The Washington Times.

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CHUN STARTS FOR BERLIN

The Chinese Prince and His Suite Depart From Basle.

He May Be Received by Emperor William at Potsdam, Accompanied Only by an Intrepreter—Alleged Solution of a Diplomatic Difficulty.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Prince Chun and the fifty Chinese officials attached to his mission started from Basle for this city by a special imperial train at about 11 o'clock this evening. The mission is expected to remain a fortnight.

The "Ostasiatische Correspondenz," which is published here, states that Emperor William, of his own initiative, had Prince Chun informed that he would be pleased to receive him at Potsdam, accompanied only by an interpreter. Prince Chun replied thanking his Majesty for removing the difficulties of his position in so gracious a manner.

This is one of many versions of how the arrangement was achieved. Another story ascribes to Chancellor von Buelow the success of unraveling by diplomacy the knot which Emperor William had imperiously tied when in a "mailed fist" mood, by demanding humiliating formalities.

It is added that the chief opposition to the Emperor's demand came from Ying Chang, the Chinese Minister-elect to Germany, who declared that he would never prostrate himself before the Emperor, inasmuch as a Minister who did would forfeit the right to be treated as an equal by his diplomatic colleagues.

It is announced that the mission has received and accepted invitations from the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Japan to visit those countries.

It is explained that no demand was made that the prince should eternally kowtow before the Emperor, inasmuch as he is of royal blood. The difficulty arose from the German demand that the members of the prince's mission, should perform acts of obeisance to show that they recognized Emperor William as being of equal rank with the Emperor of China. Prince Chun is required to express the Chinese Court's sincere regret for the murder of Baron von Ketteler and to affirm that the Chinese Government had no part in the assassination.

BASLE, Sept. 2.—Several thousand persons assembled tonight to witness the departure of Prince Chun, and the other members of the Chinese mission, for Berlin. A large number of police prevented anyone from entering the railway station, where General Hoefner and other German officials received Prince Chun in the royal waiting room.

Prince Chun conversed with the Germans before boarding the train. He traveled in a saloon carriage that was decorated with Emperor William's arms. A dining car is attached to the train.

PEKIN, Sept. 2.—Eight hundred native converts connected with the chapels of the American Board of Foreign Missions will celebrate the anniversary, according to the Chinese calendar, of the relief of Pekin by the allied forces. The day will be made a permanent festival of thanksgiving.

Herbert G. Squiers, Secretary of the American Legation, and Charge d'Affaires during the recent absence of Mr. Conger, has left Pekin for the United States. It is said that he will not return here. His career in Pekin has been highly creditable and he made an enviable record during the siege. His departure is much regretted by all the foreigners.

It is reported that the Court has cabled to Prince Chun instructing him to return to China as soon as he discharges his obligations in Germany. It is understood that the Court intends that Ying Chang, an officer accompanying Prince Chun, shall become Chinese Minister at Berlin.

FRANCE MAY SEND A FLEET.

Rumor That a Naval Division Will Go to Turkish Waters.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—(1 a. m.).—It is rumored tonight that a naval division will be ordered to Turkish waters today (Tuesday).

ASKED TO LEAVE PARIS.

The French Government's Instructions to Munir Bey.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, was officially requested to leave Paris on September 1.

If he returns before a settlement of the Franco-Turkish dispute is reached it will be against the wishes of the French Government.

The latter now considers that relations with Turkey are completely broken off, although Munir Bey was not given his passports.

BRITISH COAL SHIP ON FIRE.

The Crew of the Cromartyshire Abandon Her at Sea.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 2.—The British ship Cromartyshire, bound from Leith for Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal, caught fire at sea. Her crew abandoned her last Saturday in three boats. Sixteen men landed at Cape St. Francis. The captain was drowned.

On Sunday a steamer passed Cape St. Francis towing a ship that is supposed to have been the Cromartyshire.

NAT GOODWIN'S LONDON HIT.

"When We Were Twenty-One" Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott more than duplicated their American success in "When We Were Twenty-One" at the Comedy Theatre tonight.

Rarely has an audience on a London first night been more enthusiastic, repeated curtain calls being made.

SUGAR CONFERENCE TO MEET.

Likely to Reassemble in October With Germany Represented.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Central News from Brussels says that the Sugar Conference, which adjourned in 1898, is likely to reassemble in October, and that Germany and Roumania will participate in the meeting.

PLAY SUPPRESSED IN HAVANA.

Newspapers Declare it an Insult to the American People.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—A French play, translated into Spanish, called "The Pork Kings, or Uncle Sam," was produced at the Payeret Theatre on Friday night, but it was suppressed last night by order of Civil Governor Nunez, notwithstanding the fact that it had been passed by the censor.

Governor Nunez says that the play is an insult to the American people, and especially American women.

The "Lucha" called it "an infamous calumny in three acts." Most of the newspapers here condemn it as unjust.

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.

Sheathing Lumber at only $1.25, rough or dressed, by F. Libbey & Co.

BOER ATTACK WELL PLANNED.

Details of the Recent Capture of a Railway Train.

PRETORIA, Sept. 2.—About a hundred Boers have attacked a Pietersberg train twenty-five miles north of Pretoria. They cunningly selected a deep cut, undermined the railway, and blew it up with Martini mechanism, which was placed beneath a rail.

The men who made the connection did so prematurely and caused the explosion while a train of trucks was passing over the point. These trucks had been placed in front of the engine for the purpose of saving the train proper from just such an explosion. Little damage was done to the trucks.

As soon as the explosion occurred the Boers opened fire from the banks into the armored trucks, killing ten and wounding seventeen men. Lieutenant Colonel Vandeleur gallantly stepped on a platform to direct his men and was shot and killed.

A Dutch nursemaid was shot deliberately by a young Boer, who knew her. The Boers took all the passengers' valuables and money, and even their boots, and then burned the train.

The attack was made on a section of the line south of Pinars which had never before been interfered with. The line is not fully protected by blockhouses, the system being applied in places which are considered most in need of it. The system is in use for a distance of about 2,000 miles.

This attack was reported to the British War Office by General Kitchener in a brief despatch from Pretoria Saturday.

ACCUSED OF BEING A SPY.

Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg Arrested in London.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Dr. Krause, a prominent resident of the Transvaal and ex-Governor of Johannesburg, has been arrested here on the charge of spying. He has been in Great Britain for four months and it is alleged that he has been secretly forwarding information to the Boers. He had been visiting Inverness and returned to London this evening with his sister, Mrs. Dixon, who, it is said, is the wife of a British officer.

Detectives awaited him at his hotel and he was arrested when he alighted from the carriage which brought him from the railway station. Dr. Krause made no reply when the charge against him was read. He seemed to be dumfounded. Mrs. Dixon's baggage was searched, but she was not detained, and remains at the hotel, where she is in a prostrated condition.

Dr. Krause was taken to Bow Street. He will be charged before a magistrate tomorrow. It was Dr. Krause who surrendered Johannesburg to General Roberts in June, 1900. He took the oath of allegiance.

The "Daily Mail" says it is likely that Dr. Krause's extradition will be demanded and that he will be tried in South Africa. The paper believes that his arrest is intimately connected with the recent paroling of Mr. Merriman, an Afrikander Bond leader, after his arrest on his farm at Stellenbosch, near Cape Town.

ACCEPTED BY DENMARK.

Reported Agreement on Our Offer for the West Indies.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A despatch to a news agency from Copenhagen today says the new Danish Ministry has decided to accept the United States' offer of 16,000,000 kroner ($4,288,000) for the Danish West Indies, thus announcing as an accomplished fact what recent despatches said the Ministry would do.

HER BONDS WERE FORGED.

An American Woman Placed Under Arrest in London.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Marie Josephine Eastwick, thirty-three years old, stylishly dressed and supposed to be an American, was arraigned here today on the charge of attempting to defraud a stock broker named Beacon of £4,000.

According to the complainant, she showed American securities, which were seemingly first class, of the nominal value of £500,000, and later, she said that she had 1,000 shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway. She requested a loan on her securities, and the broker agreed to advance her money. Later it was discovered that a Canadian Pacific certificate for five shares had been raised.

The proper types and inks had been used, but the person who had altered the certificate had neglected to change the revenue stamps, the law calling for a shilling stamp for each £400. This led to the discovery of the swindle. The woman was living with her sister at a fashionable hotel. When she was arrested on Friday, she said:

"I have no defence to make."

A witness testified that the woman told him she had cabled to a Philadelphia banker to break open her strong box and forward her securities to her. Later she showed the broker a cable despatch from Philadelphia in which the banker refused to do as she requested. She said she had subsequently sent to America for securities amounting in value to £40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—Josephine Eastwick is the daughter of Edward S. Eastwick and a niece of Andrew M. Eastwick, who lives at 5901 Elm Avenue, Philadelphia. From her mother's estate Josephine and her sister inherited considerable property. Josephine and Huldah became estranged from their father and other members of the family and went to New Orleans to live. Thence they went to London about three years ago. Having finished a tour of Europe, they returned to this country, and for some time lived in New York.

There Josephine became infatuated with the stock market and lost a great deal of money. The worry caused by this broke down her health. When she recovered she and Huldah went to Washington. This was in the winter of 1899-1900, and during that period they lived very quietly. Early last spring she and Huldah returned to London.

The mania for speculation seized her again, and she is said to have had large dealings with New York brokers by cable. Again she lost, and it is presumed here that her losses affected her mind, and the forgery was the result.

TO SEE THE YACHT RACES.

Two Representatives of the Challenging Club to Sail.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Colonel Crawford and Mr. McGildowney, representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, through which Sir Thomas Lipton challenged for the America's Cup, will sail for New York on the steamer Oceanic.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Cleveland, and Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, Via B. & O. R. R.

Official route. Tickets valid going September 8 to 12, valid returning until 15th, except by deposit and payment of fee of 50 cents limit may be extended to October 8. Rate to Cleveland and return direct $11. To Cleveland and return via Buffalo, $15.35. Via Buffalo, both ways, $16.90. Tickets and information can be had at B. & O. R. R. offices and of G. A. R. committees.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Dressed Boards only $1.25 per 100 ft. for sheathing, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

TUBE WORKERS DRIVEN OFF

Not Allowed to Return to the McKeesport Plant.

Strikers Surround the Men and Empty Their Dinner Pails Into the Streets—Talk of Impeaching Mayor Black for Refusing Protection.

M'KEESPORT, Pa., Sept. 2.—The violence of the steel strike in this city was exhibited here this morning when 300 or 400 tube workers who attempted to return to their work in the National Tube Works were driven back by a crowd of strikers. Dinner buckets were torn from the hands of the men and the contents spilled into the streets, after which the empty buckets were returned to the owners.

Mayor Black did not furnish police protection for the men who wanted to go to work. Not a policeman showed up during the demonstration, although hundreds of strikers were gathered about the main entrance to the plant and were busy for half an hour or more stopping the men going into the mill. None of the tube workers got in.

Even the machinists and repair gangs, who worked all last week without molestation, were halted this morning and notified that their entrance to the mills would precipitate a riot in which they would be sure to get the worst of it. Not more than a couple of dozen men got into the mill, and these got into the mill at other places. The several hundred other men returned to their homes, and today the great mill was as empty of workmen as it was the day after the great strike began.

There is talk that Mayor Black may be impeached for his acts relative to this strike and that this disturbance of today will furnish the basis for one of the counts in the indictment.

The officials at the United States Tin Plate Works are preparing to start that plant within a couple of days. The exact date is not known, but it is believed to be Wednesday of this week. A few hours before the start is to be attempted an official notice will be sent to Mayor Black and protection will be demanded for the property of the tin plate company, and for the workmen who desire to go back to work.

The mayor has already said he will not give this protection, and that the city police will not be allowed to do duty about the mills. If he refuses to give the protection asked for when the mill is ready to start, this refusal will be made the basis for the first count in the indictment. Following this, the company will make no further attempt to start, but will refer the impeachment proceedings to the proper tribunal and will appeal to Governor Stone. Governor Stone has promised that in the event of Mayor Black refusing to do his duty, he will send troops to the city.

The talk of impeachment against Mayor Black is the result of a conference held between that official and officials of the tin plate works last Friday afternoon in the directors' room of one of the banks of this city. Mayor Black was sent for. He was at his office and was asked to go to the bank. When he arrived he found the president of the bank, George Crawford, manager of the tin plate works, and a fourth person who is not known. The mayor demanded what was wanted of him.

"We want to know what protection you purpose to offer in case we attempt to start our mills Sunday night or Monday morning," replied Crawford.

"None whatever," replied the mayor. "The police of McKeesport are paid by the taxpayers and are not the property of the corporations."

"Do the corporations pay taxes into the city treasury?" he was asked.

The mayor did not answer this question.

"Will you swear in a dozen men whom we shall select if we agree to pay the expense of carrying them on the police rolls?" was the next question asked his honor.

"I will not," he replied decidedly. "I have all the police I need now. I have increased the force largely by the addition of a number of good men and am perfectly able to take care of the city with those I have. I need no more police and do not want any."

This practically ended the interview. The mayor was informed that no attempt would be made to start Monday morning, but that one would be made soon.

The open hearth department at Duquesne was running today, although slightly crippled. The strikers express themselves as satisfied with the results so far.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Ben I. Davis, member of the advisory committee and the executive board of the Amalgamated Association, said in an interview today:

"If we had known what we do now, the last offer of the United States Steel Corporation at the Hotel Lincoln conference in July would probably have been accepted. However, that is past and gone, and we are now in a fight with the corporation.

"Some of the people who have been inside and others out of the organization are now urging on us that the strikers be ordered back to work and a practical surrender of the Amalgamated Association made. This will never be. We will enforce recognition of our national organization by the United States Steel Corporation. The fight has been on now in earnest since the middle of July, and not twenty of our members have deserted. Most of these are men in the Painter mill of the American Steel Hoop Company, new members, and six or seven colored men at the Clark mills. None of our men have gone into the Star mill, where the combine expected defection because of the long idleness."

Officials of the American Tin Plate Company in the Carnegie building said that many men, tin plate workers, continue to apply for places in the mills, but that they fear the molestation of the strikers.

President Shaffer was questioned tonight at his home as to the truth of the statement of J. D. Hickey, as reported from Milwaukee today, that the Steel Trust had offered, in consideration of the acceptance of its terms, that in two years all the mills of the trust would be included in the wage agreement.

"It is not true," said Shaffer.

Mr. Shaffer made a speech at the Labor Day picnic at Ross Grove. He said many men suffered for the necessaries of life and this was chiefly because "some men have too much of this world's goods—more than they could have earned honestly in a lifetime." Then he burst out:

"If the mighty tyrant sitting on the gold throne in Wall Street should descend to the humbler walks of life and grip the Amalgamated Association by the throat and try to strangle it to death our labor organizations would rise, push the monster back and say, 'You are mighty, but hold! for he is our brother.'"

$10 Pan-American Exposition Excursion Via B. & O. R. R., Sept. 4.

Philadelphia, thence Lehigh Valley Route. Leave Washington 7:05 a. m., arrive Buffalo 9:15 p. m. Through parlor cars. Secure seats in advance. Tickets good returning within seven days. Similar excursions September 10, 19, 25, October 1, 10, 16, 22, and 31.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check. Banking dept., Union Trust & Storage Co., 1414 F.

Best Rough Boards, $1.25 per 100 ft., all 8 inches wide. Libbey & Co.

BEATEN BY A BRUTAL MOB.

An Unprovoked Attack on a Negro Soldier at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—William Jones, a negro soldier, just returned from the Philippines, narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob of strikers of the Star Tin Plate Plant here today.

Jones had a letter to deliver from a comrade to Frederick Pack. He learned that Pack was employed in the Star plant and started to the place to deliver his letter at the office of the mill. The strikers' pickets thought Jones was an applicant for work, and followed him calling to other strikers to join.

They began to hoot at Jones, and he turned around and asked for an explanation. The negro started to run when death was threatened by the strikers. The mob surrounded him, and he was thrown down and kicked.

John McKinney, a fireman, ran from the engine house, and Jones was hurried into the house. The mob soon departed, apparently, but when Jones came out and started up the street, he was again surrounded, and struck with stones and bricks, knocked down and kicked.

Police Lieutenant Creesan jumped off a street car and hustled him into the engine house. A riot call was sent in and Jones was rescued by a squad of police.

LOOKING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Wheeling Steel Men Expect the Strike to End Soon.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Developments of the last six hours indicate that there is a movement among the Amalgamated lodges portending a united effort to settle the strike. It is known that at the meetings of the lodges of this part of the Ohio Valley on Sunday letters were read and discussed bearing on a settlement. What these letters contained none of the leaders will say, but Vice President Larkens, of the Second district, said tonight that the cloud had a silver lining.

One district leader has intimated that if matters progress in the channels they have taken the strike will be settled advantageously to the men. Lending color to the strike adjustment report is the fact that members of the Executive Committee expect to be called in secret conference in Pittsburg this week.

District leaders admit that this may be the last week of the struggle, but beyond this will not speak definitely.

ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH.

Mitchell Charges the Companies With Breaking Contracts.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 2.—In addressing the united labor organizations at Lake Lodore today John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, made some pointed statements. Among other things he said:

"The metropolitan papers have sent representatives to see whether I would say anything on the steel strike and they have taken occasion to commend a recently published article on the validity of contracts. The United Mine Workers, who are the strongest single band of organized labor in the world, stand today, as always, in favor of the strict observance of contracts. It is said that the steel workers have violated their contracts. I am not authorized by President Shaffer to speak for the organization, but I believe that the steel workers had simply a choice between a strike and ignominy."

Mr. Mitchell said that at the non-union mills men received 25 per cent less than at the union mills, and then went on: "The steel strike is my own and that of every man who toils. Much depends on this strike, for the same men who own the steel mills control the anthracite coal, and if the steel workers should be defeated the capitalists would turn their guns on us next. If there is anything that you can do which will contribute toward the success of the strike it is your solemn duty to do it."

After stating that the United Mine Workers are as a rule opposed to strikes, Mr. Mitchell added:

"But where the employers refuse to meet their men and discharge committees who wait on them, then there may be cause for a strike, and if we strike we will strike as we did last year, all together, and to stay out until we win.

"The agreement that we made with the companies last April has been kept inviolate by us, but has been broken time and again by the companies. If they break it what claim is there on us to keep it? I do not want to convey the impression that we are going to strike again, but the contract must be kept or we are not going to work."

Mr. Mitchell then went on to speak strongly against the incorporation of labor unions. He said it is a device of the corporations to get the labor organizations into court: "The violation of a contract by one member would, if incorporated, make the entire union liable," he concluded.

MANY SUITS MAY FOLLOW.

Denver Newspapers Indulge in Bitter Attacks on Each Other.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 2.—In answer to a stinging criticism of the action of the district court in discharging five men, including the owners of the "Denver Post," charged with attempting to bribe a jury, the "Post" tonight publishes a riot of invective directed against Senator T. M. Patterson, limited only by the writer's vocabulary. Several libel and contempt cases will follow, in which Senator Patterson will be represented by Senator H. M. Teller and Judge James Belford. Among other things the "Post" says:

"The attack of this moral degenerate, Thomas M. Patterson, in yesterday's 'News,' upon Judge John I. Mullins, of the district court, was the most cowardly, unwarranted, outrageous, and indecent attack ever made upon a worthy citizen and upright judge."

The language in the "News" which called for this retort is in part:

"The crime for which the five defendants were on trial, though the most atrocious sort of murder which men could commit, pales into yellowness in the face of the crime which the judge of the court committed when he finally discharged the defendants. His has been a continuous crime, commencing when the Anderson jury retired to consider their verdict, and he left the city and the jury to be freely manipulated by those selected to bribe them into the conviction of Anderson."

Friday and Saturday Seashore Excursions Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Between Washington and Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City, N. J., $6.00 round trip. Tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Saturdays, good to return until following Tuesday. Last selling date, September 14.

The Public Is Invited to Go With Us to Chesapeake Beach Thursday, September 5,

And help swell our Christmas Charity Fund. A fine time for all. Almas Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Kiln-dried Sheathing, $1.25 per 100 ft., dressed or rough, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE UNREST IN COLOMBIA

Passengers From the Interior Report the Rebels Everywhere.

The Government Troops Said to Be Wavering—Strict Supervision Kept Over All Travelers—Denials of Any Revolution in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Francis B. Loomis, who was formerly United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived today on the steamship Vaderland from Lisbon, Portugal, which is now his official post. On his arrival at the Grand Hotel he found several letters from friends and business men in Caracas. Some of them had been written as recently as ten days ago, and one spoke of the great unrest of the people of Venezuela over the possible conflict with Colombia. When asked if he had anything to say concerning the trouble between the two South American Republics, Mr. Loomis replied:

"I left Venezuela last April, so I am really not prepared to talk about this matter. Of course, of one thing you may be certain and that is that our Government is thoroughly informed upon the situation and that our interests will not suffer from a lack of care on its part."

Speaking of the two Republics generally, Mr. Loomis said he did not think either could well afford to go to war now on account of their poor financial condition.

Passengers who arrived today from Cartagena, Colombia, on the steamer Altai, expressed the belief that the Government of Colombia will before long get itself into trouble with the United States for persecuting the acting Consul at that port. A few weeks ago Mr. Ingersoll, the Consul, left Cartagena on a leave of absence, placing a Colombian in charge of the office. He was warned, semi-officially, not to take this step, as the man in question is a pronounced Liberal.

The Colombian authorities now profess to be greatly incensed at what they believe to be a deliberate affront, and they refuse to recognize the Colombian as United States Consul.

An American who was a passenger on the Altai had returned, just before sailing, from the interior of Colombia, where he has large interests. He said:

"I came down to the coast by way of the Sinu River, and the rebels seemed to be everywhere. The Government's greatest concern is the return of General Uribe-Uribe to Colombia. I heard from a good source that he has 12,000 men in his command. The Government troops are themselves in a state bordering on rebellion. It appears to me that the Conservatives are doomed this time."

That the Colombian officials are alarmed over the situation is evident from the strict rules which have been adopted at Cartagena and other ports regarding the arrival and departure of passengers. Everyone departing from Cartagena is thoroughly searched before boarding the steamer, as are those who arrive. Letters are opened indiscriminately.

Luther T. Ellsworth, United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and George MacDonald, who is interested in the asphalt deposits at Maracaibo, were passengers on the steamer Philadelphia, in today from La Guayra. Both denied the existence of a revolution in Venezuela and also did not think much of the war talk between Venezuela and Colombia.

OUR DUTY TO THE WORLD.

Roosevelt on America's Place in the Family of Nations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—Vice President Roosevelt opened the forty-second annual fair here this morning and there was the largest attendance in the history of the fair. In addition to being Rough Rider Day, it is also Labor Day, and the stores and factories sent thousands of workmen who could not attend under other circumstances.

The Vice President was met at the depot early in the morning, escorted to the hotel by the Rough Riders' Club, and then went to the State fair ground. He made an address and then held a review of the stock exhibit which was lined up for his inspection.

Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

"Our nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic well-being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations without. We may be certain of one thing, whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill.

"Right here let me make as vigorous a plea as I know how in favor of saying nothing that we do not mean, and of acting without hesitation up to whatever we say. In private life there are few beings more obnoxious than the man who is always loudly boasting, and if the boaster is not prepared to back up his words his position becomes absolutely contemptible.

"So it is with the nation. It is both foolish and undignified to indulge in undue self-glorification, and above all, in loose-tongued denunciation of other peoples. Whenever on any point we come in contact with a foreign Power, I hope that we shall always strive to speak courteously and respectfully of that foreign Power. Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice.

"Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us in return. Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds, and that while our speech is always moderate, we are ready and willing to make it good. Such an attitude will be the surest possible guarantee of that self-respecting peace, the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of self-governing people.

"This is the attitude we should take as regards the Monroe Doctrine. There is not the least need of blustering about it. Still less should it be used as a pretext for our own aggrandizement at the expense of any other American State. But, most emphatically, we must make it evident that we intend on this point ever to maintain the old American position. Indeed, it is hard to understand how any man can take any other position, now that we are all looking forward to the building the isthmian canal.

"The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, but there is no necessity that it should be. All that is needful is that it should continue to be a cardinal feature of American policy on this continent; and the Spanish-American States should, in their own interests, champion it as strongly as we do. Commercially, as far as this doctrine is concerned, all we wish is a fair field and no favor, but if we are wise we shall strenuously insist that under no pretext whatsoever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European Power, and this, no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take."

General Miles was in the grandstand with Colonel Roosevelt. Both officials inspected a regiment of Minnesota volunteers in the afternoon, after which they went to Minneapolis, where a banquet was tendered them.

Germany's Crown Prince Returns.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Crown Prince of Germany, who has been visiting England, will start for Berlin this evening.

The Public Is Invited to Go With Almas Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,

To Chesapeake Beach Thursday, September 5 and have a royal good time and help swell the Shriners' Christmas Charity Fund.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th st. to Old Point, Norfolk, Va. Beach, Ocean View, and Newport News. For schedule see page 7.

New Boards, bright, $1.25 per 100 ft., rough or dressed, by Libbey & Co.

MRS. NATION ON EXHIBITION.

Conducts a "Fake" Smashing Tour for Advertising Purposes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Carrie Nation appeared early at Police Headquarters today for the purpose of interviewing Deputy Chief Devery. The ex-chief was evidently warned, for he did not put in an appearance. This attempt at sensationalism failing, Mrs. Nation gave New York a tame sample of her saloon-smashing tactics, by arrangement with a saloonkeeper, who also wanted a free advertisement.

In the course of this raid three or four glasses were broken, while the police looked on amused and did not interfere. The appearance of Mrs. Nation was the signal for a crowd to gather in the office of her guide. The lecturer said she had been treated well here with one exception. She had entered one saloon this morning with the purpose of warning the inmates against the devil, she said, and had been ejected by two policemen. As the crowd gathered about her there were calls for a speech, with the result that the old homily against smoking was repeated.

"Does smoking make a man unfit for holding public office?" she was asked.

"Yes," she replied.

"What do you think of President McKinley, whose frequent use of tobacco is well known?" "Oh, McKinley's no good," was the lecturer's reply.

"Why don't you show us how you smash saloons?" put in a reporter of a yellow journal, who was afraid of falling behind. Mrs. Nation retorted: "Will you stand back of me and pay my fine if I do?" No offer being made, she continued: "That's just the way it was out home."

A happy thought occurred to the guide just then; he ran to a nearby saloon, and, after a confidential chat with the bartender, returned and assured Mrs. Nation that he had found a "joint" that she could "smash" without fear of consequences, as the owners were willing to have a few cheap glasses broken for an advertisement, but she must not go into the business wholesale.

Led by her press agent and followed by a crowd of at least 200 persons, Mrs. Nation proudly marched to the nearest saloon. There one of the bartenders obligingly placed on the bar three beer glasses which customers had just emptied. Sweeping the glassware to the floor, Mrs. Nation waved her arm wildly and shouted: "Give me some more; this is the devil's work and I'm going to stop it."

As the damage was slight the bartender generously put out another glass, with the polite invitation that Mrs. Nation have a drink "on the house." This glass was promptly sent to join the others in fragments on the floor, and Mrs. Nation left in triumph.

At last accounts the old woman from Kansas was advancing on Coney Island, uttering direful things.

MAY BOLT IN MARYLAND.

Many Republicans Dissatisfied With the State Ticket.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 2.—Republicans dissatisfied with the alleged state-made ticket of ex-Governor Lowndes and Representative George A. Pearre are organizing a formidable bolt. A committee has been formed with Wright Bueolock, late Republican candidate for the city council, as secretary.

Senator Wellington is also opposed to most if not all of the ticket. The bolters have a list of 400 in Cumberland, who have issued a circular containing a list of Democrats from which they ask that party to select their nominees at their convention on Wednesday.

A circular severely attacking ex-Governor Lowndes for his alleged refusal to contribute toward the funds of the strikers of the Amalgamated Association was issued today.

FOUGHT AN AMERICAN EAGLE.

The Bird Gives a South Carolina Man a Hard Battle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—A large American eagle, which was captured near here after it had whipped a catamount, was brought to Charleston and placed in a cage, from which it had to be moved today. The owner advertised for a brave man willing to overpower the bird without weapons.

H. J. Welch, a piano tuner, agreed to undertake the job, and a crowd surrounded the building to watch the event. Welch first endeavored to throw a sack over the eagle's head, but this failed, and the eagle showed signs of fight. The door was quickly opened and Welch rushed in. He seized the eagle by the legs, but it gave a swift lunge toward the door, passing out and dragging the would-be captor with him. Welch was dragged twenty feet, when the eagle turned, and a desperate fight followed.

Welch was getting the worst of the conflict, but bystanders interfered and the eagle was crippled and shoved into another cage.

LABOR PARADE IN RICHMOND.

An Elaborate Celebration Held by the Unions of the City.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—The Labor Day celebration here was marked by several noticeable features. The parade was nearly twice as big as ever before. In the line were about 1,400 organized union men, nearly all in uniform. A strong showing was made by the bakers' union, which recently won a strike. All the bakers' delivery wagons were in line with the union label displayed.

The contrast was great between the showing of the machinists union this year and last. Last year the machinists of the locomotive works, Trigg Shipyards, and other machine workers had big industrial floats in line. The machinists lost a strike since then, and today their ranks were thin and there were no floats. Many of the old men went elsewhere during the strike, and many of the faces in line today were new ones.

Besides the parade today, the celebration consisted of athletic contests, speeches, a dinner, and a ball tonight. There were thousands of visitors and excursionists here today, and the Federal, State, and municipal offices were closed.

NEGRO UNIONS CHEERED.

They Receive Places of Honor in the Atlanta Parade.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—In the Labor Day parade today the negro unions occupied places of honor in the ranks and were the recipients of hearty cheers.

At the head of the procession rode Governor Candler with the President of the Senate, Clark Howell. On the grounds at Grant Park the negro unions were also taken care of in the same manner as the whites.

Throughout the day there was not a single exhibition of "Jim Crowism."

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived: Steamers Vaderland, Antwerp; Minneapolis, London; Bovic, Liverpool; Olinda, Hansen, Cardenas, August 18. Arrived out: Steamers Minnehaha, from New York, at London; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, at Southampton.

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

Pan-American excursion will leave Washington by special train at 8 A. M., Thursday, September 5. Tickets good returning on any train within seven days, including date of sale. Similar excursions September 11, 17, 26, October 2, 8, 17, 23, and 29.

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 12:34 a. m. Sundays nights.

Flooring Lumber, kiln-dried, $1.25 per 100 ft., tongued and grooved, 6th & N. Y. av.

YACHTS UNABLE TO FINISH

The Columbia Once More Demonstrates Her Superiority.

She Leads the Constitution by a Third of a Mile When the Time Limit Expires—A Fluky Wind Prevails Throughout the Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—For five hours and a half today the Constitution and Columbia sailed, trying to cover a course thirty miles in length. They had succeeded in getting within two miles and a half of the finishing line when the time limit expired and they were towed in. The trial was an unsatisfactory one from all points of view. The wind was so light that at times the yachts hardly had steerage way. The Columbia again showed that she is a better boat than the new yacht. This, too, was demonstrated in weather that has always shown the Constitution at her best.

The course was triangular, ten miles to a leg. The first leg was laid to windward and the wind was not stronger than five knots an hour at the start. On the first leg it hauled a couple of points and then backed to its original quarter. At one time it got up to about a seven knot strength, but then it died away again, and when the second mark was reached there was a "Paddy's hurricane," and there was not a ripple on the water.

The boats had an even start, with the Constitution in the windward position. It was expected that she would at once show some of her original form and draw away from the Columbia, but she did not. She pointed fully as high as the Columbia, but that boat lifted out to windward with every puff, and after two minutes' sailing the Constitution took the port tack, and the Columbia a few seconds later followed and had taken the weather position from the Constitution.

They held the port tack for twenty-three minutes and the wind hauled more to the south, giving the Columbia a slight lift. For some time the wind was very fluky. The Columbia gained all the time, and at the windward mark she was leading by four minutes fifty-five seconds. They started on the second leg with big jib topsails to reach the ten-mile stake, but when half the leg had been sailed the wind backed enough to enable them to carry balloon jib topsails. On this leg the Constitution made a gain of twenty-five seconds.

At the second mark the Columbia, after gybing, set a spinnaker to port. It was guyed well forward, and it did not draw at all. Captain Rhodes profited by this, and, although the Constitution's spinnaker pole was lowered, the big sail was not used. The Constitution luffed out to windward of the Columbia and was slowly picking her up. Then the Columbia's spinnaker was lowered, and with hardly any wind, but with a favoring tide, the two drifted toward the lightship.

The Constitution improved her position and at 5:28 o'clock she passed the Columbia and drew ahead until she led by about a quarter of a mile. There seemed very little prospect of the racers finishing within the time limit, but shortly after 6 o'clock the wind freshened and the Columbia soon drew up on the Constitution and she was again the leading boat at 6:20 o'clock. The wind had come too late and when the time limit expired at 6:30 o'clock the Columbia was leading by about a third of a mile, and she was two and one-half miles from the finishing line.

The two yachts were towed in, and it was dark when they reached their moorings.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard entertained Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends at dinner tonight. They were invited to meet the members of the challenge and regatta committees and some other well-known yachtsmen.

After dinner Sir Thomas and his party boarded the Erin, and that yacht started for Sandy Hook.

MORE SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The Vanderbilts Making Efforts to Maintain New York's Tonnage.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Contracts let for piers, marine repair shops, and a new ferryhouse and slip at Weehawken, N. J., call attention to the great improvements now being made by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on its property along the west side of the North River. These improvements represent an expenditure of more than $3,000,000, and will be completed within two years.

The outlay by the Vanderbilt interests is a result of the determined efforts which are being made by Baltimore, Buffalo, Newport News, and Norfolk to compete and, if possible, control foreign shipments of this country along the Atlantic coast. The enormous tonnage which is being shipped from these ports was once included in the shipping tonnage of New York, and it will explain in large part the determination of the roads here to make every effort so that the metropolis shall hold its position as the greatest shipping port in this country.

For this reason the New York Central has determined to construct such terminal facilities that New York will not only hold its immense tonnage for foreign import, but will greatly increase it.

POSSE KILLS A MURDERER.

Surrounded in a House, the Man Refused to Yield.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—Baird Miller, known as Balio, was killed by a sheriff's posse near Jennings last night. Miller killed Joseph B. Bertrand on Thursday in a most cold blooded manner.

Bloodhounds were put on his track, but could not locate him. Yesterday the sheriff was informed that Miller was at the house of his wife, whom he had deserted eight years previously. The posse went there and found Miller armed with a shot gun. He refused to surrender, and they shot him to death.

Miller spent some time in the insane asylum and was not believed to be wholly recovered.

FELL UNDER A CAR'S WHEELS.

The Son of an Atlanta, Ga., Electrician Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—John Elliott, twelve years old, son of Thomas Elliott, chief electrician of the electric plant of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, was killed this afternoon at Anger Avenue and the Boulevard.

As the corner was reached the car gave a sudden lurch, the boy fell from the front end, and before it was known to anyone he was being ground to death beneath the wheels.

$1.00 Excursion to Frederick, Hagerstown, and Winchester

from B. & O. R. R. Station 7 A. M., Sunday, September 8. Returning leave Hagerstown and Winchester 6 P. M., and Frederick 7 P. M., same day. You can afford to take your family on this trip. Accommodations for all. Train stops at intermediate stati[illegible]

$6 Seashore Week-End Trips. $6 Via B. & O. R. R.

Beginning July 5, all trains Fridays a[illegible] urdays; good to return until following [illegible] to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle C[illegible] Ocean City; $6 for the round trip.

Carpenters' lists bid on lowes[illegible] suburban cottages, by F. Libbey & Co.