The Washington Times.

NUMBER 2631 — WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1901. — PRICE ONE CENT.

GOMPERS' VISIT A PUZZLE.

His Conference With Shaffer Gives Rise to Many Rumors.

Hopes Still Entertained of a Peaceful Settlement of the Strike—Recruits in the Way—The Hoop Mills Slowly Resuming Operations.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here this morning, had a conference with M. M. Garland, the ex-President of the Amalgamated Association, and then went over to the office of President Shaffer. Gompers was closeted several hours with Shaffer, and when he came from the conference he refused to talk. He said he might make a statement in the evening, but tonight he had nothing to say.

It is generally understood that American Federation men who have signed contracts with their employers cannot, under the rules of the order, be called out on sympathetic strike, so Gompers' visit has aroused a good deal of conjecture. Some argue that Shaffer desired Gompers' presence, believing that the published reports of a conference with the Federation chief would encourage the rank and file of the association. Others believe that Gompers wants to hear Shaffer's side explained and to learn how deeply the Federation may have to furnish financial aid to the strikers. Still others have an idea that Gompers may be here in the interest of peace and that he will try to induce Shaffer to accept in part the proposition made to him by J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab.

Because M. M. Garland was one of the men who interested himself in trying to effect a settlement in the early days of the strike some persons see more than a coincidence in Gompers' talk with Garland, and say it is an indication that Gompers is here for other reasons than merely to "size up the situation," especially as Gompers also met tonight Joseph Bishop, the Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, who came to Pittsburg yesterday.

Unless the United States Steel Corporation purposes to fight and destroy the Amalgamated Association peace may not be so far away as it seems just now. Practically the only thing that interferes with an adjustment of the difficulties between the Steel Trust and their workers is the condition of four hoop mills, two in Pittsburg, one in Allegheny, and one in Monessen. These mills were non-union when Shaffer issued his strike notice against the sheet steel hoop and tin plate combines nearly four weeks ago. Promptly on Shaffer's call, however, the men in these plants came out on strike, thus showing that they were organized.

When Shaffer met Morgan and Schwab in New York he insisted as a prerequisite basis of settlement that the four hoop mills be recognized as union mills. This demand the two trust representatives refused to concede. Morgan and Schwab even went further and declined to treat with the Amalgamated Association unless it was first understood that the scale of wages to be signed would apply only to those mills in which it was in vogue at the beginning of the scale year of 1900. Had Shaffer agreed to the terms he would have not only lost the four hoop mills, but also the big sheet mill in McKeesport, employing men who joined the Amalgamated Association only last spring, and would also have sacrificed the sheet mill at Wellsville, Ohio.

Now the Wellsville plant has practically been abandoned by the Amalgamated Association, as it finds it cannot prevent the manufacturers from operating it with non-union men. The trust has, as explained, demanded the McKeesport sheet mill, but it is intimated that if Shaffer will consent not to lay claim to the four hoop mills mentioned the trust will waive its demand for the McKeesport mill. It is believed that Garland and Gompers can obtain a settlement on these terms unless Morgan and Schwab have now determined to fight the matter to a finish.

If Shaffer consented to give up at least the four hoop mills, there would be a difficulty concerning the men employed there, whom he induced to join the union. Shaffer has been laying so much stress on the fact that the men in non-union mills received from 20 to 30 per cent less in wages than the workmen in union mills that even if he were disposed to give up the four hoop mills the strikers might deem his consent a betrayal of their interests.

Shaffer himself has said since his return from New York that the status of the hoop mills was the only obstacle in the way of settling the strike, and declared that he would not betray his new recruits. It is the fear of blame for a betrayal of union men, it is believed, that holds Shaffer from informing the manufacturers that he is ready to sign a peace treaty. If Shaffer fails to make haste the matter will be out of his hands.

The hoop mill combine made a good beginning in starting up the Clarke mill yesterday and the Lindsey-McCutcheon today, and it is getting ready to place non-union men in the Painter mill tomorrow. It looks as if three of the hoop mills would soon be in full swing. If that should happen the Amalgamated's chances of a favorable settlement would be materially less.

IRELAND NOT TO MEDIATE.

No Action by the Archbishop in the Steel Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—It may be stated on the authority of one of the foremost officials of the United States Steel Corporation that no mediation by Archbishop Ireland or anyone else between the steel companies and the strikers has been suggested.

"The reports that Mr. Morgan has been approached by independent parties," the person giving this information said, "with a view to a possible settlement of the dispute, are untrue. When it is remembered that the strikers themselves admit that they are not fighting for the redress of grievances, interference on the part of outsiders would, to say the least, be invidious.

"The situation is becoming brighter every day. Apparently there will be no difficulty in opening up as many of the closed mills as we wish. As to the threatened extension of the strike, our information is that but a very small percentage of the men in the Federal Steel and other companies would respond to a call to quit work."

A report was current in Wall Street today that a new move is contemplated in the matter of labor organization. It is proposed, as the report goes, to organize the non-union mill workers. The movement has grown out of the conditions prevailing in the present strike, which have compelled a large number of union men to quit work by reason of their allegiance to their organization, and not because they favored the strike.

With an organization of non-union men it is believed that many dissatisfied union laborers would withdraw from the union. It is felt also that such an organization would do much for the protection of non-union men in times of labor disputes.

A QUIET DAY AT M'KEESPORT.

The Outlook for a General Tie-Up Considered Good.

McKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 8.—Strike leaders were scarce about McKeesport today. The news that a start had been effected at the mills of the Lindsey & McCutcheon plant in Pittsburg drew a large number of them to that city. No meetings were held and the strikers left at home put in the time picketing the idle mills, the railway stations, and other points where strike breakers might be expected to land. A large number of the men have gone to work on the city streets at repairs and other improvements.

A general mass meeting has been arranged for Saturday evening in the Opera House. It will be addressed by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, and President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor. The strikers are building all their hopes on the Federation.

The first threat of violence that has been made during the present trouble was hurled today by the Rev. Stewart Sharp, the "angel of peace," as he has been dubbed by some of the pro-strike papers. He is a reverend by brevet only, being in charge of a mission Sunday school. Ever since the strike began he has been particularly active in stirring up the men, turning his mission into a meeting place, and has been appointed an organizer for the Federation of Labor, a fairly good paying job. One of the newspaper men suggested to Mayor Black that Sharp was doing more agitating than any one man in the city. The mayor took it seriously and started an investigation, with the intention of suppressing Sharp if he found him too perniciously active. Sharp declared war against all newspaper men, and wanted to run them out of town. None of them ran, but the quarrel on the streets between the "angel of peace" and the correspondents created no little stir.

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday are pay days at the different departments of the National Tube Company. It will be the last pay before the general strike order goes into effect. About $240,000 will be distributed among the 10,000 employes of the company. The merchants of the city are preparing to make the most of this last pay. The general opinion here is that the strike is going to be a long one and that it will be a couple of months before another pay will be distributed among the men.

There is little doubt here now that the rolling mills of the tube company will be completely tied up. The outlook for a complete tie-up is such that all fear of any violence next Sunday night and Monday morning has been dissipated. At the same time, it is not believed the mills will long remain idle. There is a large percentage of the men employed in the National and Boston mills who are opposed to the strike. They want to work, and after the first week of idleness it is believed they will straggle back again.

The Federation of Labor will then attempt to call out the tube workers, and the real test of strength will come.

TO VOTE ON THE STRIKE.

Western Steel Workers May Disobey Shaffer's Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—William C. Davis, Vice President of the Fourth District of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, arrived home today from Milwaukee, where he has been with several of his deputies looking after executive business for the association.

Immediately on his appearance an envelope containing President Shaffer's general strike order was pressed into his hands. From that moment the skilled mechanics of the great steel industries at South Chicago, Joliet, and Milwaukee were under official orders to go on strike at 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

Whether they will do so or not is as much an unsolved riddle as ever. Mr. Davis hastily prepared duplicates of the order and sent them to the recording secretaries of the lodges in his district. Action will be taken Sunday by the three lodges at South Chicago unless special meetings are called to vote on the question of going out.

TO FIGHT TRUSTS BY LAW.

The Attorney General May Be Cited for Permitting Combines.

A plan to have the Attorney General of the United States cited on quo warranto proceedings to explain why he has not enforced the Sherman Anti-Trust law was adopted last night by District Assembly No. 66 of the local Knight of Labor. The action is taken at this time to assist the striking steel workers in their fight against the Steel Trust. President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, has been communicated with, and has been informed of the local action. Legal action in many of the States is contemplated.

The first steps toward this end were taken last Tuesday night by Local Assembly No. 2,672, Knights of Labor. The action was reported last night to the District Assembly, embracing all the locals, and was unanimously adopted. The meeting was held at their hall, Four-and-a-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, T. P. O'Dea, District Master Workman, presiding.

Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett, of Ohio, has been communicated with, and has agreed to act on behalf of the District Assembly here, the Trainmen's Railway Association of Ohio, and the American Anti-Trust League. In this city A. A. Lipscomb was chosen by the committee to be asked to take charge of the local end of the case.

WILLIAM A. NEWELL DEAD.

He Was the First Republican Governor of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—William A. Newell, ex-Governor of New Jersey, died at his home in Allentown today.

William A. Newell was the first Republican Governor of New Jersey, serving from 1857 to 1860. Prior to that he had been a member of the House of Representatives from New Jersey, and, being a physician, attended John Quincy Adams when that statesman was stricken with his fatal illness in the House chamber. In 1880 he was appointed Governor of Washington Territory by President Hayes. He remained in the West for many years and in 1896 was a candidate for the Populist nomination for Governor in Washington. He also served as Mayor of Seattle. Two years ago he returned East and resumed the practice of medicine in his native place, Allentown. He was eighty-three years old.

THE GOLD THIEF CAPTURED

Police Declare That the Man Worked Alone and Unaided.

Had Been an Employe of the Selby Works—Denies All Knowledge of the Daring Crime—A Remarkable Chain of Circumstantial Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The man who, unaided, opened the steel safe at the Selby Smelting Works and carried away more than half a ton of gold bars is in a cell at the Hall of Justice. While the formal charge has not been placed against him Superintendent McFarland, of Pinkerton's Western Division, said today that they had sufficient evidence to convict him in any court in the land.

This man is John Winters, alias "Buck Taylor," a former employe of the Selby Works. Winters was arrested at San Rafael yesterday afternoon by W. B. Sayers, of the Pinkerton bureau, and Detective Tom Gibson, of the local department. He was taken into custody at the home of a girl he had gone to visit. Winters was questioned and cross-questioned for hours. Desperate and driven to bay, haggard and worn after hours of merciless interrogation, confronted with evidences that gave the lie to many details of his ingenious explanations, he still persists in his assertion that he had no part in the crime and knows nothing of the whereabouts of the stolen gold.

He stubbornly clings to his plea of innocence, though the mass of incriminating evidence that has been gathered against him is overwhelming. In his lonely cabin, half a mile from the scene of the robbery, were found many articles that give the strongest corroboration to the emphatic declarations of the detectives that Winters is the master criminal for whom they have been tirelessly searching. His own actions add to the case against him.

Last Monday night, the night the crime was committed, according to his own story, he buried a portion of a suit of clothes he wore when at work. The remainder of the suit, he says, he threw into the bay the night before. The detectives believe that he destroyed the clothes because they bore evidences of his underground work while he was engaged in digging the tunnel which gave access to the safe. Furthermore, they have evidence that he was seen in these same clothes late on Monday evening, hours after he claimed he destroyed them.

Winters came here from Texas some seven or eight years ago. He was employed at the Selby Works for some years, but resigned his position about three months ago, claiming that the sulphur fumes had injured his health. He was employed about one of the furnaces and had a good opportunity to get information in regard to the company's business and methods. Since he left the smelter he has lived alone in a little cabin in the hills, about half a mile from the works. He declares that he has not been near the Selby Works since he quit, but the officers have conclusive evidence that he was seen five times in the last few weeks within twenty feet of the tunnel leading under the safe.

In his cabin the detectives found a small storage battery, with a long wire and a small but powerful incandescent light attached. On this battery were mud spots similar to the soil through which the tunnel was cut. The officers are confident that he used this light while working in the tunnel at night. The cover of the shaft at the entrance to the tunnel was made of black silesia cloth, tacked on laths with very peculiar long-pointed wire tacks. In Winters' cabin was a strip of the same cloth and part of a package of similar tacks.

The officers also found in the house a japanned iron shovel with a hollow handle, on which was mud, evidently from the tunnel. He had strengthened the hollow handle by forcing into it a piece of wood. The police feel sure that this was one of the tools used in making the tunnel. In the tunnel the detectives found a piece of chalk, such as is used in chalking drills, while from Winters' hillside home a small bag of similar chalk was taken.

Winters, who always wears a golf cap of slate color, had on a new cap when arrested. An old cap of the same size and general appearance was found in the railroad tunnel within a few yards of the entrance of the burglar's shaft. When asked to explain his possession of the new cap Winters said his own had blown off into the bay on Monday night (the night of the robbery).

None of Winters' working clothes could be found in the cabin, and in explanation he said he had burned them on Monday, as he was short of fuel. Buckles and buttons in ashes show that he undoubtedly burned them, but a plentiful supply of wood at the cabin gives a denial to his explanation. Two revolvers were also taken from the house, on one of which are the telltale stains of tunnel mud. Detective Seymour said today:

"We are convinced and will prove that Winters planned and carried out this robbery single-handed. He began the work almost immediately after he left the company's service and waited until the proper time to make his haul. He did not use a boat, but left two bars at the water's edge as a blind. He carried the treasure away in successive trips on Monday night and undoubtedly buried it near the smelter."

Winters is about thirty-seven or thirty-eight years old, and the officers are confident he is an ex-convict. He gained the sobriquet of "Buck Taylor" by his skill with the rifle. He is a remarkably good shot. While he absolutely denies any knowledge of the crime, his stories are most contradictory.

His account of his life is marked by the fact that some nine or ten years are not accounted for. The detectives say this time was spent in an Eastern prison.

TEXAS' THANKS DELAYED.

Opposition to the Resolution Regarding the New Yorkers' Visit.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 8.—In the House of Representatives of the State Legislature at Austin today, an animated discussion took place over the visit of the committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Texas in May last.

Mr. Little, of San Antonio, introduced resolutions thanking the New Yorkers for the interest they took in coming to Texas and expressing the hope that the result would be a closer commercial union between New York and Texas. Mr. Napier opposed the resolution, taking the ground that it endorsed the criticism of Texas laws by New Yorkers.

Speaker Prince took the floor and advocated the passage of the resolutions. Without disposing of the resolution the House adjourned to next Monday.

KILLED IN A TORNADO.

Loss of Life and Destruction at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8.—A tornado struck the navy yard here today and caused a loss of life and property. The big stone shed of John Pierce, contractor, collapsed, under which one hundred granite cutters were at work and fully half of them were buried in the ruins. Mrs. Howard Mealey, who had sought shelter in the building, was taken out dead. Joel Pearson, a stonecutter, died after being taken from the ruins. Half a score of others were rescued and taken to the naval hospital.

The big floating derrick carried away the massive masonry piers on the west side and swung out into the stream, almost crushing the United States gunboat Vixen and yard tug Sioux. The yard forces and crews of the Vixen, Eagle, and Yankton, assisted by the yard tugs, finally forced the derrick back into its basin.

NO TIME FOR DESERTION.

Why Mr. Bryan Discountenances a Bolt in Ohio.

LINCOLN, Aug. 8.—Mr. Bryan devotes his leading editorial in "The Commoner" this week to explaining why he discountenanced the bolt in Ohio. He says:

"Whether the Ohio Democracy is to take its position on the Grover Cleveland side of public issues is a question yet to be determined at the primaries after the people understand the issues presented. To leave the party at this time is to assume the battle lost, and by assuming it lost, help the enemy. When the fight was made between 1895 and 1896 we had an Administration to fight as well as all the banks and railroads; now many who were against us then act openly with the enemy, and those who have returned after a temporary sojourn in the camp of the enemy are handicapped by the record they have made, but the question which confronts the loyal Democrats of Ohio is how best to correct the mistakes made by the convention, and thus rescue the Democratic party from the control of those who would Republicanize it.

"The fact that the platform contains much that is good, together with the further fact that the candidates nominated, from Mr. Kilbourne down through the entire list, have been supporters of the party ticket in recent campaigns, would make it impossible to organize a bolt with any promise of success. The first effect of a bolting ticket would be, therefore, to augment the chances of Republican success this fall. The second effect would be to lessen the influence of the bolting Democrats in future party contests.

"It is not fair to assume that the convention spoke for the rank and file in repudiating the Kansas City platform, and those who left the party at this time would weaken the reform element of the party and give to the gold and corporation element greater proportional influence in the party management."

MR. BRYAN BUYS A PAPER.

"The Commoner" and the "National Watchman" to Be Combined.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 8.—The "National Watchman," which for several years past has been published in this city, has been transferred to William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, and will be consolidated with "The Commoner."

SAY TILLMAN MUST REPLY.

Democrats Declare McLaurin's Charges Call for an Answer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8.—Neither Tillman nor McLaurin spoke today. Tillman passed through Columbia tonight, going to Union, where he will speak tomorrow. It is doubtful if McLaurin will be at Union.

Today Representative Latimer made a violent attack on McLaurin. Tillman's friends declare he must take some action regarding McLaurin's charges; that they are too severe to be passed off.

WARSHIPS USE THEIR GUNS.

Admiral Higginson's Squadron Engages in Target Practice.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 8.—The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Higginson in command, were engaged in target practice off Gay Head, in the vicinity of No Man's Land, today. The heavy guns could be heard very distinctly at Nantasket.

The squadron is expected here daily. Admiral Higginson has had the ground surveyed nearer the Coskata life saving station. The only fault he found during the recent encampment was the scarcity of fresh water. On sinking wells fresh water was found in large quantities near the life saving station, and it is there that the men will land and throw up entrenchments and pitch their tents.

The lighthouse tender Mayflower, Capt. A. P. Bartow, has been on the grounds and repainted the buoys, so that everything is in readiness to receive the battleships. Admiral Higginson has enlarged his fleet by the addition of several torpedo boats and one or more cruisers. The stay of the battleships will be for two or three weeks.

THE INDEPENDENCE'S FUTURE.

To Be Broken Up If No Races Are Arranged by September 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Charles F. Clapp, T. W. Lawson's secretary, gave out the following statement tonight:

"The only impending engagement of the Independence is a race under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, to take place on August 24, and Mr. Lawson, before leaving for an Eastern cruise, which he intends to extend until September 10, gave instructions to have the Independence put in the best racing condition possible and to remain at Newport tuning up. Today I received this telegram:

"'Exceedingly regret that owing to inability to secure entry either Constitution or Columbia we are compelled to call off race scheduled for 24th inst.

"'FRANK H. JONES, Chairman.'

"I communicated the same to Mr. Lawson and he has given me instructions to bring the Independence to Boston at once and to keep her in racing condition until September 3, and to do everything feasible to arrange as many races as possible between her and any or all of the other ninety-footers, to take place under the auspices of any yacht club in any waters, under any conditions, and if no races can be arranged by that date, to have her broken up at once."

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Arrived: Pretoria, Hamburg; Gallilco, Hull; Kentucky, Copenhagen; Tuscarora, London. Arrived out: Teutonic, from New York, at Liverpool; Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, at Cherbourg.

VON WALDERSEE HONORED.

The Field Marshal Decorated With the Order of Merit.

A Regiment of Artillery to Bear His Name—Cheering Crowds Greet Him in the Streets of Hamburg—Rise of German Prestige in the East.

HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—Despite the Emperor's absence and the public mourning for Empress Frederick, the arrival here of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee was made the occasion of a great demonstration.

General von Wittich, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, represented his Majesty. The burgomaster and a number of military officers welcomed the field marshal at the landing and conducted him to the town hall. The route was lined by many thousands of spectators and there was much cheering.

The Senate welcomed Count von Waldersee at the town hall and here also he was greeted by General von Gossler, Minister of War. A luncheon followed, at which General von Wittich read imperial orders, thanking Count von Waldersee for his services, conferring upon him the Order of Merit, and announcing that a regiment of Schleswig artillery would bear his name.

Count von Waldersee made a speech, in which, referring to the campaign in China, he said that the Germans, by their discipline and efficiency, had won the respect of all nations, even the Chinese, which was particularly valuable, as the Asiatics only respect superior force. The German name had greatly risen in Asia during the last year.

The bestowal of his name upon a regiment is a signal honor for Count von Waldersee. This is the first occasion in Prussian history of a general's name being given in his lifetime, that honor being hitherto reserved for sovereigns and princes.

Count von Waldersee will report himself to the Emperor at Homburg tomorrow and will attend the memorial services at Cronberg on Saturday.

TO MAKE ANOTHER TRIAL.

Santos-Dumont Not Discouraged by His Airship Wreck.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, met with an accident this morning. He started at 6:12 o'clock in his attempt to make the trip from St. Cloud around the Eiffel Tower and return in order to secure the Deutsch prize. He reached the tower in nine minutes.

When half-way back, about fifteen minutes after he started, he noticed that the front of the balloon was bulging inward, which would indicate that the gas was escaping. Thereupon, M. Santos-Dumont attempted to drive air into the ballonet, which is a small balloon within the large one, but the motor failed to act. Then the gas went out of the rear balloon, which hung in a flabby way and threatened to catch the screw. M. Santos-Dumont became fearful of an explosion and fall and, in order to avoid this, he stopped the motor, thus leaving the balloon at the mercy of the winds. It drifted about a while and then came down in an awkward position between two blocks of the Exposition Trocadero Hotel, where it hung suspended. M. Santos-Dumont climbed to the roof as quickly as a cat by means of a rope which was lowered and escaped without injury.

M. Santos-Dumont told the story of the accident to the few persons who were admitted to the yard. Around his wrist he wore the religious medal presented to him by the Countess D'Eu, daughter of the late Dom Pedro, of Brazil, which he laughingly kissed, saying: "It was this that saved me."

He was as merry as a cricket. M. Dumont's worst enemy, if he has one, cannot say that he is not a genuine and plucky sportsman.

On the arrival of the firemen, salvage operations were begun. The pompiers, accompanied by M. Santos-Dumont and a few others went to the roof. There the machine lay at an angle of 60 degrees, the screw resting on the roof of the lower pavilion of the hotel and the prow leaning against the side wall of the upper pavilion, ten yards from the summit. The balloon proper hung limp and badly torn by the explosion when it collided with the gable chimneys. The balloon was diagonally across and bridged a yawning cavern sixty feet deep. If it had not caught as it did, the chances are 100 to 1 that M. Santos Dumont would have been killed, but the young Brazilian seems to bear a charmed life.

It is commonly stated that repairs to the balloon will cost 50,000 francs. M. Santos-Dumont says it will be ready on September 1, and that he will make another trial before September 15, when the competition closes for 1901.

A SETTLEMENT IN KIANGSI.

Christian Converts to Be Punished by the Authorities.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—M. Gaiat, a French deputy, who was sent to settle the missionary troubles in Kiangsi province, has returned. He has agreed to deliver eleven Catholic converts to the Chinese authorities for punishment, and also a native Catholic priest, who will be first tried by his Bishop. The settlement is considered to be equitable by all parties.

Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul, has become doyen of the diplomatic corps here, owing to the replacing of the Portuguese Consul, who will return home.

DE VILLIERS SURRENDERS.

The Second in Command Under General Beyers Yields.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—General Kitchener reports to the War Office that Commandant De Villiers and two field cornets have surrendered at Warm Baths.

De Villiers was second in command under General Beyers.

STERN MEASURES THREATENED

General Kitchener Reported to Have Issued a Proclamation.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A telegram from Durban alludes to a proclamation issued by General Kitchener intimating that stern measures will be taken to end the war. No details are given.

It probably embodies the Government's instructions in connection with Commandant Kritzinger's threat to shoot Kaffirs.

ANXIOUS TO RETIRE.

Salisbury Holding His Post Only at the King's Request.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Judge Casey, of Australia, who passed through Paris today, told a correspondent that the Marquis of Salisbury had agreed to remain as Premier until after the coronation only at the urgent request of King Edward.

SERVICES AT CRONBERG.

The Emperor Takes a Farewell Look at His Mother.

CRONBERG, Aug. 8.—The body of the Empress Frederick was placed in a coffin early this morning. Later the Emperor took a farewell look at the body and then the coffin was sealed in the presence of his Majesty and a few members of the imperial family. Divine services were held in the death chamber in the evening, the Bishop of Ripon and Canon Shore reading from the English burial service.

The Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince, and all of Empress Frederick's children, except Prince Henry, who is at sea, and other near relatives attended the service, which lasted only twenty minutes, after which the family returned to Homburg.

The coffin consists of three cases. The first is of oak, lined with metal and cushioned with white satin, the second is an oak coffin, and the third is a state coffin, also of oak, but covered with purple velvet, ornamented with rosettes, designed by Empress Frederick. Upon the lid is a velvet cushion supporting a golden imperial crown. The coffin has ten heavily gilt handles.

It is a coincidence that the last public English service Empress Frederick attended in the English Church at Homburg was on August 11, 1900, when Canon Shore preached a sermon in memory of her brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and on the same date this year he will deliver a sermon in memory of Empress Frederick.

Canon Shore was for a long time chaplain to Queen Victoria, and holds a similar office under King Edward.

WATCHING FOR ANARCHISTS.

Extraordinary Precautions Being Taken at Cronberg and Homburg.

COLOGNE, Aug. 8.—The "Cologne Gazette," whose statements are frequently regarded as semi-official, says in regard to the alleged arrests of Anarchists at Cronberg, where Empress Frederick died, and where Emperor William and other members of the royal family are at present, that posts of the Hussars are spread along the entire road from Homburg to Cronberg and even in the neighboring woods.

The Hussars found four Italians, who were brought to Ober-Ursel, eight miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found in their possession, and they were sent to Frankfort. The Italian workmen at Ober-Ursel are being closely watched. They are not allowed to appear on the strets after work hours and posts of the Hussars have been placed there to guard them.

On the occasion of Emperor William's former visit to Cronberg the secretary of the Anarchists' society was expelled over the frontier. The "Gazette" expresses the opinion that this district is now clear of Anarchists.

THE INVITATIONS CANCELED.

Sovereigns Not to Attend the German Military Manœuvres.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—In consequence of the mourning for Empress Frederick, the invitations sent to foreign princes and other eminent personages, including Earl Roberts and Mr. Brodrick, the British War Minister, to attend the military manœuvres, have been canceled.

It had been reported that King Edward and the Czar would attend, but if they intended to do so it is not likely that they will now be present.

IRISH TACTICS IN VAIN.

The House of Commons Passing Rapidly on Supply Bills.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Employing the new cloture rule regarding votes on supply, the Government passed in the House of Commons during the night votes involving £70,000,000.

The Irish members repeatedly tried obstructive tactics, but the Government as repeatedly asked for and obtained cloture, and in the vote secured large majorities.

It is now 5:40 a. m. and the divisions are continuing.

SIGNOR CRISPI NOT ANXIOUS.

Still Refuses Solicitations to Receive the Sacraments.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Signor Crispi continues to oppose the solicitous desire of the Neapolitan clergy to administer the sacraments to him. In reply to a recent hint he said: "Let it be. It is a matter between myself and Christ."

PETER JACKSON DEAD.

The Noted Colored Prizefighter Succumbs to Consumption.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The death of Peter Jackson, the noted colored pugilist, is announced. He died on July 23 at Roma, near Sydney, N. S. W., from consumption.

OCEANIC SINKS A STEAMER.

Seven Men May Have Been Lost in the Collision.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The big White Star steamship Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, collided this morning, off Tuskar Rock, Ireland, with the steamship Kincora, of the Waterford Steamship Company, limited. The collision occurred during a dense fog. The Kincora sank. Seven of the crew have been rescued, but seven of the Kincora's men are missing. It is possible that they were picked up by other vessels during the fog.

The Kincora was struck amidships. All the passengers of the Oceanic were in bed at the time and there was some commotion until Captain Cameron assured them that there was not the least cause for alarm.

Headway was kept on the Oceanic after she struck the Kincora in order to give the crew of the latter a chance to clamber on board. The boats of the White Star liner were lowered to rescue every man possible.

The Oceanic remained in the vicinity of the collision until daylight, but nothing was then visible beyond some floating wreckage.

The Oceanic has a hole four feet long in the plates of her port bow, two feet above the water line, and was compelled to remain here for an examination.

After an examination by divers the Oceanic left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New York.

The Kincora was a coaster, trading between Waterford and Limerick.

Among the passengers of the Oceanic were Eugene Kelly, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, William Ziegler, William Warren, of Detroit; Lieut. Col Lewis Payn Dawnay and Mrs. Dawnay, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Corbett, Richard Carle and Ethel Barrymore.

TROUBLES AHEAD IN CUBA.

Difficulties the Island's First President Must Meet.

Senor Palma Points Out the Lack of a Provision to Ensure a Government Majority in the Legislative Branches—Need of More Unity.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—"La Lucha" publishes a letter from Senor T. Estrada Palma, addressed to Fernando Figuerdo, in which he says in substance that it is to be supposed that the victorious candidate for the presidency will have a plan of government to carry out which will need the support of chambers, but he asks what if these are composed of as many factions as there are political groups in the island?

In reply to his own question he says that in this case it will be extremely difficult for the President to do anything, for it is to be supposed that opinions in the Cuban Congress will be even more violent and mutually opposed than in the political parties, as the questions that will have to be settled, such as the treaty relations with the United States, a reciprocity treaty, and the payment of the army, all of which are very important, are likely to cause keen differences of opinion.

If the executive does not have a majority in the chambers not only his own discredit will result, but that of the country also. Furthermore, the Cuban constitution does not guarantee unity of action. As the Governors of provinces, who are elected by popular vote, and the secretaries share responsibility with the President, it will be very difficult for an honest patriot to guide affairs under such conditions.

Senor Palma declares that something should be done toward arranging matters in such a way that a sufficient number who share the views of the future President shall be elected to the Senate and House of Representatives. Those interested should get together and prepare a way to attain this end.

Senor Palma adds that for the above reasons he had told Gen. Maximo Gomez that a man like himself (Palma) of independent character cannot consider himself sufficiently brave to be a candidate for the Presidency, as the important part is not to be elected, but to make a success afterward. Without any organization or mutual understanding between the various elements composing the Government, the President will have no chance to succeed.

Senor Palma says he bases his opinion on the present state of affairs in Cuba, where confusion and rivalry are everywhere seen. He apparently declines to become a candidate, though, at the same time, he speaks of getting things in shape in order that the President may have a majority in the chambers.

The Constitutional Convention today approved Clauses VIII to XI of the election law, with a few modifications.

WANT HAVANA TO PAY.

Bond Creditors May Take Action Against the City.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—The holders of $250,000 second mortgage bonds, issued by the Havana municipality, which were drawn for payment before January 1, 1899, but not paid, wish to levy on the municipality for payment. The military order which prevented claims brought against municipalities for liabilities prior to 1899 has been declared not to affect these bonds, and the holders have obtained judgment against the city.

The plan of the municipality was to pay off all municipal debts when a loan was raised. Senor Gener says the budget of the present year cannot meet more than the current liabilities. If the bond creditors are allowed to proceed matters will be serious. Senor Cancio, Secretary of Finance, has rejected the Havana budget and says that a new one will have to be prepared, as the present one is based on a problematic estimate of values, the new assessments giving an apparent increase in the city's income of $180,000, but until the assessments on property are examined and determined the old assessments must, according to the law, be used as the basis.

Senor Cancio says that if the municipalities of the island are to be kept in order they cannot have autonomy. If they are allowed to rule themselves they will be ruined. If the municipality of Havana is to be put in order the only way to do it is to have Governor General Wood take charge.

One hundred and fifty white Cubans are to be enlisted for a period of two years under the same conditions and qualifications governing recruiting in the United States, for the purpose of taking charge of the artillery in the Cabanas Fortress when the Americans withdraw. These troops, who will be known as the Cuerpo de Artilleria, will be trained by American officers. Captain Aultman, of the artillery, will make the preparations to obtain recruits.

HIS IMPEACHMENT ASKED.

A Grand Jury Investigates a New Orleans Commissioner.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—The grand jury today recommended the impeachment of Thomas J. Moulin, Commissioner of Public Works of New Orleans, for misfeasance and general incompetence in office.

Moulin is the Democratic leader of the Seventh ward, one of the largest wards in the city, and in the division of the offices was nominated for Commissioner of Public Works, one of the most important places in the gift of the city, having charge of the street cleaning, garbage removal, drainage, public works, etc. There has been trouble ever since Moulin's selection a year ago. So many serious charges were made against him that he asked the city council to grant an investigation. A committee was appointed, which disclosed considerable carelessness in the administration of the department, but not enough, in its opinion, for his removal from office.

The bad working of the department, especially in the matter of drainage, has renewed the complaints, with the result that the grand jury today recommended Moulin's immediate impeachment, which can be ordered by the city council.

HEAVY DAMAGES IN VIRGINIA.

Casting Up the Results of the Recent Storm.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—Later reports from southwest Virginia show great damage to the Norfolk and Western Railroad by yesterday's storm. At Walton, just east of East Radford, the entire road bed is washed out for fifteen or twenty feet, and also 1,200 to 1,500 feet of ballast from sidetracks. Trestles on the North Carolina division are more or less out of line, and some of them are undermined. Traffic has been suspended.

The Norfolk and Western Railway officials say that the damage from floods to the road within the last four months in southwest Virginia and West Virginia has exceeded $1,000,000.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return $1.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, August 10 and 11, good to return until Monday, August 12. All trains except Congressional Limited.

Flooring Lumber at $1.25 per 100 ft. Tongue and grooved and dressed. Libbey & Co.

$10 To Buffalo and Return $10 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pan-American Exposition excursion will leave Washington 7:50 a. m. Thursday, August 15, arriving Buffalo 7:40 p. m. Tickets good returning on all trains within seven days, including date of sale. Similar excursions August 21, 27, 31, September 1, 2, 5, 11, 17, and 26.

New car load Doors, $1.00 each. White pine, too, 1½ inch thick. 6th and N. Y. av.

Special Sleeper for Deer Park

Via B. & O. R. R. on train leaving Washington 1:10 a. m., Saturday nights, and return on train leaving Deer Park 12:54 a. m. Sundays nights.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Suburban cottage Siding, $1.50. It is 1x7, rustic dressed. Libbey & Co.

$1.00 To Frederick, Hagerstown, and Martinsburg.

Leave B. & O. R. R. Station, Washington, Sunday, August 11, 7 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations. Returning, leave Martinsburg and Hagerstown at 6 and Frederick at 7 p. m. same day.

Number two Shingles, $4.00. They are cypress, 5x20. 6th and N. Y. ave.

$3.50 Special Saturday Trip $3.50

To "Old Point," Norfolk, Va. Beach, Ocean View, and Newport News, via Norfolk and Washington steamer, Saturday, 6:30 p. m. Round trip, $3.50.

Number one Shingles, $1.50. Perfect cypress, 5x20, by Libbey & Co.

B. & O. Week End Country Trips.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until following Monday, at reduced rates, from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points.

The "Department Limited"

For Chesapeake Beach leaves District Line Station week days, 5 p. m. Through fast train.

Best Soft Yellow Poplar, 4½ and 5 cents per foot. 6th and N. Y. ave.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

August 10 and 11, tickets good to return until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Out-of-town Lumber Lists bid on freights prepaid to your station, by Libbey & Co.