The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 291. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

END OF COAL STRIKE

BELIEVED THAT THIS WEEK WILL SEE LAST OF THE COAL STRUGGLE

MINERS' DEMANDS ACCEDED TO

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL COMPANY GRANTS THE CONCESSIONS WANTED

LEHIGH WILL FOLLOW SUIT

And the Numerous Smaller Companies and Individual Operators Are Expected to Get Into Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The great strike of the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, which began Sept. 17, practically ended today when the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company and the Lehigh Valley Coal company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their respective regions and to grant an advance in wages of 10 per cent net, the advance to remain in operation until April 1, 1900, or thereafter. This action meets the demands of the Scranton miners convention. The decision was arrived at after a conference between representatives of the individual coal operators and the large coal carrying companies. The conference began yesterday. Today's action was the culmination of the recent meeting of the individual operators at Scranton following the mine workers convention in the same city. Nearly all of the collieries in the coal region had previous to the mine workers' convention posted notices granting an advance of 10 per cent. The mine workers in considering this demanded that the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts be abolished, the increase to be guaranteed until April 1, 1901, and all other differences be submitted to arbitration. The individual operators agreed to everything and the appointment of a committee to induce the Reading and the Lehigh companies to abolish the sliding scale and make the wage increase permanent followed.

VICTORY FOR STRIKERS.

It is conceded that the result of today's conference is a complete victory for the men. All the demands of their convention are acceded to, and as one individual operator put it, after the conference, the operators go a little farther in agreeing to maintain the advance after April 1. This same operator, who wishes his name to be withheld, said after the conference:

"It is all up to the miners now. We have agreed to everything, and nothing now remains but for them to return to work as soon as the notices are posted by the colliery managers. These notices will be practically similar to the Reading company's notice, the phraseology only being changed. I look for a resumption of operations by Monday, at the latest. The conference was entirely harmonious and every phase of the strike situation was gone over."

Just how soon the official order notifying the men that the strike is ended and to return to work will be issued by President Mitchell, can only be conjectured. It is believed here that no order to return will be issued until a notice similar to or in line with that of the Reading and Lehigh companies is posted at all the collieries.

The Reading company's notice reads:

COMPLETE SURRENDER.

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Mining company hereby withdraws the notice posted Oct. 3, 1900, and to bring about practical uniformity in the advance of wages in the several coal regions gives notice that it will suspend the operation of the sliding scale, will pay 10 per cent advance on September wages until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until further notice, and will take up with its mine employes any grievances which they may have."

No formal announcement has as yet been made by the Lehigh Valley railway company regarding its intentions, but after the Reading company's statement had been made public, Vice President Garrett, of the Lehigh Valley, said:

"Concerning our operations in the Schuylkill region, you may say that the action of our company will be similar to that of the Reading company. In other districts, however, certain conditions exist. For instance, the price of powder, which must be treated separately, and we have not decided definitely with regard to that. These matters are now in the hands of Supt. Lathrop, whose headquarters are at Wilkesbarre."

Supt. Lathrop, who attended the conference, prepared a number of official notices, but refused to make public their purport.

Calvin, Hardee & Co., extensive individual operators in the Wilkesbarre region, announced that they would post tomorrow notices similar to those issued by the Reading company. This undoubtedly indicates what all the individual operators will do.

NEWS AT HAZLETON.

Prompt Action Taken by the Operators Was Unexpected.

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—The news from Philadelphia today that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, after a conference with officials of other mining companies, had agreed to the anthracite miners propositions as set forth in resolutions adopted in conference last Saturday, brought forth many expressions of surprise that it should come so soon after the convention. President Mitchell, of the United States Mine Workers, when informed of the Reading company's action by a representative of the Associated Press was asked for a statement on this acceptance of the miners' proposition. All he would say, however, was that he would be glad indeed to know that the anthracite coal operators had agreed to change the notices previously posted, so as to comply with the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the Scranton convention. Mr. Mitchell declined to say whether the union would let the men return to work at those collieries where the operators had accepted the miners proposition, before all the companies had fallen into line. It is generally believed that the big coal carrying roads that mine coal, will quickly follow the Reading company and grant acceptance of the proposition and that all other operators will do the same.

HEADLESS CORPSE FOUND

MAN HAD BEEN SHOT DEAD AND THEN DISMEMBERED.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 17.—The trunk of a man's body, with head and legs severed, has been found in a bag at Floating Bridge pond. The body was in a coarse sack, strongly sewed at top and bottom, and was that of a man weighing about 160 pounds. On the body were a dark jacket and trousers. The head had been severed at the shoulders, and the legs at the knee. There were two bullet holes in the breast, which apparently had coused death. It is believed a butcher's cleaver or an ax was used to dismember the body. Both arms were also removed.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair.

1—End of Coal Strike.
Kaiser Wants New Man.
Not Returning to Pekin.
Youtsey Makes a Point.
Woman After Van Sant.

2—Judges Oppose New Jail.
To Better the Schools.
State Political Gossip.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
O'Brien at Fairmont.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting News.
American Riders in England.
Still Playing Ball.
Hanna's Tour Westward.
Bryan in Empire State.

6—News of the Railroads.
Deaths in New York Fire.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago December Wheat, 75c.
Bar Silver, 63c.
Stocks Lower.

8—In the Labor Field.
St. Paul Social News.
Court Cases.

NOT RETURNING TO PEKIN

CHINESE COURT'S PRESENT INTENTION IS TO REMAIN AT SIAN-FU

MR. WU CALLS ON M'KINLEY

Conveys the Thanks of the Emperor of China for the Course Taken by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Minister Wu called upon the president this morning. Upon leaving the White house the minister said he had conveyed to the president a message from the emperor of China, thanking President McKinley for the consideration shown by the United States during the Chinese trouble. The minister also brought a dispatch from Shanghai from the southern viceroys, stating that the imperial party had reached Tung-Kuan, only a few miles from Sian-Fu, the new capital, on the 14th inst.

Referring to the report from Pekin that the edict for the punishment of certain Chinese officials had been forged, Minister Wu said such a story was preposterous, and should receive no credence whatever. If any one should issue a false decree of that character it would be very easy, he said, to ascertain his identity, and he certainly would be beheaded.

The advices received by Minister Wu give no indication of a purpose on the part of the royal family to return to Pekin, although there is reason to believe that efforts continue to be made to induce the emperor to return to the capital. The emperor has heretofore sent messages of thanks to the czar of Russia and the emperor of Japan for the course their governments have pursued, and the message to the president is along the same lines.

It is a very unusual thing for a minister to communicate directly with the president. Only the accredited representative of a foreign power, having the rank of ambassador, according to diplomatic usage, can hold a personal audience with the president for the tranaction of diplomatic business, but the unusual character of the message which Minister Wu had to convey warranted the departure from ordinary diplomatic custom. After delivering the message, for which the president expressed his gateful thanks, the president and Minister Wu talked for some time about the situation in China.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE.

Secretary Hay spent some time at the war department this morning, in conference with Secretary Root, after which he went to the White house. From this it was inferred that there were some military developments in the Chinese situation, although no statement was made from officials. Russia's determination to pursue a policy independent of the other powers is regarded by officials as a most important development in the situation. In the absence of official details those in authority are in doubt as to whether this Russian stroke is designed to insure Russian occupation of the Manchuria, or only another move in the pacific tendencies which the czar's government has given expression to, beginning with the announcement of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Pekin. As to Russian designs on Manchuria, it is being recalled that in the Russian note of Aug. 23 that government specifically stated: "Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from within the boundaries of the adjacent empire, provided, however, that action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

There is a strong impression in official quarters that the entire trend of Russian action is toward the ultimate acquisition of Manchuria as part of the Russian domain.

The French charge d'affaires, M. Thiebaut, called at the state department today and had a conference with Secretary Hay. It is understood that he presented a memorandum proposing that the peace negotiations with China begin immediately with the favorable action of the powers on the recent note of the French government. Mr. Thiebaut also made known the satisfactory character of the answers received from the several governments, and pointed out the desirability of having action taken at once to carry out the several points on which the powers have been brought into agreement.

SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Rumor at Canton of the Fall of Hui Chow.

HONGKONG, Oct. 17.—Advices from Canton say it is reported there that Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, captured Hui Chow last Monday. The Cantonese assert that, if Hoi Chow, which resisted the insurgents in the Tai Ping rebellion, falls thus, the rebels will be able to take Canton within a week. Admiral Ho, with the bulk of his forces, left Sam Chun this morning in pursuit of the rebels, leaving two hundred and fifty troops to protect Sam Chun and sending two hundred to garrison the mandarin station at Nao Tau, on the Western arm of Deep bay. The United States gunboat Marietta, from Swatow, arrived at Hongkong, coaled and proceeded for Canton.

TO ARRANGE PEACE.

Chinese Minister to London Says Negotiations Have Begun.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh asserts that peace negotiations have actually begun, at Pekin, between the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the powers in the tsung li yamen building, which, he adds have been given over to the Chinese for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—If any peace negotiations have been begun in Pekin as asserted by the Chinese minister at London they are simply of a very preliminary character, confined probably to the examination of the credentials of the officials apointed by the emperor to represent the imperial government. Neither the Chinese minister nor the state department have any information in relation to the beginning of negotiations. Prince Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, two of the representatives of the imperial government, are in Pekin.

CAPTURE OF MUKDEN.

Russian Advance in Manchuria Was Strongly Opposed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—Detailed reports to the war office of the occupation of Mukden, Manchuria, show that the Russians met with strong opposition at Schacho, where the Chinese, with thirty battalions, twenty field guns, and Krupps and Maxims, occupied the railway embankments and heights. The fighting continued from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The Chinese cavalry enveloped the Russian right flank and endeavored to take it in the rear. The were repulsed, but returned repeatedly to the attack. Finally after artillery preparations, the whole Russian column was thrown against the Chinese, who, by evening, were in full retreat. This result was only reached when Gen. Fleischer's column, which had been resting from the fatigue of a long march, was called into action. Next day the Chinese made a less stubborn stand in a strong position on the mountain chain in front of Liao Jau. The position was capteured at noon, but the Russians were unable to pursue the Chinese, owing to extreme fatigue, and the difficult nature of the country. Another Russian column met with strong resistance and only arrived at Liao Jau at 5 in the afternoon. The Russians in the course of the two day's operations lost fifty killed and wounded. They captured several guns.

De Giers to Return to Pekin.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—M. De Giers and the Russian legation, according to a dispatch from Tien Tsin to the Kolhische Zeitung, have been ordered to return to Pekin within a few days.

SHERMAN SERIOUSLY ILL

DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN SUFFERS FROM GENERAL COLLAPSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Former Cabinet Officer and Senator John Sherman is dangerously ill at his residence on K street in this city. The attack has taken the form of a general collapse in part due to the general debility incidental to old age and to the efforts of the serious illness which he suffered while on a trip to the West Indies two years ago. To never had fully recovered from that illness. Mrs. Sherman's death during the summer at the old homesteady, Mansfield, O., where the family was staying during the summer, also had its effect on the venerable statesman who deeply mourned his loss. Mr. Sherman returned to Washington several weeks ago from Mansfield and since that time has been living in the family residence here. He was then in feeble health, but was able to take daily drives about the city. For the past week, however, he has been gradually growing weaker and yesterday and today his condition grew worse and relatives in various parts of the country were notified of the change. Some of them are expected to come up to the city. There is said to be no very immediate danger of death and it is possible he may yet rally, if no further unfavorable symptoms occur. The ex-secretary is in his seventy-eighth year and has been a hard worker all his life.

RECEIVED GOLD MEDALS.

The Niles Tool Works Company Takes Grand Prize at Paris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—The American builders of heavy iron working machinery have distanced all competitors at the Paris exposition, the Niles Tool Works company having been awarded the grand prize and gold medal. Messrs. Bement, Niles & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Pond Machine Tool company, of New Jersey, have also received gold medals. This is considered a phenomenal showing for these associated concerns.

CAN TAWNEY GET OVER HIS OWN OBSTRUCTION?

SCORE FOR THE DEFENSE

YOUTSEY'S LAWYERS AND WITNESSES DID ONE GOOD DAY'S WORK

EVIDENCE OF STATE DENIED

Defendant's Condition Showed Marked Improvement—One Sensational Incident in the Proceedings Yesterday.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 17.—The defense in the Youtsey trial closed its case late this afternoon and the commonwealth began its rebuttal testimony which will likely be concluded tomorrow at noon.

Youtsey's condition was materially improved today, though he still remains in a stupor most of the time.

The feature of the day was the testimony of Col. Nelson, one of Youtsey's attorneys, who denied that he told Arthur Goebel and Col. Campbell that "Youtsey" knew enough to hang Gov. Taylor," but admitted that he did say his client (Youtsey) knew "something that would be very beneficial to the commonwealth in its prosecution of Taylor."

The prosecution argued from this that if Youtsey thus admitted that he did know something damaging to Taylor, he must necessarily know other details of the tragedy.

The defense got in some strong testimony today squarely contradicting the prosecution's witnesses.

Youtsey was reported better today, having passed a restful night without any serious proxism. His trial proceeded on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Gov. Goebel.

James Howard, who is under sentence of death, was in court.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

Mr. J. A. Mahaffey, Republican legislator, was the first witness. He said Berry Howard was in the house lobby when the shooting occurred. William Lewis, another legislator, confirmed Dr. Mahaffrey's testimony.

Attorney Thomas P Carothers, of Newport; Parish C. Brown, of Newport, and Rev. M. B. Adams, pastor of the Baptist church at Frankfort, all said Youtsey's reputation as a moral, upright man was excellent.

E. C. Wolff, photographer of Frankfort, said he took a photograph of the executive building about forty minutes after the shooting and windows in Powers' office were down.

Robert Hazlock, a gunsmith, said that the bullet found in the hackberry tree was known as a metal jacket bullet, with lead inside and a copper jacket outside, and was fired from a rifle, which, he thought, the bullet did not fit exactly.

On cross-examination he said the bullet was the same exactly as those exhibited by the prosecution as being counterparts of those bought by Youtsey in Cincinnati.

Col. Crawford, a half-brother of Youtsey, told of a conference he and Nelson had with Col. Campbell and Arthur Goebel in Frankfort as follows: "Col. Campbell said he believed

YOUTSEY KNEW SOMETHING

about the killing of Goebel. Campbell produced a paper which he said contained statements that Youtsey had made to him and that he wanted Youtsey to sign the papers. I told him I did not believe Youtsey had made any such statements to him. Arthur Goebel then said: "We believe Youtsey knows who fired the shot and who was in that room.'"

Col. Nelson was put on the stand and corroborated Crawford as to what occurred at the conference. On cross-examination he said he had a number of talks with Col. Campbell after that first conference, and that he did say he thought Youtsey ought to make a written statement and submit it to the commonwealth's atorney and let that official say whether he would rather have Youtsey as a witness or as a defendant.

Col. Campbell produced a copy of the papers which was discussed at the first conference. Nelson admitted that most of the matters mentioned in the paper were discussed.

George Howard testified that he was the same Howrad, who was recently tried and convicted for murder of William Goebel, that he

NEVER SAW YOUTSEY

in his life to know him, never had any talk at any time with Youtsey, nor did he accompany Youtsey to any place or room anywhere at any time; that he was not in Caleb Powers' office on the morning of Jan. 30, or in any other rooms in that building on that morning. On cross-examination he said he had been convicted of murdering George Baker in Clay county, had secured a new trial and went to Frankfort on Jan. 30, to secure a pardon from Taylor, that he was in the Board o fTrade hotel when Goebel was shot. James Kenny and Lee Jenkins, of Georgetown, testified that they had made the test, and found, that while running down the down into the basement of the executive, a man's foot steps cannot be heard in the barbershop, door open or shut.

W. J. Davidson, of Seattle, and Mrs. C. E. Mason, of Chicago, testified through affidavit for the defendant. Davidson said the leaving of a gun by Youtsey in his office on Jan. 27, had no reference to any attempt to kill Senator Goebel, or any one else. Mrs. Mason said she saw Youtsey on the East steps of the executive building, soon after the shooting, that he could not have taken part in it.

State Senator Huff said he saw "Tallow Dick" Combs in the assistant adjutant general's office when the shot was fired, also a few minutes before.

Prof. J. J. Rucker, a teacher and civil engineer of Georgetown, testified as to his measurements from the window of Powers' office to the Hackberry tree, and said, if the bullet fell 1 13-16 inches in passing through Goebel's body, estimating that distance at one foot, that the bullet must have started from a point nine feet above the window sill in Powers' office, but that if the shot was fired from the second story window, the bullet would have passed many feet over Goebel's head, if it had fallen 1 13-16 of an inch to the foot.

The legislative act appropriating $100,000 to apprehend the murderers of William Goebel, was agreed might be considered as read to the jury.

C. W. Short, of Pineville, said he was in the barber shop under the executive building, when the shots were fired, and that immediately after the shots, someone behind him asked: "Did you hear that shooting, where was it," he replied "I turned to answer the question and found that it was Youtsey who had asked it." He said he did not see Youtsey enter the room. On examination he said he told William Ayers, the Pineville attorney that the night after the killing the little red brick building on the state house square was full of armed men, and that by common consent four men were told off to each window to do the shooting. He denied telling any others that the insults to Kohn and Bradley and Youtsey before the contest board were prearranged, and done to bring on a riot, from which the Republicans were prepared.

The defense closed here with permission to put on one more witness tomorrow. The commonwealth began its rebuttal by putting William Ayres on the stand. He said Short did tell him all that Short admitted, and also told him the insults to Kohn and Phelps before the contest board the night before Goebel's assassination was prearranged, and part of the plan to bring on a riot.

Court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

MGR. IRLAND IN NEW YORK

THE ARCHBISHOP DISCUSSED RELATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, arrived on the Majestic this evening from a long trip abroad. He was met at the dock by several priests, including Archbishop Christie, of Portland; Rev. Father O'Connor, of Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas Malone, of Denver, and Rev. L. J. Evers, of St. Andrew's, of New York. The archbishop refused to be interviewed. A fellow passenger of the prelate said that the archbishop gave two lectures on board, one in the saloon and the other in the steerage, the subject being "The Duty of Capital and Labor," in which he advocated toleration, justice and charity, saying that men are all of one family, and should exercise mutual forbearance, and that capital and labor should meet each other half way. To the capitalists he said of the laborers: "Give them enough wages to let them live decently."

Railway Co.'s Demurrer Sustained.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 17.—The superior court for Pierce county today sustained the demurrer interposed by the Tacoma Railway and Power company to the information charging its officials with manslaughter in connection with the street railway accdent in Tacoma on the Fourth of July by which forty-four persons were killed. The state will appeal to the supreme court.

RECORD OF VAN SANT AS A DODGER

Mrs. Rutherford, a Minneapolis Woman, Tells a Duluth Audience What She Knows About It

Her Late Husband Was a Partner of the Winona Raftsman, and She Tells Her Experience With the Supposed Friend.

"Mr. Dooley" recently said in one of his articles that Teddy Roosevelt is the first candidate for the vice presidency who ever tried to "mob" himself into office. He referred to the two riots which Teddy created against himself in Colorado and Chicago, respectively.

Capt. Van Sant may be called the first man who has ever tried to "dodge" himself into the office of governor of Minnesota. It is not known that anyone has yet had the heart to "mob" the captain.

Although he has proven himself extremely active for one of his mature years, the Winona raftsman still has several good sized dodges coming, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will not be able to get by these "hurdles" without having his political head taken off. One of the most difficult obstacles which has yet been thrown in the path of the Republican candidate for governor fell from the lips of a lady at Duluth, Tuesday night. It comes with such force and character that should the captain succeed in clearing all the other "hurdles" in the race this one would alone be a sticker to him. Of course, this last obstacle in the complete blockade of the fated captain has only been dropped a short time, and the captain's seconds at the headquarters in the Endicott building have not had time to prepare their plans for getting their runner around (he's too mature to jump) the block. It will be interesting to watch their movements and see what sort of an explanation will be given for the statement which Mrs. Rutherford, of Minneapolis, made to a Duluth audience of several thousand people Tuesday night, and which was received with tremendous applause.

The incident occurred just after Chairman Rosing had finished his speech to a packed house. When the applause which followed Mr. Rosing's speech had subsided a lady of mature years and modest, womanly demeanor, arose about the middle of the house and asked for permisson to make a brief speech. The privilege was readily accorded her and she proceeded to say:

CARRIED BACK HIS RECORD.

"The speaker has just been saying something about Sam Van Sant's habit of dodging, and that he began this practice when he became a member of the state legislature. I know something of this Van Sant and also of his ability to "dodge," and I want to tell you that it did not begin with his membership in the state legislature. He has been a dodger all his life; in his private as well as public career. As the result of this capricious habit of Van Sant's I stand here today a poor woman instead of a moderately well-to-do person. As a result of this pernicious habit I have been, by Sam Van Sant, deprived of a large sum of money which was rightly mine."

"You see," continued Mrs. Rutherford, "Sam Van Sant and my husband, who is now dead, were old friends for many years. They were both old soldiers and after the war a strong friendship grew up between them. They were associated together in business, as well as social and fraternal ways. Some years ago Van Sant and my husband joined an A. P. A. lodge in Iowa as charter members. They were also brother masons. Then they were partners in the steamboat business, and my husband died during the existence of this partnership. With the shares and dividends that rightly accrued to me through or from his partnership I should have gotten $12,000. Did I get it? Not a cent of it, and I want to tell you here tonight that it is due to that man Sam Van Sant that I failed to get it. As a consequence I had to give up my beautiful home, and am now living in the barn instead. This is why I say that the name "dodger" applies only mildly to Sam Van Sant. I am a Republican, and every member of my family is a Republican, but not one of that household will vote for Samuel R. Van Sant."

MADE AN IMPRESSION.

The pathetic words of Mrs. Rutherford, the widowed mother, were received with loud and continued demonstrations. They made a deep impression on the audience and were the subject of many spirited conversations after the meeting. The lady spoke intelligently and with great expression in her voice regarding the privations she claims to have suffered at the hands of the Republican nominee for governor.

WILHELM WANTS NEW MAN

PRINCE HOHENLOHE IS NO LONGER THE GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR

SUCCESSOR NOT YET KNOWN

All Signs Point to the Nomination of Count von Buelow, the Kolnische Zeitung Stating It as a Fact.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Kolnische Zeitung asserts that Prince Hohenlohe has tendered his resignation as imperial chancellor, and that it has been accepted. According to the same authority, Emperor William has designated as the retiring chancellor's successor Count von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs. Although rumors had been current for several days that Prince Hohenlohe intended to retire little credence was given to any of them, since such reports had returned periodically for several years past. The fact is that neither the foreign office nor any other government department in Berlin knew until this evening of Prince Hohenlohe's retirement, nor of Emperor William's approval of it.

The reasons which induced the prince to insist upon retiring were, in the main, his rapidly growing infirmities and his distinct disapproval of the emperor's policy in China. To his intimates Prince Hohenlohe, during the last three months, has repeatedly expressed strong criticisms upon what he has called "the kaiser's sentimental and impulsive interference in the troubles in China."

Since Chinese matters assumed a threatening aspect in June, Prince Hohenlohe has virtually abandoned the duties and prerogatives with which the constitution clothes the chancellor, he holding more conservative and dispassionate ideas regarding the Chinese outrages than the emperor.

WAS A FIGUREHEAD.

Nearly all summer Prince Hohenlohe was away on his Russian and Austrian estates, leaving the emperor and Count von Buelow to conduct the policy of the empire to suit themselvese. This figureheadism of course could not long endure. Of late the chancellor has displayed considerable physical weakness. His relatives and friends have long urged him to retire from official life and pass the remainder of his days in quietude.

The parting from the emperor was cordial. At supper last evening, at Homburg, the emperor, after toasting the prince, thanked him warmly for the services he had rendered, and kissed him on both cheeks.

The Kolnische Zeitung asserts that Count von Buelow has also been appointed Prussian minister, president and foreign minister.

Nothing is known positively about Prince Hohenlohe's successor, although general credence is given to the assertions of the Kolnische Zeitung respecting Count von Buelow.

The Berliner Tageblatt mentions Prince Eulenberg, German ambassador at Vienna; Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg, the stadtholder at Strasburg, and Duke Trecenberg as possible successors to the chancellorship. Count Hatfeldt, German ambassador to London, is also named. It is suggested that if Count von Buelow becomes chancellor, Prince Eulenberg might be assigned to the foreign office.

It is understood that Emperor William will send a special message regarding the Chinese situation to the reichstag, when that body convenes on Nov. 14, the date agreed upon today between Emperor William and Count von Buelow.

WILLIAM L. WILSON DEAD

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS

Had Been Failing in Health, but His Ultimate Recovery Had Been Expected by His Physician.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 17.—William L. Wilson, president of Wasnington and Lee university, ex-postmaster general, died suddenly at 9:20 o'clock ths morning of congestion of the lungs. He had been failing ever since his return from Arizona. His son, Dr. Arthur Wilson, of Lynchburg, visited him Sunday and left Monday. Then came the sudden change. Mr. Wilson's attending physician did not give up hope of his rallying until late last night. He was confined to the house from Tuesday, a week ago, but was thought to be improved when his son left him. He was conscious until the last. By his bedside were his wife, his daughters, Miss Mary and Bettie Wilson, and one son, William H. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson's funeral will occur at Charleston, Jefferson county, West Virginia, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will leave Lexington that morning over the B. O., at 4 o'clock, accompanied by the family, Harry St. George Tucker, chairman of the faculty of professors; A. L. Nelson and H. P. Willis, a company of the faculty; Hon. William Anderson and A. T. Barclay, of the board of trustees, and a company of twelve students. Services will be held tomorrow afternoon in the Lee Memorial chapel at the university, conducted by Rev. T. A. Hall, of the Lexington Baptist church, and Rev. Dr. James A. Quarles, of the university. All duties were suspended today in the university. The remains are now lying in state at the president's house.

William L. Wilson was the chairman of the ways and means committee of the national house of representatives that introduced the tariff law in the Fifty-third congress. He was appointed postmaster general by President Cleveland in 1895.

GEN. ALVAREZ CAPTURED

LEADER OF MINDANAO INSURGENTS TAKEN BY COL. ELLIOTT.

MANILA, Oct. 17.—Under cover of a stormy night Col. Elliott, of the Fortieth infantry, rushed the rebels quarters near Oroqueta, Island of Mindanao and captured without fighting Gen. Alvarez, staff and twenty-five soldiers. The capture is important and will tend to pacify the position. Alvarez had been for a long time provoking hostilities in Mindanao. It was he who effected the disastrous attack on Oroqueta some time ago and he was preparing another when he was captured. Detachments of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh engaged the insurgents near Tuquan in Southern Panay, routing them, killing twenty and wounding many.

Knights of Father Mathew.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The Supreme Order Knights of Father Mathew, which has been holding its seventeenth annual convention here, wound up its business by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Father J. P. Coffey, St. Louis, supreme spiritual director; Daniel O'Connell, Tracy, supreme chief sir knight; William H. O'Brien, deputy sir knight; Thomas S. Bowdern, supreme recorder; Frank P. Furlong, supreme banker, and Thomas Fox, supreme sentinel.

DEFECTIVE PAGE