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MONTAGUE AND WILLARD.

Virginia's Democratic Standard Bearers Nominated.

Slow Progress Made by the Convention at Norfolk—The Rest of the Ticket Not Completed—The Platform to Be Reported at the Session Today—An Enthusiastic Gathering of the Old Dominion Democracy—Young Men Largely in Evidence.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14.—Because of the importance attached to their duties by the Committee on Resolutions, the duration of the Democratic State convention may be prolonged to a certain extent. Andrew Jackson Montague was nominated for Governor and Joseph E. Willard for Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the ticket was not completed and the platform will not be reported until tomorrow, the general primary plank causing the delay.

One of the features of this convention is the appearance and activity of an unusual number of young men who have come to the front in recent days, but who are now included in the ranks of the leaders rather than as followers. Of course, there were present at the convention a large number of the old war horses of the party, men who dared to fight for Democracy when to fight for Democracy meant to lose. These were honored because of their age and party service and were listened to whenever they had anything to say, but when it came to practical efforts with direct results, then it was the young man who was sent to the front.

For example, contrary to all expectations, Senator John W. Daniel did not prepare the platform of the party. As a matter of fact, he was not even named as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. In his stead Representative William A. Jones, of the First district, was made chairman of the committee and had as his assistants in the direct preparation of the standard of the party young men. It required several hours to complete the work assigned them, but they did it well and faithfully.

The convention was called to order in Armory Hall at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon. The appointed hour was 12 o'clock and the promptness of this assemblage contradicts the old saying that large bodies move slowly, for this body is composed of about 2,000 individuals, delegates and alternates.

District Meetings Held.

During the morning hours the different delegations had held district meetings, at which members of the different committees of the convention, together with the members of the district ex-officio State committee, were selected. In one or two of the districts there were struggles for supremacy between the Montague and anti-Montague leaders, but in the main the former were victorious.

There were several dispositions of matters prior to the convention which did not meet with the hearty approbation of older leaders, and yet they accepted the inevitable without a dissenting voice. This disposition was expressed in the meeting held before the convention rather than afterward, so that when the big body was organized all was plain sailing for those who were supposed to have it under control.

The preliminaries of the session were disposed of with a smoothness that was certainly pleasing. It is true that the Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague was practically nominated by the temporary chairman in his speech of acceptance, but this little informality was passed by without public comment, the reason perhaps being that there was no doubt that the delegates would, when the time came, substantiate what he said.

The best proof that the friends of Mr. Montague intend to control the party machinery of the State for the next few years at least was given this morning at the meetings of the delegations from the ten districts of the State. Each of these districts is entitled to five members of the State committee of the party, the members constituting what are known as the district committees.

The Montague men went into the district meetings prepared to make a winning fight and they succeeded. In the First district the committee was re-elected, they being Montague anyway; in the Second district only one member, Capt. W. W. Dey, an original Montague man, was returned, the remaining four being men who had made the fight for the winner in their districts.

In the Third district there was a other warm fight, resulting in the overturning of four anti-Montague men and the naming of the same number who favored him. Everything being satisfactory in the Fourth district, there was no change, and the same is practically true of the Fifth district, there being but one change. In the Sixth district there was no change, showing that the friends of Montague were satisfied.

In the Seventh district there was a contest between one anti and one Montague man, the latter winning; in the Eighth district exactly the same condition of affairs existed and the same result was arrived at. In the Ninth district the old members were re-elected. In the Tenth district there were no changes made in the committeemen and there was no fight.

Delegates Called to Order.

Th convention was called to order by the State Chairman of the party, J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond. When the applause had subsided, Chairman Ellyson introduced to the body the Rev. Dr. Carl E. Grammer, of Christ P. E. Church, of this city, who formally opened the proceedings with prayer. In this he said: "We believe in a land made illustrious by the patriotism of a Washington, the ardor of a Henry, and the conscientiousness of a Jefferson." Dr. Grammer concluded his prayer by an earnest request for future prosperity in the State and in the party.

About this time the well-known forms of John Goode, President of the Constitutional Convention, and Senator John W. Daniel were seen, and cheers reverberated throughout the hall. It was some little time before silence could be secured, and then Chairman Ellyson introduced the temporary officers of the convention as follows: Temporary chairman, State Senator W. P. Barksdale, of Halifax County; secretary, Joseph Button, of Appomattox County, and sergeant-at-arms, R. D. Nichols, of Norfolk.

When the former ascended the stage he was welcomed by loud and long cheering. He is well known as a clever, pleasing speaker, and he was at his best. He spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Democrats: Proud of the privilege of presiding over such a body of representative Virginians, I desire to thank the State Central Committee, and the members of this convention, for the distinguished honor they have conferred on me.

"We have assembled again, following perhaps, the most disastrous national defeat in the history of the party, but in that defeat we had no lot or part, for I thank God that in that contest Virginia was true to the glorious traditions of her past, true to Democracy, and true to herself.

"The national Democratic party has suffered more defeats and won more victories than any other party in the history of this Republic. Founded in the dawn of the nineteenth century, its underlying basic principles have been the hope and aspirations of millions and in the days that are to come countless thousands will rally around its standard as we go sounding down the ringing grooves of change. In the last campaign we presented a divided front on an issue of finance, which was but a temporary question. In the next we will present a united front on questions which are eternal.

"Twice we have followed a great man to great defeats, but Democracy is not the party of one man or of one idea. We are not contracted by any 'pent-up Utica.'

"Twice we have followed William Jennings Bryan and free silver to the sepulchre and once to the resurrection; there can be no more resurrection of the dead, no more rising from the grave.

"In the Democratic temple of fame, which is the hearts of the people, alongside Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Samuel J. Tilden, and other great leaders of Democracy, we will place the equally great Nebraskan, and in the memories of our glorious record, free silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, will have an abiding place as another cause nobly fought and hopelessly lost.

"Today the star of hope is rising in the West, and all around us evidences multiply that our fathers and founders builded for time and eternity and that the sun of Democracy has not yet set. Mad with the lust of power and the spirit of the conqueror, the Republican party is a promising candidate for the fate which has befallen every other party which has ever faced the victorious eagles of Democracy.

"The Republican party is the foster father of the tariff; the tariff is the protecting mother of trusts and the hand maiden of imperialism. The Republican party has struck down human liberty abroad and commercial liberty at home. Its policy permits personal slavery in the Sulu Islands and commercial slavery in the United States. It denies life and liberty to the citizens of distant isles of the sea and denies unrestricted avenues in the pursuit of happiness to its own citizens.

"Under the protecting care of the Republican party trust and monopoly have taken possession of our dwellings and seek the very lifeblood of the nation.

"These lay burdens upon the backs of the people grievous to be borne; these make the farmer's heart grow faint and his plow go heavy; these bow down as with the weight of centuries the man with the hoe; these lay tribute on the brow of labor and sacrifice mankind on the altar of commercialism.

"The Democratic party, composed of the virtue and intelligence of the people, has governed this Commonwealth for over a decade. Within her borders we have marched from victory unto victory. No party in no State can present a record more pure and freer of mismanagement. Every pledge made to the people has been redeemed and every promise fulfilled. In their behalf we have fought a good fight and kept the faith, administering the affairs of this Commonwealth as economically, as ably, as conscientiously, as is possible under a defective and alien constitution.

"And whatever else may happen, the green fields of Virginia will never be congenial soil upon which to plant Republicanism.

"Fellow Democrats, we have arrived at an important era in the history of our State and in the history of our party. A Constitutional Convention called by Democrats and controlled by Democrats is in session. We have no criticism to make, no suggestion to offer. They are Virginians all; they are Democrats nearly all. If our enemies tell us they are too conservative, we reply that in serious and important affairs it behooves men to be conservative. If they tell us they are too slow, we reply that in making fundamental law it is well to be deliberate. If they tell us that the constitution is to be proclaimed and our citizenship curtailed, our reply shall be that the best, purest, and most patriotic Virginians are there, that though we may not know when or where or how, we do know that they will settle every question and settle it right.

"Then, with no silver issue to distract us nationally and no Underwood constitution to bind us to a body of death and a bond of iniquity, with an electorate purged of ignorance and cleansed of venality, we will raise our supreme law in incorruption never more to be dishonored, and then 'forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before' we will press forward to achieve the manifest destiny of a harmonious and united Democracy.

Naming the Committees.

When Mr. Barksdale had finished, the names of the committeemen on resolutions, on permanent organization, and on credentials were read out by the chairmen from the different districts, together with the committeemen from the districts. These were accepted, and after the introduction of several resolutions, all of which were referred to the proper committe, the convention adjourned, while the committees were at work.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was William A. Jones, of the First district; the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials was Claggett B. Jones, of the same district; while that of the Committee on Permanent Organization was A. S. Buford. The latter committee was the first to report, but this was not done until the afternoon, and after speeches had been made by John Goode, Governor Tyler, and Senator Daniel. All of these gentlemen touched upon the work of the Constitutional Convention, but all with gloved hands.

The permanent officers of the convention, as reported at the third session, which was held at 6 o'clock this evening, were as follows: Permanent Chairman, Carter Glass, of Lynchburg; Secretary, W. S. Gooch, of Louisa County, and Sergeant-at-Arms, R. D. Nichols. This report was greeted with cheers and was adopted by the convention. Then Mr. Glass, who is a man small of stature, but large of voice, addressed the convention in part, as follows:

"It is in my view a peculiar distinction to be called to preside over this particular convention, because its assembling marks an epoch in the history of the Democratic party and in the civil affairs of the Commonwealth. It signalizes a revival of party patriotism, that fundamental pronouncement of the Declaration of Independence which asserts equality among equals and declares a doctrine which makes possible of realization the fondest hopes and highest aspirations of the humblest man in the land.

"Then shall came the day of our salvation. Then may we stand abreast of the free Commonwealths of the Union, challenging the proudest and the best to a race for industrial supremacy, intellectual achievement, and the highest accomplishments of statesmanship. With a constitution thrust off us which was the product of internecine strife, the breeder of wasting extravagance, the essential elements in a system of technical fraud and necessitated disorder; and under a constitution made by Virginians in a spirit of devotion to the truest principles of popular government, we shall witness the day of our deliverance and reverently acknowledge our indebtedness to God.

"I sat there in my delegation a while ago listening to that eminent Democrat of the County of Bedford as he detailed the pledges made by the Democratic party to the people of Virginia concerning constitutional reform. I agreed with every word he said, and when he had made an end of it, it occurred to me that it is quite as important in this crisis of the party of the State for us to understand what the white people of Virginia have not pledged as well as to know that which they have promised. And I stand here the avowed author of the resolutions on constitution revision passed in this hall in this city on the second day of May, 1901, to challenge the declaration, whensoever it may come, that the Democratic party in those resolutions, after having inaugurated the fight for an abridged suffrage, did or ever intended to make any compact with or pledge to the 140,000 negro Republicans of Virginia that their sanction should first be obtained to a Democratic scheme to franchise revision. The Democratic party in all its existence was never that idiotic.

"I do not desire that this convention, in its declarations, shall say one word calculated to hamper the work of that body of brainy and experienced Virginians assembled at Richmond. The Constitutional Convention should be left free. Whatever it shall do, I for one believe will be done for the best interests of the Commonwealth, and a united Democratic party should endorse it. But at all hazards, in commenting on passing events, it is to my thinking decidedly pertinent to clarify the atmosphere and dissipate misconceptions.

"I now announce the convention ready for the transaction of business."

The Night Session.

Shortly afterward, or about 9:30 o'clock tonight, after an all-day session, the Committee on Credentials reported and delegates favorable to Montague were seated from every county in which there was a contest. The report was adopted. Then, without waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the chairman declared that speeches of nomination were in order. This seemed to meet with favor, the delegates believing that the nominees whoever they might be, would stand by the platform as adopted by the convention.

The first speaker was Col. George C. Cabell, jr., of Lynchburg, who very eloquently named the Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague for Governor. The shouts which greeted this nomination showed conclusively that the "Red Fox" had made good every claim of his friends, that there would practically be but one name before the convention. Colonel Cabell spoke in part as follows:

"With a profound belief in the statement of Carlyle that great men are the commissioned guides of mankind, who rule their fellows because they are wiser; imbued with a spirit of love for my country which I trust may become intensified as the years roll by with the memory of the deeds of those great and illustrious citizens who have indelibly written their names upon the pages of history, to serve as a reminder of my duty to my fellow men, with an abiding faith in the intelligence, honesty, and patriotism of my people, and yet supremely conscious of my ability to clothe in language the thoughts which this presence inspires, I bring for your consideration as a candidate for the honored position of chief magistrate one whose surname has been for centuries a synonym of lasting affection. For did not Romeo love Juliet, and was not Romeo a Montague?

"Born in Campbell County, reared in Middlesex County, adopted by the city of Danville, his good fame is too large for any city's sole possession, too great for any section's private claim. By birth a cavalier, he nevertheless recognizes no class or distinction save that which must perforce spring from honest effort and sturdy toil.

"He is distinctly a man of the people and holds steadfastly to the old-fashioned doctrine that ours is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

"He who is about to lay aside the duties of the office of Attorney General has served his State well in the four years just drawing to a close, and now that the tenure of that office is about to expire, we may avouch the record he has made with a keen sense of satisfaction, for even his enemies admit it has been a brilliant one and his personal and official life pure, stainless, and undefiled. My countrymen give Montague to Virginia, for Virginia has need of just such a man.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I take pleasure in placing in nomination for the high and exalted office of Governor of this Commonwealth the name of the young Hickory of Virginia—Andrew Jackson Montague."

Mr. Montague Nominated.

After Colonel Cabell had concluded, there were several attempts to second, but the convention refused to hear anything further than what had been said by the nominator and a vote was called for. There was no vote, as Montague was then nominated by acclamation. After this he was called for and in response made a most brilliant address in accepting the nomination. His was unquestionably the speech of the convention, and if there was ever any doubt that he is a people's favorite, this was dispelled by the reception accorded him and his speech.

Mr. Montague said in part:

"It seems unnecessary to accentuate my acceptance of the honor which you, the accredited representatives of the Democracy of Virginia, have conferred upon me; for no modesty should induce me to disguise the fact that your action has, for some weeks, been generally anticipated.

"But I am unable to withhold, and I do not think it proper to withhold, some expression, however inadequate, of my appreciation of your action; and I beg to tender to the members of this convention, and through them to the Democratic people of the State, my profound and abiding gratitude for this proud and honorable distinction. Yet in this presence I must confess that while inexpressibly gratified at your action, I am deeply impressed by the responsibility which it imposes; but in this anxiety of mind I take hope in an inflexible determination to do my part in achieving the victory which our party so well deserves, and to discharge the consequent duties with whatsoever of energy and ability, courage and patriotism I may possess; all of which I will place at your party's command and upon the altar of our beloved Commonwealth. This I conceive to be the supremest test of my recognition of the trust committed to me.

"But while I am endeavoring to impress upon you my sense of your generous confidence, I cannot fail to congratulate you upon this splendid assemblage of Virginia Democrats, and to remind you that the Democracy of this State has never before had a clearer conception of the needs of our Commonwealth, nor a more courageous purpose to discharge its mission to the satisfaction of our people.

"We are constrained to the belief that the ultimate triumph of the fundamental principles of Democracy, as promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, tends to the peace

(Continued on Second Page.)

VIRGINIA'S DEMOCRATIC STANDARD BEARERS.

THE WEST MUST STRIKE TOO

President Shaffer Threatens to Revoke Chicago Charters.

The Amalgamated's Leader Addresses 12,000 Steel Workers at Wheeling—Strikers Try to Assault Workmen Leaving a Pittsburg Mill

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 14.—President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, this afternoon addressed over 12,000 strikers of Wheeling district, who gathered with their friends on Wheeling Island. He was accompanied by the Rev. Charles H. Fitzwilliams, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Atlantic City, who explained that he was merely spending his vacation speaking and working for the strike cause. He said he was formerly a mill man himself and had gladly accepted President Shaffer's invitation to attend the meeting.

In the course of a lengthy talk to the strikers, their leader said he wanted it understood that to win the strike they must be patient and keep aloof from all acts of violence. He promised them that seemingly unfavorable conditions in certain Western districts would soon be removed. He added with great earnestness:

"The men of the Chicago district must obey the strike order at once or have their charters revoked. Secretary Tighe was sent to Chicago with express orders, and he has authority to recall charters unless the strike order is complied with. I have refused to extend the call in that district. Some of the lodges may not come out now, but I know from personal observation that hundreds of men will quit the mills individually rather than fail us. We do not want financial assistance from the West, we want their assent to this strike by striking themselves.

"The situation is getting better and I am really surprised at the unanimity of the workers in heretofore unorganized mills.

"I want every one of you to be contented to remain out all this summer if necessary, and when the mills are operated you will be in your former places."

President Shaffer said that rumors of a strike settlement today were all unfounded. No further attempt will be made to bring the contending forces together unless the United States Steel Corporation makes the first move.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Honors were about even in the steel strike today. On account of the strike the tube works at McKeesport were shut down. The Steel Corporation says it was only a matter of a day or two until the tube works would have ceased operations, as that company's rolling mill operators being on strike there was but little material on hand. In Pittsburg the American Steel Hoop Company started up the Painter plant in the West End and operated two mills successfully. Mills 8 and 9 were manned with full crews. This afternoon when the workmen at the Painter mill quit for the night a crowd of strikers with their wives and children met them in front of the mill.

As soon as the workmen came out the crowd sent up jeers and shouts, and tried to reach the men, who were protected by policemen. Particular attention was paid to Henry Getz and Joseph Shettsline, rollers, who are known as strike breakers. Strikers ran alongside the cars in which these men rode toward their homes, and had not policemen on each side of Shettsline and Getz resisted the efforts of the crowd, these men would have been dragged from the car.

At 6 o'clock this evening twelve policemen and several detectives went to the Carnegie company's lower union mill to guard the workmen there. The mill has been running since the strike began, there being no Amalgamated lodge there, but the strikers from other mills have been trying to induce the workmen to strike.

The management of the Lindsey-McCutcheon mill in Allegheny placed guards on duty at the entrances and will try to prevent the strikers from intimidating the men who are working. Several mills at this plant are in operation.

When work was begun at the Painter mill today Lemuel Harper, district manager for the hoop company, and Charles Albrecht, superintendent of the mills, were present. Harper said the opening of the two mills was just the beginning and that the other mills would be running in a few days. Where the management secured the men is not known, but it is thought that the majority were brought from other places.

A story is current in the west end that a boss roller of the Painter plant, who went out with the strikers, has been offered great inducements to return to work. It is said that the management offered him a check for $15,000 and a contract for life if he would return to the plant and leave the strikers. The man in question is said to have refused the offer.

The office of the Painter Mill today had all the appearances of a great dormitory. Unnecessary desks and furniture have been pushed to one side, and in their places are thirty-five or forty cots to be used by the men who help the management to keep the plant running.

REVOKES TWO CHARTERS.

South Chicago Amalgamated Men Deaf to Tighe's Appeal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Secretary Tighe made the following statement in regard to his action:

"Members of the Amalgamated Association in South Chicago have by their action tonight placed themselves outside the pale of trades unionism and henceforth they are branded as traitors to the cause. After I had explained the whole strike situation to them I asked them to take a vote on reconsidering their action of last Sunday, and a motion was made to adjourn. I said that a vote to adjourn would be regarded as a refusal to reconsider their attitude on the strike question, but the vote carried just the same.

"By virtue of the power vested in me by President Shaffer I immediately revoked the charter of the two lodges and the men are no longer members of the Amalgamated Association."

While the action of the men was expected on account of the decisive vote taken last Sunday, Mr. Tighe was not without hope that he might be able to get the men to stand by the obligation they took when they became members of the Amalgamated Association and obey the order to strike.

M'KEESPORT MEN JUBILANT.

Tube Works Close and Offer Received for Wood Mill Site.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 14.—Nearly ten thousand employes of the National Tube Company are tramping idly about the streets of this city tonight. From the tops of the stacks in the boiler house in the light plant rolls a lazy cloud of smoke, but from all the other stacks about the mill there is no indication of life. The industries of McKeesport are dead. With the exception of the Firth-Sterling Steel Works, which is not in the trust, and the National Seamless Tube and Galvanizing plants, each of which employs about 500 men, there is not a wheel turning. Millions of dollars' worth of machinery is silent because of the strike, and $40,000 a day is being lost to the 15,000 workmen now idle. What the loss is to the companies no one can estimate.

The tube works shut down this morning about 8 o'clock. The men claimed the company was bringing in non-union made skelp iron from other mills for the tube workers to handle. The walkout was complete. The exodus began about 6 o'clock as the men finished up the work they had in hand.

Tonight thousands of idle workmen are standing about the streets. The strikers are jubilant over the shutdown of the tube works, as they claim it is an evidence of the strength of organized labor in this city, which heretofore has been known as a non-union town. Almost every workman in the city is being solicited to join some organization. The bartenders, barbers, and all other trades, outside the works, as well as in them, are being organized by the Federation of Labor.

The threat to move the mills from McKeesport seems to have had an effect directly opposite to what the Steel Corporation managers intended. It has angered the citizens of McKeesport, especially the statement by the trust managers that the sentiment of the citizens was so opposed to the policy of the corporation that it found it unprofitable to let the mills remain here.

Mayor Black states that he received a letter today from one of the largest manufacturing companies in the country making an offer for the site of the W. Dewees-Wood plant. The mayor refuses to make the name of the company public, but states that the company offers to buy the site and guarantee to employ more men at as good wages as the Wood mills employes enjoyed. The mayor is now in correspondence with a view of locating the works in this city. A delegation of Amalgamated men from Cambridge, Ohio, called on the mayor today to offer the thanks and congratulations of the workmen of that city.

The strikers claim that the Duquesne steel mills of the Carnegie Steel Company will be idle after this week. Several employes of the works announce that they have resigned their positions rather than become involved in the fight which they believe will occur in that town next week. One of these men was foreman of a gang and is personally known as reliable. He states that the men in the steel works are being organized rapidly in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the company to prevent it.

SAVED FROM A DREYFUS CASE.

Attempt to Sequestrate Belgian Officer in a Lunatic Asylum Fails.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—The Belgian military authorities, whose attempt to sequestrate Captain Schnermans in a lunatic asylum, threatened to bring about another Dreyfus case, have been checkmated. Captain Schnermans has been released by the provincial council and will resume his military functions, greatly disconcerting the authors of his incarceration.

Millions for English Naval Works.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The naval works bill appropriating $37,500,000 was read a second time in the House of Commons today after amendments to strike out a large sum had been defeated by a vote of 178 to 82.

French Schooner and Eight Men Lost

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The French schooner Deux Freres has foundered in the English Channel. Eight men were drowned.

Southern Maryland Fair, Upper Marlboro, Aug. 13, 14, 15.

Trains leave District line station 9:20 and 10:20 a. m., 12:30 and 2:50 p. m., via Chesapeake Beach Railway. Returning, leave Upper Marlboro 5:50 and 7:35 p. m. Fine racing programme every day. Only 50 cents for the round trip.

Friday and Saturday Seashore Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Between Washington and Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City, N. J., $6 round trip. Tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Saturdays, good to return until following Tuesday. Delaware River Bridge route to Atlantic City.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Excursions to Ocean City, Md., Fridays in August. Surf bathing, fishing, sailing. Special rates. Enquire at 700 Fourteenth st. nw.

$3.50 Special Saturday Trip $3.50

To "Old Point," Norfolk, Va. Beach, Ocean View, and Newport News, via Norfolk and Washington steamer, Saturday, 6:30 p. m. Round trip, $3.50.

$6 Seashore Week-End Trips. $6 Via B. & O. R. R.

Beginning July 5, all trains Fridays and Saturdays; good to return until following Tuesday, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City; $6 for the round trip.

A STARTLING TALE FROM CUBA

A Member of Congress Accused of Inciting Hostility to America.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Information received here from a Government official at Cienfuegos, Cuba, by several letters, has it that Representative James Slayden, of Texas, was stopped by a representative of the "Diario Cubano," one of the leading Cuban papers of that city, and asked about the Platt amendment, which had at that time just passed.

The time was ripe for trouble and Slayden knew it. After a little conversation Representative Slayden asked the newspaper man what Cuba was going to do in regard to the amendment. The journalist replied that that was a question which seemed to be up to the Constitutional Convention then sitting in Havana. "But," said Slayden, "I want to know your opinion about it. What do you and your friends about the country think of the Platt amendment?"

"We don't think," was the reply. "We simply believe that we have to accept it. Our opinions don't seem to cut any figure under the circumstances."

"That is where you are wrong," said Slayden. "You should refuse to accept it."

"Cuba is not in any condition to fight the United States," suggested the newspaper man, "and all we can do is to accept the demands of the American Congress."

"If you think that the action of Congress in passing the Platt amendment represents the opinion of the people of the United States, you are wrong again," replied the Representative from Texas.

"You should promptly defy Congress and refuse to embody the Platt amendment in your constitution. I tell you that the Platt amendment is unpopular in my country, and is only an Administration proposition.

"Mr. McKinley is a weak man, and he does not dare try coercion if the Cubans refuse to submit to the amendment. If the Cubans would only do as I suggest, he would quickly find some way to have the objectionable law got out of the way."

Within a few days Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, came to the city, making a careful investigation of the manner in which the United States military government of the island of Cuba was handling affairs. He was told of Representative Slayden's mission, and could hardly believe his informant. The representative of the "Diario Cubano" called that evening upon Representative Dalzell in the latter's rooms in the Hotel Union, and in the presence of a third American, an officer, and a competent interpreter, the story was thoroughly gone over.

CUBANS PLAN FOR ELECTION.

Intention of United States to Transfer Government Doubted.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The Constitutional Convention has decided that Havana shall elect 21 senatorial electors, Santa Clara 18, Santiago 18, Matanzas 12, Pinar del Rio 11, and Puerto Principe 8. A voter can vote for only 14 electors in Havana, 12 in Santiago and Santa Clara, 8 in Matanzas, 7 in Pinar del Rio, and 5 in Puerto Principe. This recognizes the minorities. It was argued in favor of recognizing minorities that they might materially alter the elections, as in some provinces, such as Havana, if the minorities were not represented, a number of voters would not be represented in the electoral college. The Masso sympathizers are determined, if possible, to elect him Vice President.

The question was raised regarding when and how the Government is to be established. Ruis Rivera said he believed that the American Government would soon hand over the government to the Cubans. Senor Sanguily said he did not believe the American authorities would allow the convention to install the new Government, as that was their business. He thought the election law would either never be promulgated or would be allowed to sleep for a long time. It would be better for the convention to find out beforehand, he said, how the Americans understood the order calling the convention than to go ahead on its own account. He thought the words "provide for the transfer to the new officers" used in the order did not give the convention any executive function. The Americans would decide when and how the transfer should be made.

Doubts have been expressed in the convention before regarding the Americans handing over the government to the Cubans.

HONORS TO THE DEAD PREMIER.

Warships Salute Steamer Bearing Crispi's Body to Sicily.

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—The body of ex-Prime Minister Crispi was removed from the villa Lina at 6 o'clock this evening. When the funeral car, which was decorated with flags and drawn by eight horses, moved off through the vast crowd a company of infantry fired a salute. There was a great gathering of Garibaldians, attired in red shirts, the breasts of which sparkled with decorations.

When the procession reached the arsenal the coffin was conveyed on board the steamer Varese, where it was placed in a chapelle ardente, draped with black and silver. Eighteen guns were fired from the arsenal as the body was being taken aboard the steamer. The Varese, accompanied by two warships, started for Palermo tonight. All the ceremonies in connection with the funeral here were imposing.

COLOMBIAN OFFICERS KILLED.

Caracas Reports Successes of Government Troops Over Rebels.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 14.—Mail advices from Caracas up to August 10 report a succession of encounters between the Government forces and revolutionists in the State of Techira since July 29. The official bulletins issued by President Castro report engagements at seven different towns in the State. Among the Government officers killed were Gen. Rosendo Madina and four colonels. There was an engagement on August 8 at Las Cumbres, near San Cristobal, with a second force of revolutionists.

The correspondent of the "San Juan News" at Caracas says that the main divisions of the contending armies have not met yet. He adds that in the skirmish at Las Cumbres on August 8 the revolutionists were defeated.

To Prorogue Parliament Saturday.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Government has decided to prorogue Parliament on August 17. It will reassemble about January 16, 1902.

Loomis at His New Post.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—Mr. Francis B. Loomis, the newly appointed American Minister, presented his credentials today.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Arrived: Oceanic, Liverpool; Deutschland, Rotterdam; Gestemunde, Shields. Arrived out: Amsterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam.

The "Department Limited"

For Chesapeake Beach leaves District Line Station week days, 5 p. m. Through fast train.

WARNING CAME TOO LATE.

A New York Pool Room Successfully Raided by Police.

The Parkhurst Society's Agents Arrest Three Men Named in the Warrants—A Tardy "Tip" Sent by Wire—Progress of the Vice Crusade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Three warrants for the pool room at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, in the Tenderloin, were put into the hands of Roundsman Taggart and Policemen Hahn and Donovan, of Criminal Court squad, at 5 o'clock this evening at the Criminal Courts Building. Accompanied by Superintendent McClintock, Assistant Superintendent Hammond, Agent McClelland, of the Parkhurst Society, the policemen, who were in plain clothes, went by a car to the pool room, which is over a stable.

The raiders were so quickly inside of the pool room that a "tip" sent out by some one from the Criminal Courts Building reached the pool room too late to be of service. More than sixty men were in the place and none escaped.

The Parkhurst men picked out the three men named in the warrants as "Cash, Picket, and Car Farrell," and also a negro whose name was not divulged, although he was taken with the others to the Criminal Courts Building in the patrol wagon from the West Thirtieth Street police station. Here it was announced that he was not under arrest, but had been subpoenaed by Justice Jerome in connection with the proceedings held in his chambers growing out of Frank Moss' revelations last Friday concerning the police.

The investigation before Justice Jerome was directed today almost entirely against the Tenderloin precinct. In the case of Laura Maret, who was arrested in that precinct on Friday night on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, Wardman Dwyer was examined for an hour on the way in which the house had been allowed to do business. When Captain Flood arrived at the Criminal Courts Building late in the afternoon in response to a subpoena from Justice Jerome, he learned within three minutes after getting there that Dwyer had not had a pleasant time, that the Maret woman had jumped her bail, and that the Parkhurst men at that particular moment had finished a raid on the Farrell pool room in his precinct and got three prisoners on warrants issued by Justice Jerome.

Although the poolroom which was at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street was numbered 37 on the list furnished by Whitney as the list of rooms that could be warned over the police wires of impending raids, Captain Flood said he had never heard of the place.

Whitney and Burgdorf were brought in, but further examination was postponed to Friday. Burgdorf's bail was reduced to $1,000, which was furnished. Deputy Chief Devery came back from Saratoga this morning, having been summoned by Police Commissioner Murphy at the request of District Attorney Philbin, who wants him here.

Mr. Devery went to his home in West Twenty-eighth Street. He would not talk to reporters.

District Attorney Philbin said today:

"I notified Mr. Murphy, on Tuesday, that I might want to talk to his deputy, but I have not had occasion today for such an interview."

DISCORD AT HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Democrats at Odds on Convention Eve.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 14.—The State convention of Democrats tomorrow will be an occasion to remember. Harmony is further away tonight than at any time since the delegates began to assemble here. Late tonight it was given out that all efforts in the direction of peace had been abandoned. Col. James M. Guffey, the only recognized leader of the party, said at midnight.

"From my observation it looks like a genuine Democratic convention, and will be conducted under the rules governing the organization of the State. A straight ticket will be nominated tomorrow on a platform dealing vigorously with State issues."

EMBASSY LAUNCH WRECKED.

French Diplomat Narrowly Escapes and Treachery is Suspected.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The correspondent of "Liberte" telegraphs that while M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, was making a pleasure trip in a launch near the entrance of the Black Sea on August 7, he narrowly escaped serious accident. When abreast of Cavack the engineer of the launch noticed that the water was flowing over the boiler. He promptly let the steam escape, and ran the launch upon the beach. The correspondent adds that the wrecking of the launch is believed to have been intentional.

On August 6 it was reported from Paris that considerable friction had developed between the French Ambassador and the Porte over the status of a French company's rights to the quays in Constantinople, and that the simultaneous recall of both the French and Turkish Ambassadors was likely to result.

PROFITS FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

Life Insurance Proven a Safe and Paying Investment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Careful examination of the reports of leading life insurance companies shows that in a great majority of cases the beneficiaries receive much more than the total amount paid to the company by the insured. This is in every case in direct proportion to the thrift of management and the character of investment of the company.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, by far the largest and strongest of the life companies, reports for the five weeks ending August 3 a total of 259 claims, amounting to $1,341,197.38. For this the insured paid a total of but $668,967.98, or not quite half the amount received by beneficiaries. Between January 1 and July 1, 1901, the Mutual Life paid 2,312 death claims for $9,185,298.89, which cost the insured only $3,742,253.81—much less than one-half.

The company has returned to policy holders a grand total of over $550,000,000 and has steadily growing assets of more than $330,000,000. These are among the reasons which are inducing so many thrifty business men to look to life insurance as the surest and most profitable investment for the protection of business or family. The Mutual Life is said to be writing much more insurance than in any previous year.

Anyone Interested in Building

Operations ought to know that notwithstanding the fact that lumber in the wholesale market has advanced and is very steady in price, that at such a place as the "People's Yards," at 6th and New York ave., with their immense stocks on hand of lumber and ready-to-use mill work, there has been no advance to their large retail trade. Carloads of doors, 1⅜ inches thick, white pine, still $1 each; cottage siding, rustic patterns, still $1.50 per 100 feet; North Carolina flooring still $1.25 per 100 feet, and best and largest cedar shingles, only $3.75 per 1,000. Call first always on Frank Libbey & Co.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check. Banking dept., Union Trust & Storage Co., 1411 F.