



ARE BURNING SAMAR TOWNS.

Recent Demonstrations on the Island Due to Lack of Food.

INSURGENT LEADER SURRENDERS.

The Government Only Dotes Out Rice Enough for One Meal—Negotiations in Progress for the Surrender of Maxilo—Thirty-five Insurgents Killed in a Fight With Constabulary Near Pass.

Manila (By Cable).—The constabulary report a fight with insurgents near Passi, Province of Iloilo, Island of Panay, in which 25 insurgents were killed and three captured, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The news from General Hugh regarding conditions in the island of Cebu is encouraging. Lorega has surrendered with his entire force and one cannon and several rifles, while General Hughes is negotiating for the surrender of Maxilo, who styles himself "Governor Politico Militar." His surrender will mean the pacification of the province.

Lack of food and the harassing effects of the aggressive tactics now pursued by the American forces are having their influence upon the natives. In many places where rice is doled out by the government, only enough is given for one meal, so that it is hardly possible for any large quantity to find its way to the insurgents.

It is believed that the recent manifestations in the Island of Samar were chiefly due to the lack of food, the insurgents finding it necessary to make outlets to the coast in order to obtain this.

The first labor problem growing out of the new tariff has taken place. A hat and umbrella factory, employing 600 hands, has found it necessary to close. The lawyers are making a protest to the Commission, urging protection, as the goods from Germany can be sold here at half the prices it takes to manufacture them here.

Dispatches from Catbalogan, Samar, say that stringent and energetic measures are taken to suppress the insurrection in that island. General Smith has notified all the presidents and head men of the pueblos that, in order to avoid trouble, they must surrender all arms and turn over the persons implicated in the Balangiga massacre.

Marines, under Major Littleton W. Waller, have been stationed at Balangiga and Basey, and ten gunboats are vigilantly patrolling the Samar coast. Most of the towns in the southern part of the island have been destroyed.

DR. RIXEY'S REPORT.

His Record of McKinley's Case Goes Deeply Into Detail.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—"In the line of duty, while receiving the people, was shot by Leon F. Zolozos," is the official statement filed with the Surgeon-General of the Navy, by Dr. Presley M. Rixey, Medical Inspector, United States Navy, as the introduction for his report upon the wounding illness and death of President McKinley. The cause of death is thus stated:

"Gangrene of both walls of stomach and pancreas, following gunshot wound." The report itself is remarkable for its exhibition in the closest possible detail of the exact state of the patient during his mortal illness. It is almost in the shape of a ship's log, showing at intervals of a very few minutes—sometimes a single minute, rarely more than an hour—the patient's progress toward the end.

But perhaps the most valuable data contained, from a medical point of view, is the accurate registering of the medication of the case—not a single morsel of food nor a dose of medicine nor a bath is omitted in this account. Included in the running story at the proper intervals are the bulletins which were given to the public as the case progressed.

HORRORS OF CHINESE FAMINE.

Nearly a Million Persons Are on the Verge of Starvation.

Shanghai (By Cable).—According to reliable reports received by British Consul-General Warren, 600,000 persons in the Province of An-Hui and 300,000 in the Province of Kiang-Su are on the verge of starvation, and the famine is spreading.

The available funds are comparatively insignificant. The Chinese have contributed \$37,500 and the foreigners \$7500. A committee of the consuls is being formed to aid the sufferers.

The newspapers consider that a secret dispatch from General Yung Lu to Li Hung Chang declaring that the Empress Dowager is anxious to enter into friendly relations with Russia, and that Li Hung Chang must promptly conclude the Manchurian treaty, indicates Yung Lu's determination to revenge himself upon the viceroys who balked his designs.

A NEW WEAPON OF DEATH.

Harry Hammelbarb Stabbed to Death With a Basting Needle.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—A large basting needle, such as is used by tailors, was the weapon with which David Bernstine, aged 13 years, stabbed 17-year-old Harry Hammelbarb to death. The younger brother of the boys had a childish quarrel. When the older boys met they took up the quarrel of the little fellows. Hammelbarb, who is a coatmaker's helper, pulled from a half-finished coat he was carrying home a big basting needle, plunged it into young Bernstine's thigh and ran.

Bernstine, mad with pain, pursued him, and drawing the needle from his leg as he overtook his adversary, he held Hammelbarb with one hand while with the other he drove the long needle into his heart, the boy dropping dead where he stood.

Another Destroyer Launched.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—The torpedo-boat destroyer "Chauncey" was launched here at Neale and Levy's shipyard. Mrs. Mac Chaucey Stephenson, a well-known society woman, christened the vessel. Distinguished officers of the army and navy and men prominent in civil life witnessed the ceremony. The "Chauncey," which is a sister ship of the Bainbridge, launched some time ago, and the "Darry," now being built, is 245 feet long and 23 feet beam, with four cylinder triple expansion engines and Thornycroft boilers. Her speed will be about 29 knots.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Judge Jones, of Sioux Falls, S. D., dissolved the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard and awarded Mrs. Gebhard \$1000 for counsel fees and court expenses. Mrs. Gebhard and her mother arrived in Sioux Falls just in time for the wife to file a cross bill charging desertion, and the court held that Gebhard willfully deserted his wife in 1899.

Arrangements were completed in Philadelphia for the transfer of 238,624 acres of land in West Virginia, owned by the Flat Top Land Association, to a syndicate representing the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company for \$10,000,000.

The falling of a nest of wasps in a Methodist church near Greenbackville, in Accomac county, Virginia, broke up a revival service, and many of those in the congregation were stung by the insects.

Five men were killed and nine injured by an explosion of gas in the Buttonwood Mine of the Parrish Coal Co., near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The white girl students of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., have drawn the color line against a colored girl from Texas.

Horace Morrison Hale, former president of the University of Colorado, and father of Gen. Irving Hale, died at his home in Denver.

The Manufacturers' Association at Fall River refused to advance wages to 10 per cent, and it is likely the operatives will strike.

Four men were injured by an explosion in the dust catcher of a furnace of the Carnegie Company at Rankin, Pa.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$100,000 for a public library at San Juan, P. R., under the usual conditions.

In Chicago, David Bernstine, 13 years old, stabbed Harry Hammelbarb to the heart with a basting needle.

Mrs. David Gressley, wife of a letter carrier, in York, Pa., shot herself, with fatal effect.

The Supreme Court of Illinois affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Chicago teachers' tax case, in which they insisted that the capital stock of corporations should be assessed. This ruling will add over \$100,000,000 to the taxable property in Chicago.

The coroner's jury at New Haven has found that Edward F. Corrigan came to his death by the careless act of Henry MacDonald Sedley, and that there had been no quarrel between them. Both young men were students at Yale.

The National Union Veterans' Union at the sixteenth annual encampment, at Chicago, elected Gen. Robert S. Dyer, fourth of Washington, commander-in-chief.

The Anti-Imperialist League has issued a statement expressing a hope that President Roosevelt will consider a colonial policy impossible for this government.

A monument was dedicated in the National Cemetery in Knoxville that had been erected in memory of 32,000 Tennesseans who enlisted in the Union Army.

In a railroad wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City road, near Exline, Iowa, two persons were fatally injured and a number of others hurt.

The Altoona Car Company was obliged to shut down, owing to inability to secure coal, railroad traffic being so large that there is a famine in cars.

By a cave-in near Shenandoah, Pa., a locomotive and several cars plunged into the chasm, and James O'Connor, the fireman, went down with the wreck.

Sidney Rosenbaum, of the firm of Block & Rosenbaum, Richmond, Va., was killed by falling from a railroad train near Fredericksburg, Va.

Lunda Lilly, an officer, was fatally wounded and several other persons injured in a fight to release prisoners at Flat Top, W. Va.

The Pennsylvania Telephone Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

Foreign.

Numerous meetings are being held in England to denounce the action of the government in the case of General Buller. It is said that General Buller had flatly refused to resign, even when he received an intimation from the King to that effect. The Scottish Liberal Association adopted resolutions declaring that the continued existence of Lord Salisbury's government threatened the country with humiliation and disaster.

Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, in a speech at Edinburgh announced that the government intended to limit Irish obstruction by reducing Irish representation in Parliament.

Communication has been established from Melnik with the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen Stone.

CALEB POWERS IS AGAIN FOUND GUILTY

Many Women Embrace and Kiss Him in the Court.

PRISONER PALE AND MOTIONLESS.

Keatley's ex-Secretary of State Convicted a Second Time as an Accessory Before the Fact to the Murder of Governor Goebel—Again Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—Motion for New Trial.

Georgetown, Ky. (Special).—Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers was again convicted as an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel in January, 1900, and for the second time has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The second trial began October 8, and has continued with three sessions daily, court adjourning late at night. Arguments were limited so that the case went to the jury at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and a verdict of guilty soon followed.

Powers sat pale and motionless when the verdict was announced by the foreman, B. S. Calvert, his old schoolmate. Opposite Powers on the other side of the courtroom, with the attorneys, sat Arthur Goebel, brother of the late governor, with his eyes fixed on the prisoner.

The attorneys of Powers shook his hand, expressing their belief in his innocence. Women crowded around Powers, embracing and kissing him, and tears were shed. The defense having filed a motion for a new trial, Judge Cantrill, at 2.30 p. m., heard arguments on it.

The jury was out only 50 minutes. Then a motion for a new trial was overruled, and the case will be appealed. The sentence was read and judgment suspended pending the decision of the higher tribunal. Powers was taken to Frankfort on an evening train and committed to jail without bail.

NINETEEN DEAD AT A FIRE.

The Employees of a Philadelphia Furniture Firm Caught By Flames.

Philadelphia (Special).—Nineteen known dead and property loss amounting to more than \$500,000 is the awful result of a fire which occurred in the heart of Philadelphia.

The number of injured is not known definitely, but fully a score of victims were treated at various hospitals.

The buildings destroyed were the eight-story structure, 1219 and 1221 Market street, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., upholsterers and furniture dealers, and three three-story buildings occupied by small merchants. The furniture building extended back a half block to Commerce street and was owned by Henry C. Lea.

Never in its history has Philadelphia experienced a fire which spread with such great rapidity.

At 10.20 o'clock a. m. the blaze broke forth in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and one hour later the horrible sacrifice of life had been made and the great loss of property had been sustained. The origin of the conflagration is unknown. It is said that an explosion of naphtha or gasoline in the basement was the cause, but this is denied by Mr. Wilkinson, who says there never was a sufficient quantity of either explosive about the building to be responsible for the disaster. Rumor has it also that an elevator constructor at work in the basement committed the flame of his lantern to communicate with some of the gaseous liquids stored in the basement and that this was the origin of the fire.

The scenes while the flames raged were horrifying. Men and women met death in sight of thousands of spectators who were unable to lift a hand to their assistance. The rear of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building abuts on Commerce street, a small thoroughfare. Employees who started down the fire escape on that side of the building before the flames were visible from the street were compelled to jump before they had traveled two stories because of the flames breaking through the windows.

On the fire escape at this end of the building two men and one woman were slowly roasted to death while the horrors of the fire were being witnessed from the street below. One man and one woman were driven to the street by the fire, and the woman, leaped from a window on the top floor and was dashed to death on the pavement.

One woman leaped from a window and fell astride of an awning pole and her body was torn almost in half. The corpse hung in the air many minutes before the firemen could recover it.

The dense smoke was responsible for the loss of some lives. Firemen stood on the pavement with life nets spread ready to catch those who jumped, but too many victims, and life-savers were so blinded they could not see each other.

These are only a few of the heart-rending scenes attending the conflagration. Firemen say they saw men and women, unable to reach the windows or fire escapes, burned to death in the interior of the building. If this be so little or nothing remains of these victims, and it is doubtful if any portion of their bodies will be recovered.

WOMAN GOES OVER FALLS.

She Suffered a Severe Scalp Wound Over Her Right Ear and is Bruised.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Special).—Mrs. Anna Taylor, a widow, aged 42 years, born in Auburn, N. Y., went over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara in a barrel and lives to tell the story of her experiences. To her belongs the credit of making the first attempt, and the first success.

The barrel, with her in it, was set adrift out in the river toward the Canadian side about a mile up stream at 4.05 o'clock. It rode the waves and rapidly floated upright, very similar to barrels going through the whirlpool rapids. It remained upright in passing over the falls, making the leap on the Canadian side of the centre.

It immediately reappeared in the lower river and was carried down stream and over into an eddy on the Canadian side. It was 4.23 o'clock when it passed the brink and 4.40 when it landed.

Mrs. Taylor was alive, but the rescuing party had to saw off a portion of the barrel and take off one hoop to get her out, for she was practically helpless. She suffered a severe scalp wound over her right ear and is bruised, while the shock was exceedingly severe upon her. No bones were broken.

GIRLS WHO EAT MOTH BALLS.

Remarkable Discovery Made at a Wisconsin Seminary—An Abnormal Taste.

Appleton, Wis. (Special).—A fad for eating moth balls, which has been discovered among the young women students of Lawrence University, is found upon investigation, are victims of the habit. At first the odors of the naphthalin were simply inhaled, but the abnormal taste has developed of late to eat the stuff. Two of the girls confessed that they actually ate the drugged insect destroyers. Two girls of the latter, aged respectively 18 and 20 years, admit that they are responsible for introducing the fascinating effects of moth balls in the seminary.

At first the teachers attributed the peculiar odor to the bringing out of winter clothing, but as it failed to wear away, and the girls wore the same clothes, an investigation was started.

THE DEED OF A MANIAC.

Murdered Two, Wounded Another and Then Committed Suicide.

Iron River, Wis. (Special).—Andrew Irsaelson, a homesteader living near Beechwood, a small settlement eight miles west of this place, became suddenly and violently insane and attacked the members of the household with a gun.

Two persons besides himself are dead and a fourth is dying. His wife was the first to fall, being killed instantly by a bullet through her head. Her father, who went to her assistance, was shot through the body and is believed to be fatally wounded. The third victim was Irsaelson's sister-in-law, and after shooting her through the heart the maniac set fire to the house, in which, lying ill in bed, was the aged mother of his wife.

The flames had gained much headway before several men who were attracted by the fire rushed upon the scene. As they did so Irsaelson, who was in the barnyard (where in his frenzy he had killed the cow), put the gun to his mouth and blew out his brains.

GAS SHATTERS FURNACE.

Four Men Injured by an Explosion Near Pittsburg.

Pittsburg (Special).—By the explosion of gas in the dust-catcher of Furnace No. 1, of the Carrie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Rankin, Pa., four men were badly injured.

The property damage is about \$30,000. The furnace was wrecked, the dust-catcher ruined, a big gas tank destroyed and part of the boilerhouse demolished.

The dust-catcher is an apparatus which extracts dust from the gas after it has passed through the furnace, and the explosion is said to have resulted from an insufficient blast.

The furnace was in use, up to two weeks ago, for seven years without having to be shut down for repairs.

ROBBERS BLOW BIG SAFE TO PIECES.

Bonds, Deeds and Securities of the Baldwin University Obtained by Thieves.

Berea, Ohio (Special).—The hardware store of Lawrence & Brightman was entered by robbers, and the thieves made their escape, carrying away booty aggregating \$100,000. Baldwin University bears the heaviest loss. C. C. Brightman, the junior member of the firm, is also treasurer and a trustee of Baldwin University, and all of the valuable papers of the institution which were left in Brightman's custody were kept in the safe. Bonds, deeds, notes and mortgages of the university were secured by the robbers. Many of the notes held by Baldwin University were of long standing and bore numerous endorsements, making it impossible to produce them in duplicate. A diligent search for the thieves has been instituted but, as yet, no clew

as to their whereabouts or identity has been established.

A fact regarded as singular is that the explosion of the safe was heard by parties residing a half mile north and more than that distance southwest of the center of town, while those residing in the business district were unaware that an explosion had occurred.

The force of the explosion was terrific. The safe was constructed on fire and burglar proof principles, yet the heavy doors were twisted from their hinges as if made of paper, and large pieces of the doors were embedded in the walls of the building, one section weighing 50 pounds being blown clear through a board partition into an adjoining room. Six men are believed to have been engaged in the affair.

FIVE KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Terrific Gas Explosion in the Buttonwood Mine, Wilkes-Barre—Rescuers Risk Their Lives.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Special).—A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Buttonwood mine of the Parrish Coal Co., situated one mile south of this city, which caused the death of five men and the injury of nine others.

Directly after the explosion occurred a number of brave rescuers, at the risk of their lives, entered the mine, now filled with dangerous afterdamp, and brought out the bodies of the dead and injured. The body of Inspector Phillips was the last to be taken out.

So far as can be learned, the explosion was caused by the carelessness of one of the Hungarian laborers, who was injured. He opened his safety lamp while at work in his chamber. This caused a small body of gas to explode, which, however, did not injure the man or cause any damage. The explosion was heard, however, by the foreman and his assistants, who rushed into the chamber only to encounter another large body of gas which had accumulated from the first explosion. The second explosion was of such force that it hurled the men in all directions. The bodies of the dead were badly mangled.

MISS STONE AND COMPANION ALIVE.

Information About Them Received Though Channel of the Negotiations.

Constantinople (By Cable).—Miss Stone and her companion were alive and well five days ago. Consequently the reported death of Madame Tsilka is untrue. This news comes through a sure channel, which is kept secret because it

MONEY LOST ON THE PAN-AMERICAN FAIR.

The Buffalo Exposition Has Not Been a Financial Success.

DEFICIT WILL BE ABOUT \$2,000,000.

The Total Admissions to Date, Paid and Free, is 7,600,000, and They Will Not Greatly Exceed 8,000,000 by the Close—Of This One Quarter at Least Has Been Free Admissions Daily Expenses About \$4,000.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The Pan-American Exposition has not been a financial success, but reports of its failure have been exaggerated.

It seems that the impression has been created outside Buffalo that the institution, as well as the city, will be almost bankrupt after the first of November, while the truth is that the fair will leave this city in a condition much better than has prevailed in any of the large cities of the country where expositions have been held during the last quarter of a century.

The exact financial condition is, of course, very much a matter of speculation, but that it is not a matter of entire ignorance is due to the talkativeness of contractors and bondholders. A statement is published that the deficit will amount to \$4,100,000. This, however, is denied by Treasurer Williams, and the superintendent of the bureau of admissions and collections says that \$2,000,000 would cover all that would be lost by the enterprise, including \$1,650,000 of capital stock.

President Milburn said at a private dinner given to the Governor of New Jersey, at which were present a few of the chief men of the Exposition, and no reporters, that the amount would be between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

Though the receipts of the Exposition will not be made public until after November 1, when all the total paid attendance will be known, there is a reasonable certainty now as to the accuracy of those receipts. The total of admissions to date, paid and free, is 7,600,000, and they will not greatly exceed 8,000,000 by the close. Of this one quarter at least has been free admissions to 6,000,000, or a financial collection of \$3,000,000. To that should be added the income from concessions. This now amounts to 21 cents on an admission—a record which has prevailed for three months—while before that it varied from 17 to 18 cents, making a general average of 20 cents. This 20-cent revenue from every entrance is to be computed on the 8,000,000, and makes the total receipts, estimated in round figures, to be \$4,600,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

China Muddle Not Over.

Settlement of the Chinese indemnity question by The Hague Court of Arbitration, in accordance with the suggestion long advocated by the United States, may yet be necessary.

With the signing of the Peking protocol the powers believed that they had determined the vexatious questions arising out of the Chinese revolt. That protocol provided that China should issue bonds valued at \$336,000,000, which should be distributed among the powers in payment of their respective claims for indemnity. Special Commissioner Rockhill has now reported to the State Department the fact that the aggregate of the claims of all European nations is likely to scale its claim without similar action by other Governments and the United States may take the initiative by proposing, as it did last spring, to cut its claim in half.

Should this action be taken and other nations follow its example then the aggregate would be less than \$336,000,000, the bonds for which China has already taken measures to hand over to the committee of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. Apprehension is expressed that certain nations, seeing a possible reduction below the limit accepted, will increase their claims.

In the interest of a prompt and satisfactory settlement the authorities here are becoming impressed with the advisability of again putting forth the proposition that the claims be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

Production of Precious Metals.

Director Roberts of the mint, has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces of the value of \$257,514,700, a loss in value of \$40,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field, South Africa, and due to the war. The production of South Africa in 1899 was of the value of \$73,277,100, and in 1900 of \$6,671,000. The principal gains were \$8,182,000 in the United States and \$6,500,000 in Canada. The United States again heads the list. In the United States the principal gains were by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,795 fine ounces, the largest ever known. It exceeds the product of 1899 by 11,572,513 ounces. The United States again leads all other producers, with a slight excess over Mexico. There was an important advance in the price of silver during the year, the price ranging from 59.1 cents per ounce in January to 66.3 cents in the last month of the year.

Needs of Agricultural Department.

The estimates for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year aggregate \$4,789,540. This is against \$3,862,420 for the current fiscal year, showing an increase of almost \$1,000,000 for next year.

Included in this is \$10,000 for silk investigation, which is to be entered upon for the first time. It is to enable the department to experiment, collect and disseminate information relative to silk culture in this country.

The total for the Weather Bureau, as submitted by Chief Moore and included in Secretary Wilson's estimates, is \$1,218,000, an increase of \$169,700. There is an increase of \$113,950 in salaries and \$58,000 for vegetable pathological work. The total estimates for forestry work are \$260,000, an increase of \$113,000, and for soil investigation \$173,000, an increase of \$82,000.

A Woman Chief.

Miss Lillian A. Norton has been given the temporary appointment as Chief of the Postal Finance Division of the Post-office Department upon the recommendation of Edwin C. Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The vacancy was created little more than a week ago through the death of Mr. A. W. Bingham, and carries with it a salary of \$2250 a year. It is understood the permanent successor of Mr. Bingham has been selected, but cannot take charge for some time.

A New Style Message.

President Roosevelt has decided to write all of his own messages to Congress. Heretofore the Secretary of State has written that portion covering foreign relations and the other Cabinet officers each have contributed a chapter on his respective department. The President will devote his message to only such topics as he chooses to lay particularly before the attention of Congress, leaving the reports of the Cabinet officers to acquaint Congress with the details of administration.

Women Applicants Needn't Hop.

The Civil Service Commission notified the Postmaster-General that it had modified its regulations in accordance with the request to waive certain physical requirements of female applicants for positions as postoffice clerks, including that requiring them to hop on one foot for distance of 12 feet.

Says Hazard Deserves a Medal.

General Chaffee has recommended to the War Department that Lieut. Russell T. Hazard, First Cavalry, commandant of the Macabebes Scouts, be given a medal of honor for entering the camp of the insurgents with a few scouts at night in order to effect the capture of a deserter, which he accomplished.

Concord Ordered to Panama.

The Navy Department has decided to send the gunboat Concord, instead of the cruiser Philadelphia, to Panama, to relieve the battleship Iowa, so that the latter vessel may proceed down the Chilean coast and dock for necessary repairs.

Capital News in General.

United States Consul Nelsen, at Bergen, Norway, reported that leprosy is prevalent in Denmark, due to the unclean habits of the people.

Experts of the Agricultural Department will hunt all over the United States for conditions favorable to the production of filler tobacco.

Brig-Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Division submitted his annual report on the work of his office.

The McKinley National Memorial Arch Association issued an address, inviting popular subscriptions to the project.

Representatives of the International Association of Machinists called on the President with reference to the strike in San Francisco.

London (By Cable).—Hall Caine has been elected to represent the town of Ramsay in the Mannix Parliament, receiving 458 votes to 191 cast for his opponent, a local lawyer, Mr. Kermodie.

LIVE NEWS OF THE OLD DOMINION.

The Constitutional Convention Has Cost So Far About \$75,000.

TAKES RECESS UNTIL NOVEMBER 7.

When the Convention Reassembles the Work Will Be Pushed Rapidly—Hard Line on the Colonels—Veterans Declare for Cutting Down the Titles—Mr. Frank Wise Stricken With Paralysis While at His Desk.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned until November 7, two days after the election. This was done in accordance with resolutions adopted several days ago providing for a recess until the date named. The convention, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on County Organization relating to the mode of selecting commissioners of the revenue. The report of the committee favored the election by popular vote and that of the minority members of that body their appointment by the circuit judges. The convention by a decided vote defeated the amendment of Mr. Eggleston permitting the General Assembly to provide by law the manner of naming the commissioners of the revenue. This