The Washington Times.

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FEARS FOR INDIA'S PEACE.

London Hears, With Anxiety, News of the Ameer's Death.

Little Chance That the Sceptre of Afghanistan Will Be Transferred Without a Struggle—Russia's Possible Moves a Source of Worry.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The "Afghan spectre," which forever haunts British power in Asia, has rearisen with unwelcome suddenness at a moment that is undeniably inopportune for the British and Indian Governments. With the death of Ameer Abdurrahman, which, although not announced officially, London does not doubt has occurred, a crisis is immediately created which, pending a satisfactory settlement, will not fail to cause serious anxiety in this country.

Much depends upon the little known personality of Habibullah Khan, Abdurrahman's eldest son by a slave girl, who, it has long been understood here, was nominated as his successor by his father.

It is recognized that if he inherits his father's strong character he will be able to control his turbulent countrymen with the same iron hand. Internal peace, on which external relations depend, may be maintained, but it is recalled that never once in history has there been a peaceful transfer of the sceptre in Cabul, and there is no good reason to fear that the present occasion will not be an exception.

In any case, the position of the new ruler will certainly be menaced by intrigues in behalf of one or more of the rival candidates for the throne, especially the younger prince, whose mother is of royal blood.

Should history be repeated and the country given over to the strife of rival factions, it is impossible to predict the effect on the course of Central Asian politics, particularly upon Anglo-Russian relations. Needless to say, the average Briton is convinced that the chaos in Afghanistan will be the immediate signal for Russian intervention for the purpose of promoting Russia's advance on the Indian frontier.

The newspapers fully appreciate the gravity of the situation and do not conceal their anxiety, especially in view of the complications in South Africa. It is remarked as the least pleasant feature of the position that, owing to the operations in Africa, the European force in India, which was never more than an advance guard, is now below its normal strength. Against the obvious dangers of the situation is placed the confidence in Lord Curzon as a courageous and clear-headed Viceroy and the assumed fact that the eventuality of the Ameer's death has long been thoroughly considered and a policy determined upon.

It is noteworthy that even the most Russophobe journals assume that Russia will respect the existing agreements concerning the Afghan boundary, although there is some apprehension lest the local Russian commanders and agents combine with Afghan conspirators to create a conflagration which not all the pacific endeavors of the Czar could avert.

TO REVISE CHINA'S TARIFFS.

The Foreign Office Announces an International Commission.

PEKING, Oct. 7.—The Foreign Office today informed the Ministers of the appointment of Sheng, Director of Railways, F. E. Taylor and A. E. Hippisley, of the maritime customs, to represent China on the international commission that will meet at Shanghai to make a new tariff schedule and revise the commercial treaties with the various Powers.

Sheng is the head of the Chinese commission. The appointments are received with satisfaction here.

The first grand review of Chinese troops will be held tomorrow north of the city walls.

ALLEGED LOOTING IN PEKING.

Chinese Officials About to Complain of Foreign Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A news agency despatch from Peking says that the Chinese officials are considering the desirability of protesting to the Ministers against the general conduct of the legation guards, alleging that they continue to treat the Chinese like a conquered people, and that parties of foreign troops, often intoxicated and carrying sidearms, roam about the city maltreating the natives and committing petty robberies.

The officials assert that a party of Americans looted a silversmith's shop and took several hundred taels' worth of silver. The entire garrison was confined to quarters until the guilty men were discovered.

FRANCE'S INCOME DECREASES.

Alarm Felt Over the Steadily Diminishing Revenues.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The "Temps" today says it views with alarm the constant diminishing revenues of the Government. The returns for September show that the receipts were 20,000,000 francs below estimates, and the receipts for nine months show a deficit of 90,000,000 francs.

What makes the matter look worse is that this shrinkage has occurred at a time when the country is at complete peace. The only remedy for the present condition is a further loan, although the debt of the country is already of colossal proportions.

The "Temps" traces the present state of affairs to the action of the Chambers in passing special legislation for the purpose of securing votes and the cowardly refusal of the Ministers to oppose such action. Thus, the paper says, the sugar legislation was passed in the interest of the north and the wine legislation in the interest of the south.

HIS ELECTION UNCONFIRMED.

Herr Kauffman's Choice as Second Burgomaster in Dispute.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The chief burgomaster has notified a specially convened council that the President of Brandenburg has refused to confirm the election of Herr Kauffman, the second burgomaster. The council resolved that it was not necessary to appoint a deputy ad interim. Interest in the matter was keen here, but it would have been keener had the Emperor refused to confirm Kauffman's election.

This was the second time that Herr Kauffman had been elected to the office of deputy burgomaster. Subsequent to his first election Emperor William refused to confirm his selection, owing to the fact that some thirty years ago he was dismissed from the army for political reasons.

ORDERED TO COLOMBIA.

A German Training Ship to Join the Vessels There.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The "Tageblatt" says that the German training frigate Moltke, which is now at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, has been ordered to join the cruiser Vineta and the schoolship Stein in Colombian waters.

Frank Libbey & Co., at 6th and N. Y. ave. hold lumber prices down and boards at $1.25.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN DEAD.

Son of the Late Ruler Reports the Demise of His Father.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Central News from Simla says that Habibullah, the eldest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has reported to the British agent at Cabul that the Ameer died last Thursday after a brief illness.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.—The British agent at Cabul has transmitted a message to the Indian Government stating that Habibullah Khan, the Ameer's eldest son, and nominated heir, in Durban, on October 2, asked the public to pray in all the mosques for the recovery of his father, who was seriously ill. He communicated his action to the British Resident, who the next day received a further notification that the Ameer had died early in the morning of October 3.

No further details have been received. Nothing is known of the situation at Cabul, but it is assumed that Habibullah Khan has succeeded to the throne and holds control.

The Ameer was born in 1830, and had been on the throne twenty-one years. He dominated Afghanistan as no ruler has done for many years, and will be a most conspicuous figure in her history.

His life was a stormy one. For twelve years of his early manhood he was an exile, kept out of Afghanistan by the jealous fears of his uncle, Shere Ali, against whom he had sided when Ali and the other two sons of the famous Dost Mahommed were fighting for the throne.

It was in 1868 that he fled the country, and for ten of the years before he reentered Afghanistan he was the guest of the Czar, living on Russian bounty in the city of Samarcare. The Russians have accused him of the grossest ingratitude in these later years, when he has treated Russia almost as an enemy.

The opportunity of Abdurrahman Khan, the exile, came in 1880, and he was equal to it. Abdurrahman was astute enough to see that his real interests were nearer to India than to Russia. His country was a buffer State between the two dominions. He desired to be an independent ruler, and England could help him if he was strong enough to be a stumbling block in the way of Russia's advance toward India. So he lost no time in declaring that England's friends were his friends and her enemies were his enemies, and after taking some time to think it over, England gave him a pension of £160,000 a year.

The Ameer justified the confidence reposed in him. He showed that he was strong enough to answer for the tranquillity of Cabul and the adjacent districts. He did far more than this. The "London Times" summed up his achievements in 1891, when it said that by his energy and ability he had restored Afghanistan from being merely a geographical expression into a strong and united kingdom.

The Ameer had several wives, none of whom bore him any children who long survived. Among his concubines was a slave girl who had been the handmaiden of the Ameer's second wife. The elder of his two sons by this woman of lowly origin is Habibullah, the heir to the throne. He is now thirty years old. He stammers and according to his father the impediment in his speech is the effect of poison administered by a cousin with a view to clearing the way to his own succession.

In 1889 the Ameer formally nominated him heir to the throne, presenting him with a sword of state, but his brother, Nasrulli-Jan, who is only a year younger, was in late years said to be his father's favorite and to be far more intelligent than his brother. The Afghans were ruled with a rod of iron by the late Ameer, and his successor, the son of a slave woman, will have to show the qualities of his great father if he is successfully to impose his will upon the country.

KILLED IN RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

Stundists and Orthodox Churchmen Clash in Pavlovka, Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Moscow records a remarkable riot on September 22, at Pavlovka, in the province of Kharkov. Unlike the frequent disturbances in which mobs resisting the police are dragooned into submission, it was a religious conflict between members of the Orthodox Church and Stundists.

The origin of the quarrel is not stated, but it apparently involved a majority of the townspeople, numbering 5,000, of which number 800 are Stundists. The latter wrecked the Orthodox Church. The priests escaped with the sacred ikons and altar vessels. The police were unable to stop the fighting, which resulted in eighty persons being killed.

The corpses were afterward laid in heaps in the streets to await the arrival of the procureur. Whichever sect was to blame, it is believed that vengeance will fall on the already persecuted Stundists, church-wrecking, being a feature of the affair that is of especial gravity.

WHOLESALE MURDER ALLEGED.

An Ohio Woman Suspected of Poisoning Fourteen Persons.

DAYTON Ohio, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Mary B. Witmer, a well-known resident of Dayton, who has been a respected member of the Hartford Street and Riverdale United Brethren Church since her residence here, is under arrest as a suspected wholesale poisoner. The circumstances which connected her with the deaths of fourteen persons may be purely coincidences, and the prisoner wrongly accused, but the officials will make a thorough investigation.

Mrs. Witmer has been married four times. She is forty-seven years old and is the mother of several children, most of whom are dead. She bears an excellent reputation. The death leading up to her arrest was that of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Pugh, a nurse, forty-two years old, who died on September 29 after an illness extending over a period of forty-eight hours. The circumstances surrounding her death were peculiar and at the time the attending physician, Dr. C. H. Breidenbach, was dissatisfied and called in Dr. F. D. Barker.

The physicians, after the woman died, summoned the coroner and an investigation followed. Upon holding an autopsy it was found that the stomach of Mrs. Pugh contained arsenic. A detailed investigation resulted and it is alleged that Mrs. Witmer has poisoned or caused the death of fourteen persons.

Her first husband was Fred Sweinger, of Johnson. Two children and her husband died at Nashville, Tenn. The next husband was Frank Brown. He married Mrs. Sweinger at Middletown, Ohio. This husband and his children also died mysteriously. Mrs. Brown then married William Stowe, of Middletown. He died in February, 1899. His stomach was analyzed and said to have contained arsenic.

Mrs. Stowe moved to Dayton and married Frank D. Witmer, who died last July. His death was sudden and mysterious. Before marrying Witmer Mrs. Stowe worked for Charles F. Keller, and he died suddenly. His death was not investigated. Mrs. Stowe next went to work for Mr. Wenz, a druggist, and he died suddenly. Mrs. Stowe then worked for John Gabler, of Best Street. Both Gabler and his wife died, it is said, from arsenic poisoning.

The prisoner says she is not guilty. While she admits that fourteen persons have died where she lived, she says that the deaths were natural.

Frank Libbey & Co. Lumber Prices always right, and some flooring, only $1.25.

RANSOM ONLY HALF RAISED

Cash for Miss Stone's Rescue Amounts to But $35,000.

That Sum Forwarded to the State Department—Pledges of $17,000 Additional Received—The Position of the American Board of Missions.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Not quite half of the $110,000 ransom demanded by the Bulgarian brigands for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American Board missionary, has been subscribed, but the officers of the organization are sanguine that no harm will befall her when her captors learn that the necessary funds are being raised by public subscription, although the brigands threatened the woman with death unless the full amount was in their hands by tomorrow at noon.

The negotiations necessary to procure the freedom of Miss Stone are being conducted by the State Department at Washington through diplomatic circles, and tonight a check for $35,000 was forwarded to Assistant Secretary Adee by Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., in part payment of the ransom.

The above amount represents the total cash subscriptions up to a late hour this afternoon, but the firm receiving the contributions has received, in addition, pledges amounting to about $17,000, with hundreds of dollars coming in by every mail. Whenever the public-spirited citizens of Boston and vicinity have been called upon to contribute to the relief of people in distress they have given quickly and liberally, but in the present instance they have been unusually slow in furnishing the funds.

This is undoubtedly due to the attitude of the officers of the American board. When ransom was first talked of it was stated at the office of the board that it is contrary to the policy of the organization to ransom missionaries, because of the encouragement it would give to similar outrages in all parts of the world. Afterward, the board stating that it had no money with which to ransom its missionaries, the call went immediately forth for the people to succor their countrywoman, but the response has been slow. Today the money flowed in freely but in small amounts. A member of the banking firm said this evening that undoubtedly the brigands had been informed by this time that some of the ransom money was on its way, and that this fact, with a promise of more, would prevent any ill treatment of Miss Stone. Nothing is known officially of the reported contribution of $20,000 made in the Chicago churches yesterday, but everyone here today hopes it is true.

In Chelsea, the home of Miss Stone, the work of raising money is being carried on unceasingly. The mayor issued a public proclamation yesterday, calling upon all good citizens to come to the aid of the missionary, and over $3,000 has been raised so far.

Officers of the American board were in consultation with Kidder, Peabody & Co. this morning, but they have little to say concerning what was done. They simply called to see how the fund was getting along. The situation tonight is somewhat perplexing, and they are in constant communication with Government officials at Washington.

The board is a little disturbed on the score of the positions of many preachers in the matter. It feels that it is being condemned through a misunderstanding of its position. This morning the question was put: Is the board unofficially in favor of the fund that is being raised? To this the answer was: If you have any money, send it along.

The board itself received some contributions this morning, evidently in response to its appeal to the churches yesterday.

MISS STONE'S WHEREABOUTS.

Thought to Be Held by a Macedonian Committeeman.

LONDON Oct. 8.—A despatch to the "Telegraph" from Vienna states that private despatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, say that the American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, the Consul, and the director of the mission at Samakoff have arrived there and had a long audience with Prince Ferdinand, in reference to Miss Stone, the abducted missionary.

The latter's whereabouts is not known. It is believed that she is in the house of a member of the Macedonian Committee and that her kidnappers have dispersed and resumed their occupations as laborers and herdsmen. The correspondent asserts that the ransom demanded for Miss Stone will be paid out of the Sultan's own treasury.

The irony of the situation, in this event, would be that the sum would form a contribution to the Macedonian Committee's secret fund, and be employed in carrying out the committee's revolutionary aims against Turkey.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The "Neues Weiner Tageblatt's" correspondent at Sofia ridicules the idea of Miss Stone being murdered by her kidnappers at any fixed date. He declares that they would never dream of murdering her so long as there is the slightest prospect of obtaining a ransom for her. He adds: "It is probable that her captors are not professional brigands, but engage occasionally in brigandage when a good opportunity offers itself."

Another report received in Vienna absolutely denies that her captors have any intention to kill Miss Stone, and declares that the story to that effect is a reckless invention. There is a disposition in some quarters here to treat the whole affair as a joke played at the Sultan's expense by the Macedonian revolutionists.

The numerous contradictory statements contained in purported telegrams from Sofia indicate that little is really known of the matter. One despatch states positively that the brigands have offered to wait a month for the ransom money. Another telegram says that the American Consul at Constantinople, who was at Sofia Saturday, will go himself to deposit an installment of the ransom, while still another declares that the Sultan has not shown the smallest intention to pay the money demanded.

A WHITE MAN LYNCHED.

Taken From a Jail and Riddled With Bullets.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—News reached Nashville tonight of the lynching of a white man named Matthew Wilson, at Rutherford, a small town near Trenton, Tenn. Wilson was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with attempted assault. He was also held on the charge of housebreaking. In both cases he was bound over to court.

So far as can be learned tonight citizens of Rutherford heard a fusillade about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and about an hour later the body of Wilson was found lying by the railroad track. The body had been literally riddled with buckshot, pistol and rifle shots. Little can be learned as to how the mob secured the prisoner. From all that can be gathered, however, it appears that a small party lynched the man, and did their work in an orderly manner.

The body was carried into the town and an inquest held today, the coroner's jury returning a verdict that death came at the hands of unknown parties. Wilson was a bad character, and has terrorized the residents of Rutherford and the adjoining county for some time. He was convicted of attempted assault a couple of years ago, but the verdict was reversed by the Supreme Court on account of errors and the case is said to be still pending. He was thirty-five years old and married.

Frank Libbey & Co. Sell Doors at $1 each, and they are white pine 1½ inch thick.

SHAMROCK TO WINTER HERE.

An Interesting Yachting Season Looked for Next Year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Shamrock II will winter on this side of the Atlantic. She is now being dismantled at the Erie Basin and her tall racing mast may be taken out tomorrow. The spars, sails, and rigging will be stored at the Erie Basin and then the yacht will be towed to New London and will be hauled out there and rest beside the Constitution and Columbia.

It will rest with American yachtsmen whether the Shamrock races in these waters next season or returns home. If J. Pierpont Morgan and the members of the Constitution syndicate will put their yachts in commission then Sir Thomas Lipton will have the Shamrock in commission and will meet the two American boats, and as many as may be built, in all the races possible, but if the American yachts are not to be raced the Shamrock will cross the ocean early in the spring.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends are all sure that the Shamrock can beat the Columbia in spite of the three defeats she received in the America's Cup contest, and nothing would please Sir Thomas more than a chance to show that he has the best boat. If the Constitution and Columbia are raced with the Shamrock in these waters the season would be the most interesting in the history of the sport. Sir Thomas Lipton is a member of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs and his yacht would be eligible to enter in all regattas, and every club of any standing would offer special prizes for races between the ninety-footers.

There is another thing that Sir Thomas Lipton has under consideration which may be brought before the members of the New York Yacht Club at the reception for Sir Thomas at the clubhouse tomorrow night. He would very much like to have another race for the cup, and although he has said that he may challenge again with a new yacht, he thinks that he would stand a very good chance of winning with the Shamrock. According to the deed of gift "no vessel which has been defeated in a match for this cup can be again selected by any club as its representative until after a contest for it by some other vessel has intervened, or until after the expiration of two years from the time of such defeat."

Under the mutual agreement clause in the deed, however, it is thought that the New York Yacht Club might agree to waive this, and if there is no challenge from a foreign yacht club for a race for next year, then another series may be arranged between the Shamrock and either the Columbia or Constitution. There are many members of the New York Yacht Club who would like to see another race arranged, but these members think it would be right for the club to wait until it is too late for a challenge to be received from some other club, before making arrangements for a race with the Shamrock.

Ten months' notice must be given by the challenging club and the race must be sailed before November 1, so that the latest month for receiving a challenge is December. There has been some talk of another challenge coming at once, and English yachtsmen who were here for the races said that a syndicate of Scotch yachtsmen had been making arrangements to challenge through the Royal Clyde Yacht Club in the event of the Shamrock being beaten. William Fife, jr., who built Shamrock I, is said to be the designer of the new yacht, and experiments with a new model have been made in the tank at Denny's yard, where the last challenger was built.

There has also been some talk of a syndicate of Canadians challenging, and G. H. Duggan has been mentioned as the designer of this boat. James Ross, of Montreal, is mentioned as the moving spirit of this syndicate. Mr. Ross is also a member of the New York Yacht Club. He built the defenders for the Seawanhaka challenge cup for three years, which were designed by Mr. Duggan.

Sir Thomas Lipton would not talk much about his plans when seen today. He said: "I have practically decided to leave the Shamrock in this country for the winter. Captain Sycamore will not stay here, however. Just one or two trusty seamen will remain to keep an eye on the yacht."

"What about another challenge, Sir Thomas?" asked the reporter.

"It is early yet to think of that, and it takes some time to make the arrangements. I should very much like to 'lift' that cup, but it is not a question of what I would like, but what I can get others to do. I still think the Shamrock is the faster of the two boats, and I cannot understand such statements as these that are being made."

"How can they say that when the Shamrock was so hindered by flukes and the Columbia correspondingly favored? How does anyone know what my yacht would do under even conditions? I have not lost faith in her yet."

Tomorrow evening there will be a reception at the New York Yacht Club's clubhouse to Sir Thomas Lipton. Only members of the club will be present to meet Sir Thomas, and his friends, and it is possible that when the yachtsmen get together they will make plans for next year that will make it the best season ever known in this country.

KILLED IN A FEUD FIGHT.

Two Morgans and Two Chadwells Fall in a Combat.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 7.—A feud fight, in which four men were killed and three wounded, occurred at the Big Springs Baptist Church, over the Tennessee line, yesterday noon. The killed are: Tip Chadwell, James Chadwell, Rush Morgan, Henry Morgan. The wounded are: Henry Overstreet, Jones Morgan, leg broken; Joseph Moberly, flesh wound. Overstreet and Jones Morgan are fatally hurt.

The feud between the Virginia Morgans and the Tennessee Chadwells has existd since the civil war. Thirty Morgans and forty Chadwells have been killed in the numerous fights that have taken place.

MISSING CASHIER BETRAYED.

Friendless and Penniless, He Is to Be Surrendered for $500.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 7.—After eight months of successful concealment A. W. Miller, Sandusky's absconding city clerk, has been betrayed to the authorities for $500. A Tampa hotel man who befriended the fugitive learned his story and surrendered him because Miller failed to pay his hotel bill.

A. C. Weingarter, chief of police, and Henry Hart, city solicitor, are now in Havana, Cuba, to claim their man. The proceedings have been kept secret for a week and the story is known only to a few councilmen and the police. Miller left Sandusky last February, leaving the city poorer by about $80,000. Last week Chief of Police Weingates received a letter from the hotel man at Tampa, Fla., saying that Miller had "jumped his board bill." He said that Miller was friendless and miserable and in want. The hotel man offered to give up Miller's whereabouts for a consideration.

The council went into secret session and voted $500 to pay the informer. The officials now have that amount with them and will pay it on delivery of Miller. There is no telling what Miller may divulge when he returns. It is said he is a broken man and will do anything to save himself.

In the Banking Dept. of Union Trust and Storage Company, 1414 F st., interest is paid on deposits subject to check. Money to loan.

Frank Libbey & Co Send Out Lumber promptly, and sell best poplar at 5c.

ACCEPTANCE BY SHEPARD.

He Charges His Opponent With Representing Factionalism.

Faults in the New York City Administration Laid to Republicans by the Tammany Candidate for Mayor—The Plea for Home Rule.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Edward M. Shepard tonight formally accepted the Tammany nomination for the mayoralty of New York City. He told the notification committee that if he were elected mayor he would be the real chief of police of the city. The notification committee met Mr. Shepard at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charles B. Hewitt, 182 Congress Street, Brooklyn. With Mr. Shepard were W. W. Ladd, the candidate for comptroller, and the candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, ex-Judge Van Hoesen. Amos J. Cummings made the notification speech.

In his reply, which, he said, was his letter of acceptance as well, Mr. Shepard reviewed the circumstances of his nomination, and said the best interests of the city demanded Low's defeat. He added:

"The candidacy of the Republican candidate, dictated by the Republican organization and submitted to by its allies, represents, first, the proposition that the mayor of the city must be a Republican; that under no circumstances, for the present at least, no matter what the assurance of honest and efficient administration by a Democrat, shall a man not in sympathy with the Republican State and national administrations be allowed to administer the affairs of the city. The circumstances of his nomination have peremptorily placed the present campaign, so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, upon a partisan basis.

"That candidacy, next, represents the proposition that, if evils or mistakes can, under the vigorous and wholesome watchfulness of the public sentiment, be found in municipal administration, they shall all be charged upon the Democratic party in utter disregard of the fact that whatever the burden of responsibility resting upon Democrats may be, the evils and wrongs of administration have in large part been created by Republicans and by Republican legislation. The basis of my adversary's campaign is partisan and factional, and in no sense municipal.

"I am opposed to sumptuary legislation and to all laws which seek, in a great city like New York, to turn into crimes acts which its public conscience and its juries consider innocent. I have not made, nor shall I ever make, any promise that any law on the statute books shall not be enforced. Nor will I, on the other hand, promise that if I be elected the mayor will subordinate the great vital functions of his administration to a futile, corrupting, blackmailing effort to enforce every one of the vast number of misdemeanor statutes which, as I have said, turn into nominal crimes acts which in themselves are perfectly innocent.

"During my mayoralty, if I be elected, I will, with every energy I possess and with all the powers of my office, take care that there shall be no alliance between any form of vice and any part, even the slightest, of the administration under my control."

Mr. Shepard said he would uphold civil service and would be non-partisan in the true and only possible sense of the term.

Mr. Ladd and ex-Judge Van Hoesen were then notified and responded briefly.

MAY SUCCEED SETH LOW.

Nicholas Murray Butler Made Acting President of Columbia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Seth Low, President of Columbia University, said his farewell as head of the institution today, and the trustees adopted a minute expressive of their appreciation of his services and regret at his resignation and chose Nicholas Murray Butler, dean of the school of philosophy, acting president to succeed Mr. Low.

It is said the chances favor the retention of Mr. Butler permanently in the position.

SWALLOW'S NAME ERASED.

Methodist Conference Strikes Out a Reference to Him.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The members of the Central New York Methodist Episcopal Conference today gave expression to their opinion of the Rev. S. C. Swallow, whose remarks concerning President McKinley have caused so much trouble. In the report of the Temperance Committee was the following:

"We call the earnest attention of all to the serious outrage upon person and property perpetrated by the promoters of the liquor traffic in recent months in various parts of our land, particularly such as the attack on the Rev. S. C. Swallow and the burning, for the second time, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Humbard, Wis., because a saloonkeeper in that place had been convicted of breaking the law."

The reference to Mr. Swallow caused a ripple of excitement, and a motion was carried to omit all reference to his name and it was erased from the minutes.

NOT A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The Bridge Report to Be Given to the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Tammany Hall is trying to make light of the report of Duryea and Mayer, the engineers, that the margin of safety on the Brooklyn Bridge is too small; that the bridge has been grossly neglected, and that immediate and extensive repairs are necessary. The leaders spent today sending out statements that the report was only a campaign document.

District Attorney Philbin said the statement that the report of Duryea and Mayer was a campaign document was nonsense. It had been his intention, from the first, to give it out to the public as soon as it was ready, and Sunday was the earliest time in which it could be completed.

"I am not in politics," said Mr. Philbin, "and all the talk in the world that I am is not going to deter me from doing my duty. I don't know just what will be done in this matter just now, but certainly we will look over this report very thoroughly and fix the responsibility for neglect if we can.

"I am almost certain that the report, with collateral evidence, will be laid before the present, or the November, grand jury. The grand jury indicts only in rare cases of negligence, but it has a strong power to recommend things, and the heads of the departments are extremely likely to follow its recommendations."

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived: Vaderland, Antwerp; Canadian, Liverpool; Excelsior, Hamburg. Arrived out: Kronprinz Wilhelm, from New York, at Cherbourg.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th st. to Old Point, Norfolk, Va. Beach, Ocean View, and Newport News. General Ticket Office, Bond Bldg., 14th st. and N. Y. ave. 'Phone, 2250.

Frank Libbey & Co. furnish Cottage lumber in the suburbs complete from 6th and N. Y. ave.

MAY USE OTHER FORMS.

Amendment to the Episcopal Constitution Agreed To.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The main interest in the Episcopal Convention today centred in the discussion in the house of deputies on the so-called Huntington amendment to the constitution providing for the temporary use of various forms of worship by a congregation not in union with the Church, but willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese or missionary district. The amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 65 to 20, with 18 votes divided.

The debate during the morning session was extremely animated, both sides showing a good deal of interest in the discussion. At the beginning of the afternoon session it was decided to close general debate at 4:30 o'clock, giving the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New York, the floor for the closing speech, his time to be unlimited and balloting to take place immediately thereafter.

Dr. Huntington made a plea for united Christianity and protested against the Episcopal Church setting itself up in isolation and placing unnecessary bars against congregations disposed to enter into communion with the Church. He declared that the greatest obstacle to obtaining the necessary reforms in all departments of present day activity is that, while the need for them is realized, would-be reformers are not united. He explained further that the proposed amendment to the constitution was very general, and he pledged himself in case of its adoption to introduce specific regulations not comprehended in the amendment.

NO MORE RAILWAY PASSES.

A General Sub-Committee Recommends That All Be Abolished.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A sub-committee representing all railroads in the Trunk Line Association, the Central Traffic Association, and the Western Passenger Association, met in the offices of the Trunk Line Association in this city today, and voted to recommend the complete abolition of the free pass system, to take effect January 1, 1902.

This committee was appointed at a meeting of the presidents of about forty important railroad systems, held in this city last winter. Its work was designed to be supplemental to the action of the presidents, in order that passes should not be given to influence traffic. The recommendation framed by the committee today will be submitted to the associations represented for ratification.

The action of the committee was unanimous, and the general sentiment among the railroad men is said to be in favor of the step recommended. It is proposed to stop the practice of issuing railroad passes and no exceptions are to be made, according to the recommendation adopted today. There are to be no exchanges of annual passes between presidents and other leading officers of railroads. No trip passes are to be issued for political, business, or other reasons and thousands of family passes issued to minor officers of railroads are to be discontinued.

One member of the sub-committee on abolition of passes was asked today if the new rule was intended to apply to politicians and legislators as well as to other persons, and he replied:

"Yes; we intend to make a clean sweep. If our recommendation is adopted, no favors will be shown to any person. The only way to make such a movement a success is to treat everybody alike."

CARS RUN IN SCRANTON.

The Company Said to Have All the Men Needed.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 7.—The Scranton Railway Company was able to keep twenty-five cars in motion on its various lines today and gave notice tonight that five more will be running tomorrow. These twenty-five cars were enough to enable the company to run a full schedule of cars on all lines that have been most liberally patronized during the last few days. Few cars were run on the north end and west side lines because the patronage from those sections of the city was small.

On the south side lines the hoodlums have left the tracks and the trolley wires in such a condition that the company made no effort to run its cars over there.

There were no scenes of disorder today, and no more non-union men arrived, in fact the company seems to have all the men it wants and many that it brought from a distance are experienced men, too. The impression is growing here that the strike will be lost.

Already the people are beginning to complain and the things that are being said of the strikers are not very complimentary.

STRIKERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Warrants for Twenty-two Men Issued to Reading Detectives.

READING, Pa., Oct. 7.—Acting for the United Traction Company, Detective Martz had warrants issued for twenty-two men in different sections of the city, which charged that they yelled at the non-union motormen and conductors, called them names and threatened them; that they interfered with people who desired to get on the cars; that they incited boys and others to do likewise, and that they threw tobacco quids in the faces of the crews and grabbed the valises of people desiring to ride, frightening many women and children. They will be required to enter bail in $500,000 for a hearing after the strike excitement is over.

All cars are running, while the strikers and others are endeavoring to get up a boycott against the company. Some labor unions have fixed a fine for riding on cars.

HAZED RECRUIT DESERTS.

General Brooke Sets Aside Heavy Sentence Imposed.

Being severely hazed, or "maltreated," as it is termed among the enlisted men, to distinguish it from the West Point brand, may not justify a soldier in deserting from the army, but in the opinion of General Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, it is ample ground for setting aside a heavy sentence imposed by a court-martial for that offence.

The case in question was that of Private Frank Camden, an unassigned recruit of the Fifth Cavalry, who recently took French leave from the post at Fort Myer, Va. He was captured, tried on the charge of desertion, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, to forfeit all of his pay for that period, to make good the time lost by his desertion, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due him.

In reviewing the proceedings of the court-martial General Brooke calls attention to the testimony of one witness of instances of maltreatment of new recruits by members of a troop to which they had been attached for rations, and to the prisoner's assignment of this rough treatment as a reason why he deserted, and to the prisoner's testimony and plea to the same effect. General Brooke says:

"From all the circumstances, as shown in the record, the reviewing authority is of the opinion that rough treatment by men of the troop to which the prisoner was attached for rations caused him to desert. For this reason the sentence to confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of pay for six months is remitted. The portion of the sentence directing that the time lost by desertion shall be made good and the forfeiture of all pay allowance due at the time of apprehension is superfluous, it being a liability imposed by army regulations. The prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

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POINT SCORED BY SCHLEY

Evidence Regarding the Object in Attacking the Colon.

Captain Folger Says the Purpose Was to Develop the Strength of the Shore Batteries—Found Them to Be Weak—Lieutenant Commander Hodgson Concludes His Testimony Concerning the Correspondence—He Extricates Himself From an Unpleasant Situation—Explodes Theory of Cowardice on the Part of Victor of Santiago.

Capt. William M. Folger, who commanded the New Orleans during the Santiago campaign, was placed upon the witness stand yesterday at the Court of Enquiry to testify in one sense as an expert. He was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. His ship was one of those engaged in the attack upon the Colon on May 31 as she lay in the mouth of Santiago Harbor, and he witnessed the fire of the shore batteries upon the fleet.

The chief purpose of the judge advocate in placing him upon the stand was evidently to show that these batteries were ineffective. He testified to this, but he also testified to just what Schley's counsel has all along been endeavoring to prove in connection with the attack upon the Colon. He said that the engagement of these batteries developed their position and their strength, or, as it really was, their weakness.

Much has been said during the hearing about the attack upon the Colon and the failure of Schley to destroy her, or to do all in his power to destroy her, on May 31, and his defence, as indicated by cross-examination, has been that his purpose in firing upon her was to develop the batteries on shore. This is just what Captain Folger, the witness for the department, declared in his statement yesterday was done. He said the engagements developed the fact that these batteries were not strong enough to do any material damage.

Captain Folger also made another statement yesterday which was new, in the sense that it has not been made by any other witness who has appeared before the Court. He said that the greater portion of the shots which were fired at the ships during the bombardments came from the Spanish fleet in the harbor shooting over the hills rather than from the shore batteries. This he advanced as his opinion, saying that he had held it ever since the engagements, and he explained his reasons for his belief. The point most unfavorable to Schley in the evidence of Captain Folger was his statement in answer to questions by the Court and Captain Parker to the effect that if the weather had been clear at night the picket boats could have seen ships coming out of the harbor, but that they could not have seen them had the weather been rainy and the skies heavy. Generally speaking, he said, the weather was bad.

Hodgson Again Testifies.

Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson was upon the witness stand the greater portion of the day yesterday. The reading of the correspondence which he had with Schley upon the subject of the alleged colloquy on board the Brooklyn at the time she was about to make her turn was concluded by the judge advocate, the witness identifying the several letters.

The officer occupied a rather uncomfortable position in explaining his meaning and purpose as expressed in these letters. They showed that he had publicly denied the colloquy at the request of Admiral Schley and again that he had admitted that the substance of the printed dialogue or conversation, as he chose to call it, was correct. After an all-day session he managed to extricate himself with a reasonable degree of success, considering the premises, and without in any way impugning his honor. In the end his testimony went more to the benefit of Schley than to his detriment.

What he meant to deny, he said, was the verbal accuracy of the alleged colloquy and to dispel the impression that Commodore Schley had at such a critical moment so far forgotten himself as to engage in a controversy with a junior officer. He not only admitted, however, but insisted that Schley had said, "Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself." To this expression he said he had never attached any importance. It was a sort of irritative remark and did not seem to be intended to condemn the Texas for being in the position she was.

He said Schley did not wish to go closer to the Spanish ships for fear of becoming exposed to the torpedo boats. He declared that the turn of the Brooklyn was a perfectly proper move, and that had she turned the way from which she did, while she would have cleared the Texas she would have been brought 600 or 700 yards nearer the Spanish ships. He asserted that the Brooklyn did not run 2,000 yards to the south, and that any officer who made such a statement was absolutely mistaken. The extreme distance which she did go from her most northerly point in turning was 600 yards.

Scouts the Cowardice Theory.

Furthermore, Lieutenant Commander Hodgson impugned the charge of cowardice against Schley by saying that his bearing and manner was all that a man occupying his position and rank in the service should be; that his attitude was that of a commander-in-chief. During the battle he occupied a position outside the conning tower, where he was exposed to danger. The witness gave a detailed account of the fight of the flagship with the Spanish ships and the chase of the Colon and told of the part which the Oregon took in the pursuit while the other vessels of the squadron were left behind.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Hodgson Mr. Rayner produced a statement which he (Hodgson) had made in regard to the alleged colloquy to Captain Chad