who was formerly with Fitzsimmons in Australia, is teaching Corbett how to avoid Fitzsimmon's knock-out blow, and tries nightly to get in this blow on Corbett.

COLOR LINE IN A WOMAN'S CLUB

An Aristocratic Chicago Organization Likely to Be Broken By It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The committee on membership of the aristocratic Woman's Club, after a stormy session to-day, refused to admit to membership the noted colored lecturer, Mrs. Fanny Barrier Williams.

A strong faction of the club, led by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, wife of the millionaire broker, strongly opposed the drawing of the colored line, and to-day's action of the membership committee is likely, it is thought, to disrupt the organization.

A reconsideration of to-day's action is not improbable, and should Mrs. Williams be admitted to the club, the names of several other prominent colored women will be pressed for membership.

THE FOUR-FOLD GOSPEL.

Mr. Merritt Relates His Experience Before the National Christian Alliance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—The National Christian Alliance is in session here, with delegates present from different parts of the country.

Stephen Merritt, of New York, the wealthy undertaker, who has devoted his means and talents to the preaching of the four-fold gospel, delivered an address. He gave his experience in trusting to the Lord to lead him in business. He narrated how he had been blessed, and he dwelt upon the personal work of the Holy Ghost.

At 8 p. m. Rev. Mr. Calbien, of the New York Hebrew Mission, preached. At 10 a. m. Friday Rev. Dr. Nathaniel West, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is one of the foremost preachers of the doctrine of prophecy and the second coming of the Lord, will speak.

COURTS MUST DECIDE.

Collectors Cannot Exclude Chinamen who Claim to be American Citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—United States District Judge Morrow rendered an important decision to-day, defining the power of collectors of customs to judge of the rights of Chinese seeking admission to this country.

In the case of Tom Yum, a passenger on the steamer Gaelic, who claimed to be a native-born citizen of California, and as such claimed the right to land, Collector Wise held an investigation and held that the Chinaman's claim to citizenship was fraudulent. He therefore refused to allow Tom Yum to land. Habeas corpus was resorted to by the Chinese.

Judge Morrow holds that the jurisdiction of collectors of customs is limited to the case of aliens, and that in cases of American citizens or persons claiming citizenship the collector is without authority to finally or conclusively pass upon their right to come into this country.

MAKING BIDS FOR ENTERPRISE.

Alabama Will Relieve New Manufacturing Plants from Taxes for Ten Years.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The first bill introduced at the present session of the Alabama legislature was one providing where the sum of $20,000 or over was invested in any kind of manufacturing enterprise the property in which said money is invested, exclusive of the real estate, shall be exempt from State, county, and municipal taxation for ten years.

The real estate is to be taxed for that period at the same valuation at which it was assessed the year previous to location.

OUR FLAG ON THE OCEAN

Naval Architects Make Suggestions as to a Merchant Marine.

PATRIOTIC AMBITION NEEDED

Sea-girt States and Maritime Cities Should Encourage Ship-building and Ship-owning—Free Purchase of Ships Abroad Would Be Unjust to the Builders Here.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The second general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers met to-day in the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The annual report shows that the society now numbers 418 members. Fifty applications for membership will be acted upon at this meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Clement A. Griscom, president, re-elected; Washington L. Clapp, U. S. N., secretary and treasurer. The following vice presidents were elected: Charles H. Cramp, Phillips Hichborn, U. S. N.; Charles H. Loring, U. S. N. (retired); Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.; George W. Melville, U. S. N.; George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Francis A. Walker, William H. Webb, and Theodore D. Wilson, U. S. N.

A number of papers were read upon subjects of national interest. One of them, entitled "Some suggestions of professional experience in connection with the naval construction of the past ten years," was by Richard W. Meade, rear admiral, United States Navy.

"Of the rapid type of cruisers for commerce destroyers," he said, "I know none that better fulfil my ideas than the ocean liners Lucania and Campania. These ships, in my judgment, are the commerce destroyers of the future."

The admiral closed his address with a strong appeal for the rebuilding and rehabilitating of the American merchant marine, its increase to be side by side with the growth of the Navy.

"I am even more anxious to see our mercantile prosperity on the seas restored to what it was in the early fifties than to build cruisers for the Navy, for without a mercantile marine we cannot have a sufficient reserve of good seamen, and without good seamen and their officers ships and guns are of little use."

In a paper on "Some obstacles to ship-building and owning in this country," George W. Dickie, of San Francisco, said: "In order that the United States may participate in ocean commerce to the extent that her own imports and exports entitle her to, there must be, first, a patriotic ambition throughout the country to carry the products of our industry under our own flag; second, wise national laws to protect and foster our merchant marine; third, State and municipal laws on the part of sea-girt States and maritime cities, encouraging ship-building and ship-owning within their borders."

"We must either build ships for the ship owner at the same price as that paid for a similar ship with which he competes or else give him the privilege of buying his ship where his competitor buys his, to make the struggle an equal one; and as with material and labor at present rates it is impossible to meet the European price for a merchant ship, and it being the will of the people that ship-building should have a like protection with engine-building or bridge-building, the free purchase of ships abroad would be as unjust to the ship builder as the free purchase of engines would be to the engine-builders.

It follows, therefore, that the American ship builder should, from the public purse, be placed on an equal footing with his foreign competitor. The help to the ship-owner is a small matter in itself, but it is the missing link needed to complete a great chain of commercial enterprise.

"The laws relating to floating property differ in the various States. The constitution of the State of California provides that all property, real or personal, found in the State on a certain date of each year, must be taxed on its actual value at the time. While ship property may not be actually within the State, the evidence of its ownership being found in the custom house, it is taxed accordingly.

"For instance, the vessel, owned in San Francisco, valued at, say, $200,000, has to pay the same to the city, county, and State as a building on Market street valued at the same amount. Apart from the crushing load thus imposed upon the ship-owner, there is the manifest injustice of such a method of taxation. The vessel thus taxed can receive no benefit whatever from the expenditure of taxes that materially reduce her money-earning ratio, while other property receives the full benefit that can be derived in the public service. Worse than that, when she lies at the wharves of the city she must pay the same rate per day as the foreign vessel, which is subject to no such burden.

"The efforts now being made in Manchester, England, which has just become a seaport through her great ship canal, to attract ship-owners to her new docks form a fine example of the way in which the great shipping interests of England are fostered. Manchester announces 'seagoing vessels arriving in Manchester will not be charged any ship dues either inward or outward' and offers to tow sailing