

NATIONALISTS IN TROUBLE

Two of the Irish Members of Parliament Suspended.

LONDON, July 29.—There was another Irish row in the House of Commons this morning which ended in the suspension of William Redmond, member for East Clare, and Patrick O'Brien, member for Kilkenny City. A drizzling discussion of the agricultural rating bill had filled the weary night until long after midnight. Mr. Redmond was then talking and being constantly interrupted by Government supporters.

Mr. Redmond ironically shouted, "Police," intending a reference to the last Irish disturbances. The Speaker immediately called him to order, saying it was a highly disorderly expression and he warned Mr. Redmond not to repeat it.

The Speaker then called Mr. O'Brien to order and requested quiet in the House during the rest of the session.

Mr. Redmond wanted to raise a point of order, but the Speaker refused to listen to him, and the member would not stop the Speaker named him, which the rules provide, is tantamount to suspension, although a motion to suspend the member must be made immediately after the naming.

When the motion was made the Irish members, amid the noise of cheers and counter cheers, tried to raise a discussion, contending that the method of naming was not in accordance with the proper procedure, and Mr. Redmond, who was sitting with his hat on, began to explain that he had not intended to disobey the Speaker. The latter, however, cut him short, and the House decided to suspend him by a vote of 203 to 71.

John P. Hayden, member for South Roscommon, then raised a quibble, declaring that the division had been improperly rung and that he had been unable to vote. He wanted the vote to be taken again.

This the Speaker refused, whereupon M. J. Flavin, member for North Kerry, said: "It is most unfair."

Mr. O'Brien challenged the Speaker's action, to which the Speaker replied: "I have given my ruling."

Mr. O'Brien persisted and ignored the Speaker's directions, and the latter then characterized Mr. O'Brien's conduct as grossly disorderly and requested him to leave the House. This request called forth derisive laughter and cheers from the Nationalists.

Mr. O'Brien refused to move and the Speaker asked: "Does the honorable member refuse?"

To this query Mr. O'Brien promptly responded: "Most decidedly."

The Speaker then named him and he was suspended by a vote of 207 to 55.

The debate was then adjourned and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 215 to 125, after which the House adjourned.

REASONS FOR THE EXCLUSION

Secretary Brodrick Explains the "Daily Mail" Attack.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Secretary Brodrick, in reply to a question by Col. Francis Alfred Lucas, Conservative member for the Lowestoft division of Suffolk, repudiated the suggestion that the "Daily Mail" had been excluded from the list of newspapers which received official war despatches because of its reports in regard to the shooting of British wounded by the Boers at the battle of Mafeking.

Mr. Brodrick added that the reason for the exclusion of the paper from access to these reports was that twice this year the "Daily Mail" had published information based on official sources, and statements which both the "Times" and another journal, for patriotic reasons, had refused to print.

AIR-SHIP TRIP POSTPONED.

M. Santos-Dumont, However, Makes a Short Ascent in Paris.

PARIS, July 29.—M. Santos-Dumont, the inventor of a dirigible balloon, had arranged to make his promised trip over the city this afternoon, but finding that the motor of the airship was working badly he abandoned the idea. Nevertheless, in order not to disappoint numerous visitors to the Eiffel tower, he Prince Valdebonaparte, MM. Deutch and Santos-Dumont gave a maneuvering exhibition over the Bois de Boulogne.

They ascended several times before they left home. Finally they went off at a great pace. The guide rope frequently caught in the trees, but it was released without any harm being done. Everybody was astounded by the marvelous control the inventor had over his balloon. The weather was most favorable, there being no wind. Friends of M. Santos-Dumont tried to persuade him to try again for the prize offered by M. Deutch, but he finally offered to let anybody else try for it. No one accepted the offer.

It was obvious that the motor was faulty, as the screw was frequently at a standstill.

MR. CHOATE'S NOVEL PLAN.

The Ambassador Suggests an Interesting Educational Experiment.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, in distributing prizes to the University College today, said he wished the experiment could be tried of sending prize winners to the United States and distributing them among the various schools and colleges, while an equal number of American prize boys were sent here to attend school or college.

He added that he believed the experiment, if repeated for three or four years, would greatly promote harmony and understanding between the two countries and that "altogetherness" of which the headmaster of the college had just spoken.

SEEKING THE SOUTH POLE.

Prof. Erich Drgalski to Command the German Expedition.

CHINA'S FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Appointment of the New Board Officially Announced.

PEKIN, July 29.—An imperial edict has been received here definitely appointing Prince Ching, Wang Wen Shao, Chu Hsiang Chi, Hsu Shou Peng, and Lien Fang as the new Foreign Office, which is to succeed the old Tsung-li-Yamen. The first three named are also in the Board of Regency, and Wang Wen Shao and Chu Hsiang Chi are members of the Grand Council. Lien Fang understands French.

The secretaries are forbidden to hold their offices. Four of the Ministers will deal especially with Great Britain, Russia, France, and Germany, respectively. Prince Ching is the President. The salaries of the Ministers have been increased.

The increase of the present ad valorem customs duties to an effective 5 per cent will begin as soon as the international commission is able to meet at Shanghai and make the change from ad valorem to the new specific duties. Many hitherto undutiable articles have been added to the dutiable list. This, however, does not include rice or cereals.

Among the cereals not included is flour, which is considered a growing American industry, which the Chinese think should be taxed. The new dutiable list has many goods formerly intended for foreigners which the Chinese now buy, such as blankets, tin, salt, candles, books, watches, confectionery, and scientific apparatus.

Nearly 2,000 German, French, and Italian troops started to leave the city last Saturday. They continued to depart yesterday and today and all of this contingent will be gone by tomorrow.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

The Chinese Settlement is Outlined by Mr. Rockhill.

Commissioner W. W. Rockhill has advised the State Department of some of the details of the arrangements made by the representatives of the powers for the settlement of the Chinese indemnity question. In his despatch to the department, Mr. Rockhill states that the interest on the indemnity is to be paid semi-annually, and to begin as of July 1, this year. A period of three years will be allowed to China for the payment of the first installment of principal. Regular payments will begin on the 1st of January, 1902, and will be made in a financial committee located at Shanghai.

This body will be a mixed commission, authorized to receive from China and distribute among the Powers the interest on the installment of principal, according to the proportion of their claims. This committee will be called the committee of encashment, and will consist of representatives of the British, American, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and Russian Governments to be named by the Powers. The committee will have no other functions than to receive and distribute the funds.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking is favorable to the immediate application of the indemnity, and says that if they can be given a 5 per cent interest on the effective duty and practically abolish the free list, excepting on copper, which has been instructed to urge the exemption of certain articles, and the application of the new tariff to enable importers to complete existing contracts, and to commence that would result from the imposition of the 5 per cent tax upon goods hitherto admitted free into Chinese ports.

A BATTLE IN ZULULU.

Grave Developments Feared From the Boers' New Invasion.

LONDON, July 29.—Following the recent engagement between British and Boers in Swaziland, which the "Daily Mail" had been excluded from the list of newspapers which received official war despatches because of its reports in regard to the shooting of British wounded by the Boers at the battle of Mafeking, Mr. Brodrick added that the reason for the exclusion of the paper from access to these reports was that twice this year the "Daily Mail" had published information based on official sources, and statements which both the "Times" and another journal, for patriotic reasons, had refused to print.

CAPE TOWN, July 29.—A cavalry force of more than 1,000 men has returned to Naanpoort after ten days' patrol south of Middelburg, Cape Colony. They also made a big victory over the west. No Boer invaders were seen.

The first distribution of the mine fund, which was established as a result of the conditions imposed in connection with the recent convention, has been made for the month of June. The rate is a shilling a day for an adult and sixpence per day for each child in the families of mine employees.

Admiral Moore will sail from here in his flagship, the first class cruiser Gibraltar, on August 2, and will cruise along the east coast to meet the steamship Ophir, which is bringing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and Prince of Wales, to the Cape. The Gibraltar will escort the Ophir to Simon's Town.

A census of all ranks of the British army in South Africa is to be taken at once. The work will begin next Wednesday.

ALL THE MEMBERS IN JAIL.

The Supervising Committee of a Bankrupt Firm Held.

BERLIN, July 29.—Three more members of the supervising committee of the Troening Company, the Cassel firm which failed at the same time as the Leipziger Bank, were arrested today. The whole committee is now in jail.

A GRAND VIZIER ARRESTED.

The Sultan of Morocco Displeased With El Menchshi's Expenditures.

LONDON, July 29.—A despatch from Tangier to the "Morning Post" says it is rumored that the Sultan of Morocco arrested his grand vizier, El Menchshi, on his return from his mission to London and Berlin, his Majesty disapproving of certain ostentatious expenditures to Great Britain by his representative and his expenditure of £2,000,000 during his visits to the two capitals.

TRAMWAYS FOR RUSSIA.

M. de Witte's Visit to Berlin to Be on Business.

LONDON, July 29.—St. Petersburg despatch to the "Pall Mall Gazette" says: "M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, will shortly go to Berlin to negotiate with German financiers in regard to electric tramways and other municipal enterprises in Russia. While in Berlin M. de Witte will probably confer with Count von Bellow, the Imperial Chancellor. Afterward he will visit London."

TO END THE STRIKE TODAY

A Settlement of the Steel Trust Difficulties Probable.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—Unless the rank and file of the Amalgamated Association has acquired the idea that the steel strike is to be settled on terms laid down by the association, the strike will be declared off tomorrow. The association's officers know they have lost the game, and will object to a cessation of the strike unless they clearly gain by the settlement.

For this feeling Shaffer is responsible, as he had buoyed up the hopes of the members of his organization by his predictions of a speedy and triumphant strike settlement. There is no serious belief, however, that the Amalgamated Association will result in a general refusal to accept them, but it is believed that President Shaffer will not be able to do this.

Shaffer and some members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association met today in private session, which was afterwards stated, consisting of the manufacturers, who will be represented by Warner Arms, Very Preston, Percifer F. Smith, conferees at the last joint meeting, and a few others of the settlement. The Amalgamated Association must drop the contention that each company must sign for the non-union mills; it controls; and all mills are to be open mills in the full sense of the terms, which means that the association must not object to union men working in non-union mills and must grant the company the right to place non-union men in union mills and keep them there. The Amalgamated Association must have the right to organize the men in any mill, union or non-union.

The strike is directed against three companies, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Hoop Company. The Steel Hoop Company will sign the Amalgamated scale for the Palmer, Clarke, Lindsay-McCutcheon, and Monessen Steel Hoop plants. The first three are at Pittsburgh, the last at Monessen. The American Tin Plate Company will sign the Amalgamated scale for the W. DeWes Wood plant in McKeesport. Whether the Wellsville Sheet Steel plant will be under the Amalgamated Association scale will be decided by the conference. The American Tin Plate Company has but one non-union mill, the tin mill at Monessen. The company will sign a special scale for this mill, and the conference that ended in the declaration of a strike.

THE FARM LOTTERY BEGUN

Drawing the Names of Lucky Home-Seekers at El Reno.

WICHITA, Kan., July 29.—The big land lottery conducted by the Government was begun at El Reno today. The first five lucky persons to draw five farms were James R. Wood, Weatherford, Okla.; Stephen Holcomb, Paul's Valley, Okla.; Miss Mattie Beal, Wichita, Kan.; Leonard Lamb, Augusta, Okla., and Winfield S. Laws, Lawton, Okla.

Each of these winners could get from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for their farms tonight, but all say they will not sell them. They are required to live on them fourteen months before they can draw again. None of these winners was present at the drawing, but had returned home after registering. Fifty of the prize winners in the six hundred names drawn out today, however, were present. There are 1,500 names to be drawn in the lotteries. All of these will come forth within the next two days.

The spectacle witnessed during the mad rush of more than 165,000 men and women to register for a chance to possess one of 13,000 claims in the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita lands was far surpassed by the sight at El Reno this morning. Since Friday, the last day of registration, the crowd has gradually grown. Everyone was in a state of nervous excitement up to the time for the drawing to begin. While many realized that their chances were 15 to 1 against them, and did not expect to draw a lucky number, they were satisfied that the drawing was perfectly honest.

El Reno was awake early and even at daylight hundreds of people were gathered about the Government platform that had been erected on the vacant ground in the north part of the town. Long before 9 o'clock the entire population of El Reno, amounting today to probably 15,000 people, had gathered in the vicinity of the stand, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the judges.

It was a few minutes of the hour when Governor Richards, accompanied by Judge Frank Dale and Colonel Dyer, mounted the platform, followed closely by their assistants. The envelopes containing the name slips had been packed in small pasteboard boxes, about 400 in the box, thus requiring in the neighborhood of 400 boxes. These were brought from the land office in a wagon together with the large wooden boxes from which the actual drawing was made. These large boxes are two and one-half feet square and long and set in a framework so arranged that the box may be revolved for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the envelopes.

The work of putting the envelopes into the large boxes began at 9:05 o'clock. The boxes were numbered by the Governor Richards, and the drawing was started by Judge Dale and the Lawton box. Each held in his hand a cigar box containing numbered slips. These were drawn out one at a time and a small box containing long and narrow strips was taken up by clerks and the contents dumped into the large box.

The appearance of the judges and officials was the occasion for tremendous cheering and when the first drawing was made Governor Richards advanced to the front of the platform and announced that, in accordance with the proclamation which would be read immediately, the drawing would begin and be continued from day to day until every one of the 167,000 envelopes had been taken from the boxes. He explained that the determination to draw all the names from the boxes was in order that every person who had registered might know that the slip bearing his name had been put in the box.

Governor Richards then requested Colonel Dyer to read the proclamation and the work preliminary to the actual drawing began. After all the pasteboard boxes had been emptied into the wooden boxes, ten boxes, five from each district, who had been selected for the work, came forward and were placed back of the large revolving boxes.

In the sides of the boxes immediately in front of each box was an opening covered by a sliding lid. The boxes were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the slips of paper were drawn out and placed in a small box. It was then announced that one of these slips would be drawn out and the boy having the same number would draw the first envelope from the box and the drawing would be continued by the five boys one after the other in numerical order.

James R. Wood was the first name drawn from the Lawton box, followed by Miss Beal. The crowd at once yelled: "They must be married."

As the drawing progressed land speculators tried to buy claims from some of the lucky ones.

It is reported here that 2,000 persons who have already registered more than once may be thrown out, as were 1,000 signatures that cannot be read.

DECLARED A BIG DIVIDEND.

New York Bank Stockholders Get \$1,000 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, July 29.—It became known in the financial district today that an enormous extra dividend, said to have been equal to 100 per cent, or \$5,000,000, had been declared upon the \$500,000 of capital stock of the First National Bank, which institution last week increased its capital to \$10,000,000.

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CELEBRATED BY ANARCHISTS.

The Anniversary of King Humbert's Death Observed in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., July 29.—The anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert was celebrated tonight by the Anarchists of this city at 325 Straight Street. There were about 30 persons present, including Italy and Germany. A few pencils were thrown at the speaker. A notice of the hall which read: "Our enemy is our boss; 'Governments are ulcers which must be destroyed.' 'The earth does not belong to a few, but to all.' 'Property is something which is not civilization while the people are starving.'"

Pietro Esteve, editor of "La Question Sociale," was the first speaker.

"Down with monarch and with Emperor," he cried, and he called for care for the gallows or anything else, but we will maintain our principles at all hazards." (Cheers.)

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The meeting broke up into a movement to assist Bresci's two companions, Nicolo' Turvatella and B. Lana, who went to Italy on the same steamer with Bresci, and according to the speaker, with the same purpose in view. They were arrested and nothing has since been heard of them. They lie in prison at Milan without having been tried.

B. Mazzotta, the leader of the Right of Existence group of Anarchists, next spoke. He criticized Bresci, but spoke moderately.

Philip Moreau, who insisted that he is not an Anarchist, also spoke. He announced that every country in Europe had a Bresci, then they would have one in every country in Europe, and it would be called the United States of Europe. That would do away with all the diplomatic parasites that infested Europe and acted as spies.

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IRON WORKERS RESUME.

The Strike at the Reading Sheet Mill at an End.

READING, Pa., July 29.—With the resumption of the sheet mill and other departments of the Reading Company, today 2,500 strikers are now back at work at slight increase of wages, concessions having been made on both sides.

There is little change in the Reading mill shops strike. More men are at work.

The Reading Foundry Company, idle for some time, announces today they will start up in full on August 1 with 200 men. The thirty-seven employees of the Reading Company did not resume work today, but will be idle until Wednesday morning in order to avoid the accumulation of stock at the mill.

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IN MEMORY OF HUMBERT.

An Impressive Procession to the Pantheon in Rome.

ROME, July 29.—Teaching commemorative services were held all over Italy today on the first anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert. All business was abandoned for the day. There were magnificent State services at the Pantheon.

The Dowager Queen Margherita, King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena, and all the members of the royal family and the President of the Senate, who is the sister of the late King Humbert, visited the tomb at 8 o'clock in the morning and afterward attended a private service in his memory.

The national procession to the Pantheon was most imposing, it being estimated that 30,000 persons took part in it as representatives of the nation. There were 1,500 banners in the line. There was an immense crowd of people, probably half a million, along the route followed by the procession.

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CUBA'S ELECTION PROJECT.

Stringent Conditions for Eligibility for Public Office.

HAVANA, July 29.—The proposed new electoral law was read to the Constitutional Convention today. The principal features are the conditions that must be fulfilled in order to render a person eligible for office.

To be governor of a province, or a provincial legislator, a man must be thirty years old and have lived more than two years in the province. He must be the head of a family or have been a taxpayer in the province for a year before the election, or possess a professional degree or have held public office by virtue of a popular election.

To be an elector of a Senator, half the number of electors in each province must be twenty-five years old, be able to read and write, have lived in the province two years, and figure among those rated as taxpayers of the highest grade for real estate. The other half must have lived two years in the province, possess a professional degree or have been elected to a public office.

To be a presidential elector a man must be a Cuban by birth or naturalization with eight years' residence in the Republic since naturalization and two years' residence in the province. He must also be thirty years old.

The conditions governing the eligibility of candidates for the presidency, the Senate, and House of Representatives are fixed by the constitution, and are less exacting than any of the above conditions. The registration and electoral boards will be elected by the voters, and will consist of three members from each ward.

Each province will have a provincial board of five members to preside at the elections in the entire province and be the intermediary between the voters and the constitutional convention. The number of presidential electors from each province is the same as in the previous project. The number of provincial legislators is also the same. Minority representation is recommended.

Each elector, in voting, will have to present a certificate of registration and affirm that he is the person mentioned therein. The election of provincial legislators, governors of provinces, and senatorial electors will take place on the same day. Thirty days after election the senatorial electors will meet in the capital of the province and with the provincial legislators proceed to elect four Senators. Each elector can vote for three Senators.

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