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TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1901.

ROBERT G. EVANS.

Cordial, whole-souled, faithful in public and private life, Robert G. Evans is mourned by friends, state and nation. That one so active in political life and so efficient as the government prosecuting counsel could devote in a given community nearly twenty years to ardent and strenuous public and professional effort, and then die without an enemy, universally mourned by associates and opponents alike, shows what miracles in life are possible to bigness of heart and frankness of soul.

"He was the only public man of my acquaintance," says United States Marshal W. H. Grimshaw, speaking from an intimate public and political association, "who did not possess one single enemy—for the reason that he had a soul overflowing with love and charity for all." Thoroughly characteristic of the man was the incident of only last week, one of the closing acts of his life when at his camp in Northern Minnesota he invited and entertained his late successful opponent, United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, the man who after a prolonged and hard-fought battle in the legislative caucus defeated him in the only candidacy of his life for public office and took from him the honor which for weeks seemed readily within grasp. That he could go through such a fight with the kindliest of feelings for his opponent, and that after defeat he could share his camp with the author of that defeat as his bosom friend, is one of the things which, while taught by the Nazarene, is beyond the ken and reach of most mortals here below. It at once explains the secret of his popularity while living and the universality of the grief at his death.

For twenty-five years an ardent and aggressive partisan in political warfare, for ten years a member of the Republican national committee and always a bold and zealous orator upon the campaign stump, Mr. Evans always commanded the respect of his political opponents and appears not to have made an enemy even in the heat of political strife. The reason was, first, that he was always fair, and second, that his argument was addressed to the principle at issue and not to the person. He kept upon the high plane of public policy, and never stooped to the argument ad hominem.

During the two past national campaigns in Minnesota, perhaps the two most active and able campaigners upon which the respective state committees relied for hard and effective service were "Bob" Evans for the Republicans and John Lind for the Democrats. Former Gov. Lind thus speaks of his campaign opponent: "In every relation of life that I had opportunity to observe Mr. Evans, and I have known him well and intimately for years, he was always a man. He was strong in his convictions, a loyal friend, an intense partisan, but his partisanship never tempted him to an act unworthy of his manhood or his citizenship." The sentiment thus expressed by Mr. Lind would probably be seconded by every Democrat who on the campaign stump or in political committee has fought Mr. Evans during the eighteen years of his political activity in this state. "He was always a man," and his opponents loved him for his manliness. Characteristic of his unselfishness and magnanimity stands the fact, that while for eighteen years he fought upon the forum for the success of party principle and party candidates, he never, until the recent campaign for senator, was a candidate for office himself, although many times sought by members of his party to accept important nominations up to as high as that of governor.

Of his public duties as United States district attorney and of his professional career, the bench and the bar have borne ample testimony. "Of unquestioned integrity, public-spirited and well balanced," is the verdict of Chief Justice C. M. Start and again, "an excellent lawyer, of splendid judgment, he won the respect of everyone who came in contact with him." To this, Judge William Lochren, of the United States district court, adds: "He was an able lawyer, a thoroughly honest and upright man, and a most efficient district attorney." Congressman F. C. Stevens, of this district, who has known him for nearly twenty years, declares: "No man had a higher ideal of morality, and lived up to it personally, professionally and politically." And Congressman Page Morris testifies: "He was one of the real noblemen made by nature, talented, frank, generous, high-minded, pure." Such are the estimates of those who have known him best in public and professional life.

As husband, father and neighbor, as a stanch friend in prosperity or in need to high and low alike, "Bob" Evans was the same big-hearted, frank, genial, cheery and kindly man. The tributes of his fellow men, who speak from the heart and not from the mouth only, the sunshine he brought in life and the tears which follow his death, bring to us with force, as we ponder upon the suddenly shortened career of this man, that it is not all of life to live nor all of death to die.

THE BANKING LAW FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Mr. Bryan may not be the closest reasoner in the world, he may not be a howling success as an editorial writer, his use of or and nor may be faulty, he may get his nouns and verbs at war, but nevertheless, he is giving the public some pretty good things through the Commoner.

Like a blood hound, bred and trained for the human chase, Mr. Bryan has an astonishingly keen scent for administration blunders. The various doublings and back-trackings in which the McKinley regime has been indulging of late do not worry Mr. Bryan or throw him off the scent. He knows the general trend of the trail and goes straight to the point. Sometimes he gets ahead of the fugitives, but he knows all he was to do is to wait and fresh trails will be made.

It is a stand-off under the decisions of the supreme court whether the constitution follows the flag or congress; but according to the Commoner's interpretation of Mr. Gage's interpretation of the banking law, the national banks follow the flag.

The announcement by Secretary Gage that the national banking law applied to Porto Rico, elicits from Mr. Bryan some very apt comments. The mess in which the administration has got itself has an amusing as well as a serious side. The squirming indulged in by all departments of the government to adjust their theories to the law and the constitution as they interpret it affords an exhibition worth the full price of admission.

The dicta of Justice Brown and the acts of the government, have created a quasi citizen of the United States under the title "citizen of Porto Rico" or "citizen of the Philippines." Just where the line is to be drawn even in this quasi citizenship rests with the imperial power of the chief magistrate. The banking law as it is to operate in Porto Rico deals only with the citizens of Porto Rico, whoever they may be.

Just how this hiatus between the citizen of the United States and the Porto Rico citizen is to be bridged in the matter of national bank organization is not quite clear. The law requires all directors of a national bank to be citizens of the United States. Another important provision is that which requires at least three-fourths of the directors to be residents of the state, terrritory or district for one year immediately preceding their election to the directorate. Furthermore they must reside in the state, district or territory during their continuance in office.

This makes it bad for the "citizens of Porto Rico" who have not become also citizens of the United States when they want to organize a bank. It is also bad for the carpet-bag promoters who see in the national banking business in our insular possessions both influence and profit. In this connection Mr. Bryan makes a suggestion (and answers it) which is somewhat old, but nevertheless it is apt in this connection. It illustrates the maze of difficulties into which the administration is continually stumbling in following out its first erroneous theory of colonization outside the constitution.

It has been suggested that the Porto Ricans can avoid this obstacle by becoming citizens of the United States by the process of naturalization, but when the "citizen of Porto Rico" undertakes to become, through naturalization, a citizen of the United States, he encounters another serious obstacle. It is necessary for one who desires to become a citizen of the United States to renounce his allegiance to his former sovereign. Mr. McKinley is the only "sovereign" which the Porto Ricans have, and Mr. McKinley is also president of the United States. It would not do for the Porto Rican to renounce his allegiance to Mr. McKinley, while at the same time seeking to become one of Mr. McKinley's subjects.

The fact must be dawning upon the Republican party that the only way to extricate itself from this bramble of inconsistences is for the administration to join with the plaintiff in the case of Downs vs. Bidwell in a motion for a rehearing. After which, a stipulation should be made providing that the decision in that case shall follow the decision in Delima vs. Bidwell, which held that the constitution followed the flag. There may be some minor troubles arising out of the question of universal suffrage, but those can be settled, with the negro question in the South, by a constitutional amendment, if such a drastic measure is found advisable.

This is the suggestion of the Globe, and not of Mr. Bryan.

REIGN OF SMALL MEN.

Attention has been called to the fact that President McKinley has a preference for men with short names—names of one syllable. He has had and has in his cabinet, Day and Hay, Griggs and Knox, Gage and Gray and Long and Bliss. This may have been a mere coincidence, but the no less noticeable fact, that he has surrounded himself with little men, men of small caliber, has a definite cause—that is no coincidence. Hay is without doubt the cleverest man in the cabinet and no one will accuse even him of greatness. During the Spanish war McKinley allowed his Ohio neighbor, Day, to rattle around in the chair of state while Alger was doing his worst to disgrace the nation with his incompetency in the war department. Miles was too big for the two-by-four management of the war, and Shafter was forced to the front to blunder his way to the end of the chapter. Nor did this tendency toward advancing little men stop with the end of the war. Day was made chairman of the peace commission and multiplied the transitory blunders of the war by permanent blunders in making peace.

The size of Long can be measured by his conduct of the navy department. He has made it a hot-bed of small political intrigue. He has disgraced one of the departments of the government by introducing the methods of the ward-heeler and the political scavenger.

To show how thoroughly this spirit permeates the department it is only necessary to observe the acts and words of this man Hackett that is acting secretary in the absence of Long. He is the tool of a clique and he don't care who knows it. He is of the regulation size of McKinley appointments even if his name contains two syllables. In the short time he has bustled around in his temporary authority he has succeeded in disgusting everyone but himself. The return of Long will be a relief from this fellow's insolence. Deliver thy people, O Lord, from the rule of small men.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY; SCORE ONE.

The sultan has thrown up his hands and agreed to be good for the present. He will pay the wharf deficiency demanded by France and he will not meddle with the French postoffice in Constantinople. So far, so good. The ultimatum issued by M. Constans and backed by the republic has been acceded to, and the war cloud has vanished into thin air. The attention of the world attracted for a moment by the feeble struggle of the "sick man" has reverted to South Africa and the far East. There the game of war and diplomacy goes on uninterruptedly; the players are not talking and the world looks on in silence. What was the meaning of this Franko-Turkish imbroglio? Was France simply trying to make the sultan come to time about a little financial matter? No one acquainted with the intricate diplomatic programme of the continent believes that for a minute. France need not make all that demonstration to compel the keeping of a contract.

The disposition on the part of the sultan to procrastinate in all matters of finance was seized upon as a pretext for a demonstration of naval power and an excuse for the mobilization of troops in a certain quarter. There was no doubt a complete understanding between France and Russia to embrace the first opportunity that offered an opening to precipitate the long-wished-for conflict, wherein England would be taken at a disadvantage. The time was ripe and the opportunity propitious. The slowness of Turkey to act was relied upon to afford time for the operations. England, however, does not want the European magazine exploded while her hands are tied behind her. The lion is occupied in South Africa with little prospects of a vacation. One thing, and one only, must be done. The sultan must yield to the demands of France to the uttermost, even if Britain foots the bills. In this little affair British diplomacy made a home run, and scored one against Russia and France.

It was infinitely cheaper for England to make the Turk a loan or to donate him the amount of cash necessary to satisfy Frenchy, than to allow the ultimatum to be defied. The sultan did not care a cent for the humiliation of backing down, so long as the back-down was not attended by any financial outgo. He was losing nothing and making a friend of England by yielding to overpowering force. No one knows the diplomatic strength of the position of Turkey better than our friend Abdul Hamid, the sultan.

He paid the $100,000 to the United States simply because he knew that the nations of Europe did not give a continental how much Uncle Sam bombarded his sleepy cities. No question of European politics was at stake—a Turkish town, more or less, bombarded by the Yankees would not disturb the balance of power. England will defend the Turk as long as the Russian menaces Constantinople. With the Bosporus and the Dardanelles guarded by Muscovite batteries, and the Black sea turned into a harbor for a Russian fleet, England might as well blow up Gibraltar and abandon the control of the Mediterranean and the Suez. The "sick man" must remain a buffer to preserve the political world in its accustomed orbit.

In this case the Russian bear made a lead for the solar plexus of the lion, but the lion executed a neat side-step. The incident is effectually closed, with the bear in his corner and the lion watching his next move.

This little difficulty involving the wharf deficiency and the postoffice seem trifling enough, and the world will perhaps never know how near it was to witnessing a general European break-up.

That was a hard blow that struck Minnie last night.

Kansas is hot again. What's the matter now? Has Mary Ellen Lease got back?

Has the cheapness of oil anything to do with the frequency with which negroes are burned these days?

Lord Kitchener says: "B'jove I think I'll go home at the close of the fashionable season. D'you know that this African life is getting to be an awful boer?"

The Amalgamated leaders are reported to be willing to make concessions to obtain peace. How much better is the average man's hindsight than is his foresight. Shaffer is no exception to the average.

A fellow jumped off a steamer in the St. Louis river on a dare. He swam a few feet and went down. It was a sad affair if he had any friends or relatives—it was a sad affair for them, but it saved the foolkiller extra work.

Another Gainsborough has been discovered. When the Amalgamated wins and the steel trust is being run by Shaffer he can have a Gainsborough too. There appears no reason why Pierp should have a monopoly on Gainsboroughs.

France is said to be in financial embarrassments. What is the matter with France? Her people are frugal and work hard, she has enjoyed the best kind of protection, she has expanded and she gives large subsidies to her merchant marine. But the balance of her trade is against her, as ours will be if we don't watch out.

The Pioneer Press is for reciprocity not because it believes in reciprocity but because reciprocity is the proper thing. This is a little mixed and no doubt the average mind will not grasp the distinction but it is there all right. The Pioneer Press is also for free trade in its lucid intervals between campaigns. It is about as difficult to reconcile the various attitudes of the P. P. in politics as it is to reconcile the beginning and end of yesterday's editorial on "Obstructing Reciprocity."

Capt. Forsyth alleges that the whole Sampson-Schley controversy was due to the jumping of Sampson over the heads of his superiors. This may be a part of the truth, but not the whole truth. The trouble arose from Sampson using his temporary power to humiliate his superiors. Like all little men he wanted to make the best of his authority.

"O, but man, proud man, Drest in a little brief authority
Most ignorant of what he's most assurred—* * *
Like an angry ape, plays such fantastic tricks
Before high heaven as makes the angels weep."

At the Theaters.

Clyde Fitch's latest success, "Lovers' Lane," is pleasing the patrons of the Metropolitan this week, and is one of the best pastoral dramas ever presented in this city. A popular-price matinee will be given tomorrow afternoon.

Mathews and Bulger are demonstrating the remarkable hold they have upon local theater goers by the excellent patronage they are being favored with the present week at the Grand Opera house. "The Night of the Fourth" is a bright, up-to-date comedy, and is full of mirth and melody.

A USEFUL CITIZEN.

Harper's Weekly.

A big man, a very big man, with a large head, a wide, high forehead, broad between the eyes, a heavy jaw covered, as is the mouth and chin, with a closely trimmed dark beard—all in all an ensemble forbidding, a little fearful at first sight, contradicted on acquaintance by the friendly, steady eyes, and the humorous smile that struggles through the stubble—this is the physical make-up of South Dakota's new senator, A. B. Kittredge, apointed by Gov. Herried to fill the vacancy incident to the death of James H. Kyle.

Senator Kittredge is an extraordinary man—that too in a day of the unusual and among those who themselves are uncommon. He is essentially self-made. A native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Yale in both collegiate and legal departments, his preparation was distinctly Eastern. Commencing at Sioux Falls, S. D., a young man of twenty-four, unknown, without a shadow of influence, his rise has been equally distinctly Western. Today, sixteen years later, he has established the largest and most remunerative law practice in the state of South Dakota, and attained an accepted position as the chief organizer of the Republican party of the state.

Mr. Kittredge is unavoidably a politician. A born organizer, with a personality that inspires the extreme of confidence, even among those differing politically, with an intense knowledge of, and natural ability to, attract and control men, he takes his place as a leader in politics as naturally as he takes a seat at dinner. If anything in human affairs is inevitable, it is such that he be more than a lawyer; yet it is as a lawyer that those who know him best will ever know him.

That Mr. Kittredge has been an indomitable worker goes without saying. No one at forty attains his present position, by dint of personal energy and effort alone, without expending, and definitely, an amount of energy that hopelessly confounds the ordinary man. That he is a terrific worker now no one who sees the big man iwth the square jaw and the clear eye will doubt for a moment. To be in his presence is to feel the desire "to do." That in future he will be a force, an infusion of sound Western ambition and enterprise, into our national council-chamber there is no question.

A QUESTION OF DUTY.

Harper's Weekly.

What is a man's duty towards a dog lost in the mazes of city streets? One walked slowly past me the other morning, lifting an appealing eye in pathetic groping after a friendly glance. The streets were full of hurrying men, yet nobody had a word or nod to cheer him against the loss of his master. He walked past me slowly, looked me over with furtive turnings, but kept on his way, affecting not to be interested. Then he trotted back and ranged alongside, with hopeful lifting of soft brown eyes. I smiled—and the eyes took on a gleam. He moved a step nearer, still preserving a fair show of dignity. I stooped to pat his head, and then it was all up with him; away flew dignity and lonesome fear, and he sat right down and whimpered and cried under the friendly touch. It had all been so lonesome. Then he trotted along confidingly trusting his new friend, hopeful and self-respecting once more, until we reached the elevated stairway. My road lay there, and his—who knows? He had been betrayed and turned adrift again into the hurrying street. Now, what was my duty in the matter? Should I have passed him without a word in the first place?

Our New Great Man.

Harper's Weekly.

Thre is a new great man; a really and truly great man, of whose greatness evidence no less conclusive is offered than that he gets a salary of $50,000 a year. That is meagre pay compared with Mr. Schwab's, but compared with any one else's salary it is impressive. Only able men are worth so much. This new great man is Mr. William H. Newman, who succeeded Mr. Calloway as president of the New York Central railroad, and the newspapers have been telling us how he began business life thirty-one years ago as clerk in the United States hotel at Louisville, on a salary of $10 a week. Some hotel clerks have haughty and repellant manners, but Mr. Newman seems not to have been of that sort, for he made friends for himself, one of whom became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, and asked Newman to come with him to Shreveport and be a freight agent. So began Mr. Newman's connection with railroading. He prospered at Shreveport, and after a while became general freight agent of the Southern Pacific, and from that went on and up as the country developed and the railroad grew, until two years ago he became president of the Lake Shore. He comes to New York from Cleveland, but Cleveland and New York are not far apart to a president of a railroad which connects them.

BRYAN ANDF REE SILVER

CONSTITUTE THE PLATFORM OF VICE CHAIRMAN STONE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—Former Gov. William J. Stone, vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, who has been seriously ill, appeared at his office today for the first time in five weeks.

In an interview the governor declared himself a candidate for the United States senate to succeed the Hon. G. G. Vest, and said he still believed that silver should be coined into standard money.

"Bimetallism," he said, "is still an issue, but the United States is better off than other countries today with the gold standard."

Speaking of the proposed reorganization of the Democratic party, the governor said none was necessary. He declared W. J. Bryan to be the most powerful man in the Democratic party today.

Of Social Interest.

Mrs. Addie Loomis entertained at dinner Sunday at her home on Ohio street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Flynn, of Minneapolis and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCaffrey.

* * *

Misses Cordelia and Mamie Kennedy, of Ellendale, N. D., are visiting their sister, Mrs. O. W. Archibald, at the Windsor.

* * *

W. C. Stephens, of the Globe Business college, returned home yesterday from a visit to Lincoln, Neb.

* * *

Miss Clara E. Burr and Willard C. Walther were married Saturday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Walter T. Burr, on Hague avenue. Rev. Alexander McGregor read the marriage service. The bride was attended by Miss Lydia Howard. The best man was Dr. Frank Savage. After an extended Eastern trip. Mr. and Mrs. Walther will reside in St. Paul.

* * *

Division No. 3, Ladies' Auxiliar yto the A. O. H., celebrated its sixth anniversary with a social and dance last evening at Central hall. Koehler's orchestra played for the dancing. The social was in charge of Mrs. J. T. McQuillan, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Loreta Wall, Miss Cook, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Cummings, and Mrs. J. T. Mitchell.

* * *

The Merriam Park Study club has selected "English Literature" as a topic for its winter term of study. The club has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. C. Grier; vice president, Mrs. Harriet Buswell; secretary, Mrs. Kate Crosby; treasurer, Mrs. Hilscher; delegates to the state federation, Mrs. Buswell and Mrs. Grier.

* * *

The choir of the Church of the Messiah will give an ice cream social this evening at the corner of South Robert and Isabel streets.

* * *

Miss Bull, of New York, will be the guest of honor at a tea given tomorrow afternoon by Miss Edith Moore, of Holly avenue.

Mrs. Mary Rowles, of Pleasant avenue, returned Sunday from Seattle, where she has spent the summer. Miss Sadie Rowles returned Sunday from Duluth.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Hill have returned from their trip abroad, and will arrive home next week.

Rabbi Rypins and family have removed from 614 Dayton avenue to 763 Holly avenue.

Judge and Mrs. Walter H. Sanborn, of the Aberdeen, returned yesterday from their summer home at Epson, N. H.

Miss Gaffney, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. McGinn, of St. Peter street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rutherford, of Nina avenue, will leave today for a visit in the East.

Miss Margaret Routh, of Holly avenue, is expected home this week from New York.

Rev. and Mrs. Herbert F. Stilwell, of Holly avenue, are at Ocean Grove, N. J., for a month.

Mrs. Gates A. Johnson, of Sherburne avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Henry Fey, of Northfield, and Mrs. A. Engle, of Milwaukee.

Mrs. William Wood and the Misses Wood, of Nina avenue, are at their country place near Farmington.

Miss Josephine Dickson will return tomorrow from Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Guiteau, of Nina avenue, are in New York.

Mrs. J. C. Nolan and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. T. G. Tracy, of East Congress street, have returned to Nelson, B. C.

Miss Charlotte King, of East Third street, is entertaining Miss Winona Rowley, of Winona.

Mrs. Rush B. Wheeler and Miss Cleo Wheeler are expected home this week from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, of Dayton avenue, left Sunday night for the East. They will take a trip down the St. Lawrence.

Miss Georgiana Grant, of Holly avenue, is at Lake Minnetonka.

Miss Gussie King, of Dayton avenue, will return this week from the East.

PORTE PROMISES TO PAY

WILL SHELL OUT MANY FRANCS TO FRENCHMEN

Ambassador Constans, However, Has More Bills for the Sultan, and Leaves Constantinople Until They Are Paid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The amount of the indemnity which the sultan agrees to pay the quays company for interference with its rights is 700,000 francs. The sultan will also pay 600,000 francs to a Frenchman on acount of the seizing of his lands in Albania. The quays company renounces for a year the clause in its concession regarding the transfer of the quays to Turkey, only, it is believed, to save appearances for the sultan.

M. Constans, the French ambassador, after making farewell calls on his colleagues yesterday, left here today on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he will take the train.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the French ambassador, M. Constans, left there today is not understood either in London or Paris, though it is not believed that it means a further difference between France and Turkey. The supposition is that M. Constans is taking a holiday.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Sultan Abdul Hamid's persistence in procrastinating methods continues to disturb the Turkish relations with France. His irade giving satisfaction in the quays question was taken as indicating that he would accept the entire French claims, but M. Constans telegraphed yesterday that the sultan was still holding out against the payment of three Frenchmen, dating back many years and amounting to several millions francs, for which M. Constans demanded a settlement, declaring he would leave Constantinople today until the matter is settled.

This action, however, only will be a manifestation of dissatisfaction, and not a rupture of relations, as the councilor of the French embassy will take over the affairs of the embassy and continue the negotiations. M. Constans, ostensibly, will leave on a vacation. No word has been received from him yet regarding today's developments.

BLOODHOUNDS ON TRAIL

ALABAMA NEGRO MURDERER SURROUNDED IN A SWAMP.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26.—A telegram was received at the governor's office this morning stating that the negro, Bob Brown, who killed J. C. McLeod, near Batesville, Ala., last Wednesday, is surrounded in a swamp near Eufaula. The telegram requested that dogs be sent to the scene at once. The governor immediately telegraphed to Wetumpka and four bloodhounds, under the charge of Penitentiary Warden Thrasher arrived here this morning en route for Eufaula. Excitement is high in the community, and the negro, if caught, will probably be lynched. A reward of $100 has been offered for his capture or information leading to his capture.

CHUN AS A MALINGERER

CHINESE APOLOGIST LAYS OVER IN SWITZERLAND

ROME, Aug. 26.—The illness of Prince Chun, brother of the emperor of China, who, with a Chinese mission, has arrived at Basel, Switzerland, on his way to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Pekin, is, according to a dispatch received here today from Basel, a pretext for delay. Prince Chun having received orders from Pekin not to proceed, as fresh complications have arisen with reference to the settlement protocol.

PEKIN, Aug. 26.—Li Hung Chang today informed the ministers that the bearer of edicts necessary to the signing of the settlement protocol by the Chinese plenipotentiary, who was on his way here from Sian Fu and expected to arrive Wednesday, has been delayed by floods, but that it is anticipated he will reach Pekin shortly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Commissioner Rockhill has agreed to delay his departure from Pekin until he has closed up the present negotiations. He says that the Chinese envoy, as reported in the press dispatches, is expecting their authorization to affix the final signatures to the protocol, and as soon as this is done Mr. Rockhill will withdraw.

NO INDEMNITY FOR ENEMIES.

South African Claims Commission Puts Its Foot Down.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Newton Chase, in behalf of the American embassy, has presented another claim to the South African compensation commission, that of Charles B. Nelken, a native of Prussia, and a naturalized citizen of America.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Ardagh, representing the foreign office, pointed out that the claimant's letter said he had joined the Boers in order to protect his property, seized by the Boers, and remarked: "No person who has fought against Britain will receive any compensation on the recommendation of the commission."

Nelken, said Mr. Crane, was a man who had laid down his arms and resumed his neutral status at the time he was deported, and was entitled to the benefit of his neutral status. Chairman Milvain said:

"No person who has fought against Great Britain will receive compensation."

STRONG HAND OF LAW

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TAKE A HAND AT SAPULPA

Troops Will Be Summoned From Fort Gibson if Necessary to Suppress the Anti-Negro Rioting.

SAPULPA, I. T., Aug. 26.—Demonstrations against negroes came to a sudden end with the arrival of Deputy United States Marshal Bud Trail and Capt. White. They were met here by United States Marshal Bennett and Gov. Porter, principal chief of the Creek Nation. Marshal Bennett instructed them to arrest all offenders and send them to Muskogee in chains, and to deputize citizens if help should be needed. He said he would prevent an outbreak if he had to order troops from Fort Gibson. Mayor Miller issued a firm proclamation commanding the citizens' committee to stop posting notices. This was the result of a severe reprimand from the federal authorities for a proclamation of Saturday. The deputy marshals have sworn in men for service tonight, but all is quiet, and no trouble is expected. Nearly all the negroes not owning property have left town. Marshals have torn down warnings of the committee, including a lot posted last night. The published statement that politics caused the trouble is not substantiated.

OIL GUSHER GETS AWAY

INFLAMMABLE FLUID DELUGES COUNTRY AROUND BEAUMONT.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 26.—Two men are dead and one of the largest oil gushers in the world is going absolutely wild, utterly defying the mechanical skill of men to stop it. The famous oil field presents tonight the possibility of one of the direst calamities which ever visited Texas, should fire join forces with the great gushers. Tomorrow the gusher will still be spilling itself on the prairies and flooding the country with oil.

James Smith died trying to shut off the gusher and John McDaniels died trying to save Smith. Both showed great heroism. The wild gusher is in the Hogg-Swayne district syndicate tract. The well belongs to the Palestine-Beaumont Oil company.

SKINNER AS THE HUNCHBACK.

"Francesca da Rimini" Revived on Sumptuous Scale at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—An elaborate revival of "Francesca da Rimini" was presented at the Grand opera house tonight by Otis Skinner, who, with his able support, was enthusiastically received. The impressive tragedy was richly and attractively set; the scenic surroundings and the costuming were specially effective and the production was a pronounced success.

Mr. Skinner shared his triumph with Aubrey Boucicault, Marcia Dresser, William Norris and Gertrude Norman.

THIEVES STEAL A SCHOONER.

Three-Masted Vessel Carried Away by Midnight Maranders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A three-masted schooner, Sallie C. Marvil, was stolen from the docks of the Sharptown, Md., marine railway some time on Saturday night. A special to the Tribune from Laurel, Del., says that the vessel had just been completed and is valued at $60,000. She was stealthily taken from her moorings at midnight by an ocean tug. The work was so quickly done that even the bridge tender was not awakened.

While hurrying toward Virginia waters with their prize, the thieves ran the Marvil into the drawbridge of the B., C. & A. railroad at Vienna, Md., and damaged the bridge to such an extent that will be impossible to resume traffic over the road within forty-eight hours. The Marvil was owned by Laurel capitalists.

TEXAS SOLONS RESOLVE.

Express Sympathy for Steel Workers in Struggle With Trust.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 26.—The house of representatives today adopted, by a vote of 35 to 28, after a lengthy discussion, a resolution in which it declared that trusts and monopolies are contrary to the spirit and genius of a free people, destructive of individual liberty and subversive of the principles of a republican form of government. The United States Steel corporation is recognized as an organization which embodies all the evils of the trust, monopoly and "community of interests" idea, and one which, by reason of the manner and amount of its capitalization and plan of operation, may be said to be the very head and front of the offending system. Hearty sympathy with the Amalgamated association in its present contest is expressed.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Forest Park Site Is Found Inadequate in Size.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—At its meeting today the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company authorized proceedings for the condemnation of additional ground near the world's fair site. The 660 acres in the Forest park site have been found inadequate for the buildings planned, and several hundred acres adjoining will be secured by condemnation, if equitable arrangements cannot be made otherwise. An opinion by General Counsel Blair says that the exposition company has full power to secure by condemnation proceedings whatever additional ground is necessary for the world's fair.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

London—James G. Stowe, United States consul general at Cape Town, arrived here from South Africa.

New York—The New York Produce Exchange will be closed next Saturday, as well as Monday, Labor day.

New York—Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich announced the engagement of their daughter Abbey to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Macon, Ga.—The reported lynching of Henry Stewart, a negro hackman of this city, by a mob has proven to be unfounded. Stewart was said to have insulted a young white woman.

Vienna—Matthom Hackey, a Mormon missionary from Salt Lake City, has been arrested at Teinesvar, Hungary, for seeking to make converts. He will be expelled from the country.

St. Petersburg—An American engineer, Mr. West, representing Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, has left Kieff, accompanying the managers of the Voskressensky Copper company on a tour of inspection of the Kirghis mines.

Akron, Ohio—About one-third of the men at the Stirling Boiler Works went back, and if the others do not return, their places will be filled. None of the men who assaulted the non-union man who caused the strike will be taken back.

Joliet, Ill.—All the machinists employed by the Bates Machine company struck, giving as their reason an objection to the foreman. The plant employed 200 men. The machinists struck some time ago on wages, but that disagreement was settled.

Marietta, Ohio—The Bank of New Mecamoras, Washington county, a private bank, closed its doors. The bank had deposited $50,000 with the Superior Street Savings and Banking company, Cleveland, Ohio, which went to the wall last Friday.

Topeka, Kan.—A west-bound Santa Fe freight was wrecked by a broken axle at Cedar Point, midway between Emporia and Newton. Eight cars were derailed and the track blocked. Brakeman L. E. Seigler, of Emporia, was caught under the wreckage and killed.

Boston—The Northeastern Indemnity, a fraternal benefit insurance organization, with headquarters at Lowell, has applied to the insurance department for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of its affairs. The association was incorporated on Aug. 31 last year.

Irwin, Pa.—A fierce fire is burning in the Ocean mine at Herminie and cannot be located. The men organized to fight the flames, but the fire already was burning in several entries, and it was necessary to flood the mine. It will require several days to extinguish the fire.

Pittsburg — The McClintock-Marshall Construction company, of Braddock, Pa., is practically closed down on account of a strike of the 700 employes. The men demanded the reinstatement of an employe discharged last week, a general advance of 10 per cent and the abolishment of the checking-up system at noon.

Michigan City, Ind.—William E. Hinshaw, serving a life sentence for the murder of his wife, at Belleville, has been released from the state prison on a ten days' parole issued by Gov. Durbin to visit his parents, who are fatally ill at their home near Winchester. Hinshaw is a preacher and has always protested his innocence.

Barnesville, Ohio—A special train on the B. & O., carrying Pennsylvania Knights Templars to Louisville, struck a horse on the Barnesville hill, and the entire train was ditched. Engineer Francis, of Zanesville, was killed, and Fireman Boston, of Newark, was fatally injured. So far as known, the passengers escaped with slight bruises.

Centralia, Ill.—A cyclonic wind storm and cloudburst did extensive damage in Centralia. The Colored Baptist church was wrecked, orchards were destroyed and 15,000 bushels of peaches are lying on the ground near town. In the city the telephone and electric light systems were seriously damaged and many residences were damaged by falling trees.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Justin Apple and George Smelzer, of Bull's Grove, and George Colvin and Edward Reefe, of this village, became involved in a quarrel at Bull's Grove. Several hours later the men met again and Apple and Smelzer were stabbed with a large pocketknife. Apple died this morning and Smelzer is not expected to live. Colvin and Reefe were arrested.

Kansas City—Kirk B. Armour, head of the Armour Packing company in Kansas City, arrived here in a special car from Watkins Glen, N. Y., where he was taken seriously ill while on a vacation. Mr. Armour stood the trip well, and at his home at noon his condition was reported as slightly improved. The attending physician, however, states that Mr. Armour is still very sick.

Chicago—Colored Knights of Pythias went into camp here for the biennial encampment of the order in the United States. There were accommodations at the camp for 4,000 members. Among the officers here are Maj. Gen. S. S. Jackson, of Chicago; Supreme Chancellor W. Starks and Quartermaster James A. Hazewood, of Charleston, W. Va., and Brig. Gen. D. S. Miller, of Paris.

New York, Aug. 26.—Four boys between the ages of ten and fifteen years were drowned at Long Branch, N. J. The victims were: Two sons of Prof. Blakeley, the head of the Long Branch high school, A son of Alex Gaskell, of Long Branch, and Harold, son of Harry Sherman, of Long Branch. The boys were on a raft quite a distance from the shore, and were swept into the sea by the waves.

Liverpool—The White Star line steamer Majestic, which will sail from Liverpool next Wednesday via Queenstown, will carry among her passengers Mrs. Leland Stanford, of San Francisco, and Gen. E. C. O'Brien. Among the names which appear on the passenger list of the Celtic of the same line sailing hence Aug. 30 are those of A. J. Cassett, of Philadelphia, and Lady Sarah Wilson, aunt of the Duke of Marlborough.

Yokohama—Dispatches received here from Seoul say the French representative at the Korean capital has presented a series of demands, including one for 5,000 yen, for compensation for injuries sustained by the missionaries and the punishment of fifty of the persons guilty of taking active part in the Quelparte riots. Further attempts to supplant McLeavy Brown from his office as director general of the Korean customs have proved abortive.

New York—By the explosion of what is known as the "human bomb," three men were somewhat badly injured and a panic was created in which a number of women and children were crushed at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The "human bomb" is a device which the aeronaut employed in making ascensions at the park, and he had stored the bomb in a house preparatory to shipping it to Buffalo for use at the exposition. The bomb contained dynamite.

Kansas City, Mo.—A special to the Star from Sapulpa, I. T., says: Additional notices warning the negroes of Sapulpa to leave town this afternoon were posted, and nearly all blacks not employed or owning property are missing. United States District Attorney Sopper has wired that he will prosecute the offending whites. Surrounding towns are taking up the fight against the negroes and it is said the cowboys and horsemen will help drive them out of Sapulpa.

ISLANDS PLACED ON SALE.

Dominion Government to Offer Many in the St. Lawrence.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 26.—The number of new islands in the St. Lawrence Thousand Island groups to be placed upon the market by the Dominion department of agriculture is approximately 500. They are distributed over a wide space, and range from 5 to 1,000 acres in extent. As soon as the plans of the islands can be printed, offers to buy will be received by the department. In the event of two or more applications for the same island, each party will be invited to tender, and the property will be sold to the highest bidder. No two islands will be s