The Times

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TROOPS TO QUELL RIOTS

Ohio National Guards Fast Invading Turbulent Cleveland.

Adjutant General Axline Assumes Command—Mobs to Be Suppressed at Any Cost—Bishop Horstmann Issues an Appeal for Order—Violence Still Reigns Throughout the City.

Cleveland, July 25.—The strike situation here was marked by three things—the general quiet of the forenoon and early afternoon, the arrival of troops from the central part of the State under command of Adjutant General Axline, and the tumultuous rioting tonight. The second fatality of the strike was recorded today when Mrs. E. C. Martin, of 79 Alanson Street, died as the result of injuries received in the blowing up of the Euclid Avenue car on Sunday night.

At dusk crowds began to gather at Pearl and Clark Streets in such force that the guard of policemen and patrolling soldiers were unable to cope with them. The crowd grew until the whole street was in a tumult. The police found themselves practically helpless and a call was sent in for help. The police reserves from two precincts were hurried out and Company F, Fifth Regiment, and forty men from Company G, were sent out to assist. When the soldiers and police arrived they combined their forces and charged the mob, which, although armed only with clubs and stones, resisted the attack. The soldiers charged the crowd with fixed bayonets and the crowd broke and fled. Several persons received slight wounds, but only one was so badly injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. The police and soldiers succeeded in arresting thirteen of the rioters and locked them up.

After the soldiers retired another crowd collected, but was dispersed by the police. Simultaneously with the riot on the South Side, about 1,500 persons collected around the Quincy and Bolton Avenue barns. The soldiers stationed there ordered them to move on. No heed being paid to the demand a charge was made and fifteen prisoners taken. Three of the rioters were clubbed into insensibility. At about 9 p. m. a crowd of 500 collected on Broadway between Dilley and Forest Streets, and stopped a Broadway mail car. They pulled the non-union crew off. Four or five other cars came behind and were blockaded. A detachment of Naval Reserves came up on the double-quick and dispersed the crowd. More clubbing was done here and ten arrests were made, some of the arrested men having to first be clubbed into submission.

More Violent Scenes.

A serious riot occurred on Orange Street at 10 p. m. A Big Consolidated car was stopped by a heavy rail which had been placed on the track. In a short time a crowd of 4,000 persons surrounded the car. Paving blocks, stones, and clubs were hurled at the car, breaking all the windows and shattering the framework. The few policemen near were unable to cope with the crowd, which made a grand rush for the car. The police would have been overpowered had not a car with about twenty colored soldiers arrived during the heat of the fight. The infantrymen charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, shouting that unless the crowd dispersed they would fire. The rioters turned and ran, the troopers giving chase. The people were followed to the doors of their houses by the excited militiamen.

A party of six of the colored soldiers chased James DeMooy, seventeen years old, one of the alleged rioters, into his home. The boy was followed into a rear room, where his brother blocked the way. The brother ordered the soldiers out of the house. One of the soldiers ordered his comrades to charge. DeMooy was in the act of drawing a revolver when one of the soldiers placed a revolver at his temple and told him if he moved he would shoot. Young DeMooy was captured and was marched back to a street car. He was charged with throwing stones at a car, which, under the statutes of the State, is a felony.

Hardly had the militia left before the crowd began to reassemble. Open threats that they would kill the crew of the next car that went by were made by the leaders of the mob. The police telephoned for assistance and three full companies of militia were hurriedly sent to the scene. Before the soldiers arrived the streets were deserted.

Another Riot Reported.

Reports of other riots are coming and a message from Collingwood says that a crowd of strikers there had a battle with soldiers and won a victory, taking the militiamen's guns away from them and beating them badly.

Adjutant General Axline, in command of seven companies of the Fourth Regiment and one of the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., arrived in Cleveland at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon on a special train over the Big Four Railroad. Other companies in the State are now in readiness for a call to Cleveland at a moment's notice. The eight new companies now in the city will be commanded by Captain Joseph L. Walsh, of Columbus, and comprise about 400 men. Adjutant General Axline will be in command of all the troops in the city. Immediately on their arrival the troops formed into battalions and marched to the Central Armory. Adjutant General Axline, talking of the condition of the soldiers, said: "Nearly all these boys have seen active service and are fine soldiers. I could put nearly 4,000 more men into this city at twenty-four hours' notice. We are receiving equipments rapidly and are in a position to equip all the men. I cannot say how long I will remain in the city."

Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were shipped here today. Eight companies from the Fifth and Eighth regiments and two unattached will go out under a second call for troops for Cleveland should one be made. The soldiers that arrived today were tired and the first intention was to have them rest tonight but outbreaks after dark necessitated their going into immediate service. The entire force of soldiers and police on duty is 1,500 men. Late today the Scots Guards and Cleveland Grays, independent military companies, were ordered under arms and later assigned to duty.

Bishop Horstmann's Appeal.

Bishop Horstmann, the Catholic Bishop of this diocese, issued a proclamation this afternoon in which he says: "No matter what may have been the grievances of the employes of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company; no matter what may have been your sympathy for the strikers, after the outrages that have been committed; after the terrorizing of the inhabitants of Cleveland and its suburbs; after the danger to life and property which has followed, it is our sacred duty to remind you all of your solemn obligations to Almighty God, as Christians, and to your city and country as citizens in this emergency. It has always been our proudest boast as Americans that we have shown the world we are capable of self-government; but now, alas, what do we witness? Anarchy reigns. Riot and rebellion prevail. The civil authority is defied and openly resisted. The city is terrorized by the mob and the militia must be called out to preserve order."

Bishop Horstmann closes with an appeal to the laity to avoid violence, to uphold the civil authorities, and to keep away from crowds, and directs the clergy what portions of the service should be used during the continuance of the trouble.

Eleven of the fourteen lines of the Big Consolidated were in operation today. The ones not started were the Union, Burton, and Clark Avenue lines. The soldiers, deputies, and police were all on duty, but the day passed quietly.

The linemen of the Reserve Construction Company, who are on a strike, are passing around cards requesting business firms to desist from patronizing the Cuyahoga Telephone Company.

Non-Union Men Disarmed.

When cars began running to South Brooklyn village today the marshal met them at the town limits and demanded that the crews satisfy him that they were not carrying concealed weapons. This was in accordance with the orders of Mayor Phelps, that no street car man carrying firearms should be allowed in the village. The marshal found no weapons, however. The non-union men left them at the barns and got them again when they came back on their trips into the city. The marshal remained on duty all morning and every crew was compelled to submit to a search. A similar search was made by the marshal of Collinwood, who boarded all cars when they entered the precincts of the village.

President Everett, of the Big Consolidated, says that he hopes to have all his cars running on their schedule time and without interference in the very near future. He further said that the company has all the men it needs to run cars, and that it is their intention to keep these men as long as their work was satisfactory.

Harry Bryan, of the strikers, gave out a statement as follows: "We take this opportunity to contradict the stories that are being circulated to the effect that our organizaion is responsible for the dynamiting and destruction of property. We deplore these acts as much as anybody, and have warned all our members to have nothing to do with any such acts, and to stay away from all assemblages where trouble may occur. We claim the right to strike and to ask our friends to refrain from patronizing the company. These are our weapons and we will use them in the defence of our position."

A collision in which several passengers were severely shaken up occurred in East Cleveland this afternoon. No one was seriously injured.

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

Charles Mack Tied to an Oak, Mutilated, and Strung Up.

Brinson, Ga., July 25.—Charles Mack, the negro captured near Iron City early yesterday morning, was taken to Saffold yesterday. After identification the men in charge started to Bainbridge jail with him through the country in order to evade the mob. On nearing Bainbridge last night they were met by a mob of several hundred men and the negro was taken away from them. He was then taken back to Saffold for further identification, after which he was dragged to the same spot and tree where Lewis Sammins was lynched on Sunday morning and he suffered death in a similar manner.

Mack was tied to a big oak tree, and members of the mob took out their knives and mutilated and tortured him as much as possible. As the mob pulled him up to be hanged several hundred shots were fired at the body. Mack's body was cut to pieces after part of the mob had dispersed. A negro woman was with Mack yesterday morning when captured and although she was not molested she has since told that she knew the whereabouts of all the rest of the gang. A posse is looking for her and for the other negroes.

A MOB RULES BAINBRIDGE.

Governor Candler Orders Troops to the Turbulent Georgia Town.

Atlanta, Ga., July 25.—The troubles at Bainbridge, Decatur county, growing out of the Ogletree outrage, which have already caused four lynchings, resulted tonight in the following message from Sheriff Patterson, of Decatur county, to Governor Candler:

Town in the hands of a mob; send aid quick.

Governor Candler has ordered two companies of State militia to Bainbridge.

RACE RIOT IN TEXAS.

A Church Burned, Three White Men Shot, and a Negro Lynched.

Dallas, Tex., July 25.—Serious race troubles are reported from Grimes county. A band of negroes last night burned a country church belonging to the white people and a race riot took place as a sequel. William Fuqua, Randolph Wright, and Lockroy Moody, white men, are reported shot. The three wounded white men will recover. The negro leader, Henry Hamilton, who caused the burning of the church and precipitated the riot, was captured today about seven miles from Navasota and lynched by hanging. Several hundred white men pursued him all night and overtook him at 10 o'clock today. He showed fight and was shot twice before being overpowered. A posse of peace officers from Navasota spent the afternoon at the scene of the trouble and returned tonight. They report everything quiet and apprehend no further trouble.

DEWEY'S VISIT TO SCHLEY.

The Hero of Manila Bay to Be Given a Royal Reception.

Norwalk, Conn., July 25.—Citizens of Norwalk and Westport are planning to give Admiral Dewey the biggest kind of a reception upon the occasion of his visit to Admiral Schley. The admiral refuses to discuss the details of the visit of the hero of Manila Bay, but is quietly making plans to give him a royal welcome. The plan, as near as can be ascertained, is that Admiral Dewey, on tearing himself free from New York, will start for Vermont by way of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, stopping at South Norwalk and from there will be driven to the residence of Admiral Schley's daughter, Mrs. M. Stuart Wortley, at Hendrick Point, where Admiral Schley is spending the summer. How long he will remain the guest of his fellow officer is a problem, but it will probably be two days at least. Mr. and Mrs. Wortley usually return to New York about September 15, but they have arranged not to leave their summer home this year until after Dewey's visit.

GENERALS IN DISGRACE

France Visits Her Displeasure Upon Dreyfus' Defamers.

Pellieux Degraded for Lying About Picquart's Love Letters—De Negrier Retired for Rash Words About the Rennes Court-Martial—Plot Mongers in a State of Terror.

Paris, July 25.—General Pellieux's removal from the important command of the Paris garrison to an infantry brigade at Quimper is one of the severest measures the Minister of War has taken, and it practically closes Gegenal Pellieux's career. If the report is true that General Pellieux has demanded that he be placed on the retired list rather than to accept the command assigned to him it is probably the wisest course for him to pursue.

It seems that his offence, which has called for such severe punishment, was lying to General de Dallifet, in reference to the love letters written by Madame M. to Colonel Picquart. When General Pellieux reached Picquart's house he found the letters which whatever question of morality was involved, did not concern the enquiry with which General Pellieux was charged. It appears, however, that the latter maliciously mailed the letters to Madame M.'s husband, who is a judge, with the result that he sued for and obtained a separation from his wife. General de Dallifet asked General Pellieux whether it was true that he had mailed the letters to the husband and General Pellieux gave his word of honor that he had not. Proof to the contrary was subsequently furnished to the Minister of War. Whether this story is true in all its details cannot be asserted, but it is generally accepted.

De Negrier's Retirement.

No less sensational than General Pellieux's degradation is the compulsory retirement of General de Negrier, which is announced this evening. General de Negrier was a member of the Supreme Council of War and an army inspector. He sent a circular to the officers in his district saying in effect that when the Rennes court-martial was concluded the Supreme Council of War would take steps to bring before President Loubet the necessity for ending the attempts to defame the army.

It is stated that General de Gallifet, learning of this, summoned General de Negrier and asked for an explanation. General de Negrier's reply was evasive and unsatisfactory, but he said that the army was entirely with him. His removal attracts much attention. M. Jaures, one of the Socialist leaders in the Chamber of Deputies, in a letter to the "Petite Republique," applauds General de Galliffet's decision, declaring that General de Negrier's conduct was tantamount to exciting the officers of the army against the Government of the Republic.

Happily the ministry has struck this principal conspirator in a manner that indicates that it will break all plot mongers. Sigismund Lacroix, in the "Radical," says that eGneral de Negrier was punished for criticising before army officers the attitude of the existing Government. To foreshadow reprisals by the Council of War was to incite the officers under his orders to revolt.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a statement in which M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, is represented as declaring that the Government's instructions to Major Carriere, the prosecutor at the court-martial, were entirely out of place. Their publication was another mistake, the only result of which will be the stirring up of polemics, which there is every reason to avoid. Moreover, the instructions are useless, inasmuch as it is legally impossible to circumscribe the enquiry at Rennes, which is in no way limited by the decree of the Court of Cassation.

Power of the Court-Martial.

The military judges have the fullest liberty to call out evidence tending to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused, irrespective of the fact that the court's judgment is only required on the question of the bordereau. This is so far true that the court will be completely justified in enlightening itself as to the other accusations against Dreyfus, even the accusations bearing on his personal morality, and will have a perfect right to confront Captain Lebrun-Renaud and Dreyfus. The foregoing rests at present entirely on the "Echo's" authority.

Paris, July 25.—The official list of the seventy witnesses summoned by Major Carriere to testify before the Dreyfus court-martial include all the former Ministers of War, former President Cassimir Perier and all the generals, officers, detectives, and experts connected with the Dreyfus affair, including M. Lebon and M. Hanotaux.

According to the "Petit Blue," the widow of Colonel Henry, who committed suicide in prison, after confessing his forgery of documents in the Dreyfus case, will be a witness at the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes.

A guarantee of safe conduct will be sent to former Major Esterhazy to enable him to come to Rennes to appear as a witness at the Dreyfus court-martial.

M. de Beaurepaire's Letter.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has written a letter to the "Echo de Paris" saying that Colonel Jouraust, the President of the Dreyfus court-martial, has refused to hear his statement in regard to the new proofs of Dreyfus' guilt, which he has obtained. M. de Baurepaire declares that he will publish the evidence which he possesses.

The officers who are replacing the dismissed and superseded generals nearly all belong to the military household of the late President Sadi-Carnot, whose brother, Adolphe, was one of the first to befriend Dreyfus.

Former Judge Beaurepaire and Captain Lebrun Renaud, to the latter of whom it was alleged Dreyfus had made a confession of guilt, have not been summoned to testify before the court-martial at Rennes. M. Beaurepaire is consequently indulging in a customary screed against the Dreyfusites and the authorities.

London, July 25.—The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" vouches for the following: "On the eve of leaving Paris on his vacation a day or two ago Judge Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, called at the Palace of the Elysee to bid farewell to President Loubet. The latter asked directly for Judge Mazeau's personal opinion as to Dreyfus' guilt or innocence. The judge replied: 'Amid all the evidence submitted to us we did not find sufficient proof to establish guilt.' Judge Mazeau has always been regarded as a strong anti-revisionist."

Captain Guyot de Villaneuve, who sent 4,800 francs to Prof. Syveton, of the Rheims Lycee, who was recently suspended for a year for denouncing the Dreyfusites to the pupils, has been placed under sixty days' arrest by the military authorities.

Madame Alma's Escapade.

London, July 26.—The "Chronicle" says that Madame Alma, an American prima donna, while on a holiday trip in Morocco, disguised herself as a man for the purpose of entering a particularly sacred mosque. She was discovered and narrowly escaped being killed. The police rescued her, however, and she was kept in prison for ten days, when the Sultan, at the request of the American Consul, liberated her.

THE INGERSOLL FUNERAL.

Brief and Simple Services at the Dead Agnostic's Bier.

New York, July 25.—People enough to fill a large bedroom in a country house assembled in the southwest room of the second story of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's summer home at Dobbs Ferry this afternoon to listen to some brief extracts from the dead agnostic's writings, in lieu of the usual funeral services or ceremonies. The reading of these short bits, three of them, made up the funeral observances, which Colonel Ingersoll's family decided to hold over his body. Perhaps forty friends shared with the mourners in these last respects. No word of eulogy was spoken. No prescribed form was adhered to. Only those who knew him best and a few of those who loved him best gathered to listen, while three of his friends each read a selection, which had been made by his famly from those writings of his which dealt with or bore upon the question that has never been answered.

The hour for the funeral had been set for 4 o'clock, but the friends and neighbors began to gather before that time. The last of these to arrive had reached the house soon after the hour fixed and the assemblage moved into the room of the dead, which was the room Colonel Ingersoll had occupied at the highlands home. The body had not been put in a coffin, but rested, clothed only in linen, upon a bier that was banked by flowers, almost engulfed in them. These were piled upon chairs and banked up from the floor around the catafalque, surrounding it completely. Other flowers were hung upon pictures about the room. Wreaths overlay the bier and palms rose in the corners of the room. Back of Colonel Ingersoll's head were pink sweet peas and on his breast lay a single red rose.

The room was darkened, only one window shade being drawn to permit the light to enter and fall upon a wreath near his head and on his face. The friends filed in and took places which lined the foremost ones in a semicircle about the bier. Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughter, Mrs. Brown, and a woman friend occupied three of the only four chairs in the room. Mrs. Ingersoll sat on a sofa with a woman friend. On the fourth chair sat the blind agnostic, Charles Broadway Rouss, back of him standing his attendant. The others stood on either side of the bed at a respectful distance from the bier. At the head of the bier stood Dr. John Clark Ridpath of Boston, Major Orlando J. Smith of Dobbs Ferry, and Dr. John Elliott, who is an assistant to Dr. Felix Adler in his school of ethical culture. Dr. Ridpath said:

"My friends: It is my sad duty to read in the presence of the dead the last poem written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, 'The Declaration of the Free.'" Without other preliminary he proceeded to read the lines which were published for the first time less than two months ago.

There was weeping in the death chamber when Dr. Ridpath finished reading. Without a word of introductory, Major Smith stepped into the light from which Dr. Ridpath had retired and read "My Religion," by Col. Robert G Ingersoll.

With only a short pause Dr. Elliott replaced Major Smith, and in turn read Colonel Ingersoll's funeral oration over his brother, concluding as follows: "And now to you who have been chosen from among the many men he loved to do the last sad offices for the dead we give the sacred dust. Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no gentler, stronger, manlier man."

With these words the funeral of Robert G. Ingersoll ended. The undertaker, after a moment's pause, made the formal announcement that any friends who desired to look for the last time upon the face of the dead were invited to step forward. All in the room who could fulfill the conditions of the undertaker's call did so, filing slowly past the bier. When they had passed out Mr. Rouss was led by his attendant up to the bier, where he passed his hands all over Colonel Ingersoll's face.

"Well, perhaps he's better now," he said. "No one can understand it."

Mr. Rouss was about to depart when Mrs. Ingersoll stepped up and took him by the arm.

"The colonel wanted you to have your hand on his heart," she said. She turned back the linen covering from the colonel's breast, and the blind man placed his hand against the chest where his friend's heart had beaten.

"What are you going to do with him?" Mr. Rouss asked after a moment.

"I can't give him up," Mrs. Ingersoll replied. "I can't put him in the ground. I can't bear to think of it. We are going to bring him back here," and she began fanning the colonel again as she has done so much since Friday.

It had been the intention, arrived at only on Monday, to have the cremation of the colonel's body take place early tomorrow morning at Fresh Pond, L. I. It was decided today to postpone this last act until Thursday, at what hour was not made known. The cremation will be absolutely private.

HEAVY STORM IN FRANCE.

Several Persons Killed and Crops Badly Damaged.

Paris, July 25.—Extremely heavy storms prevailed today in the provinces, causing extensive damage, particularly in the departments of Marne and Aube, in the northeastern part of the country. Hailstones the size of nuts fell there, cutting down the standing crops and doing other damage. Many partridges were hit by the stones and killed. The harvest in those two departments is practically ruined. Lightning struck a number of churches and other buildings and several persons were killed. Telegraphic and telephonic communication has been interrupted. The atmosphere of Paris is surcharged with electricity.

CATHOLIC SOCIALISM.

The Pope Appoints a Commission of Cardinals to Investigate It.

Rome, July 25.—The Pope has charged a commission of Cardinals with the duty of studying the doctrines of Christian socialism, in order to prevent his being misled through imperfect understanding of the question. In the mean time His Holiness has forbidden Father Semeria to continue his lecture favoring the movement.

On Their Mid-Summer Outing.

London, July 25.—Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White have gone to the Vosges Mountains on their midsummer vacation. Mrs. White is still very weak. The Continental railways conveyed her in a special invalid carriage without making a change. Mr. and Mrs. Choate have discontinued their receptions.

Alleged Jury-Briber Arrested.

Chicago, July 25.—State Attorney Dineen received a cipher despatch last night from Seattle, Wash., announcing that William Armstrong, bartender for "Big Dan" Coughlin, of Cronin murder fame, and indicted with Coughlin for attempted jury bribing, had been arrested in that city. Armstrong was plentifully supplied with money, furnished, it is presumed, by the officials of a railroad for whom it is alleged he was an agent in the bribery of jurors. He was joined at Seattle by a woman whom he represented as his wife, and it was through her act in going to him that he was arrested.

A CONCESSION TO CANADA

She Is Offered a Port of Entry on the Lynn Canal.

An Old Proposition Renewed—Brighter Prospects for a Temporary Arrangement Covering the Boundary Dispute—Mr. Hay and Mr. Tower Conducting Negotiations.

A very gratifying change in the Alaska boundary situation has taken place within the last twenty-four hours and the Secretary of State was able to assure the President and the Cabinet at their regular meeting yesterday that he was very hopeful that an amicable arrangement with Great Britain would be made shortly. While the State Department officials will not go further than to say that a temporary arrangement is in sight, some of the Cabinet officers obtained the impression from Secretary Hay's explanation that he was very hopeful of settling the entire difficulty on a permanent basis without recourse to arbitration.

The existing status of the negotiations centres around the proposition of the United States to grant Great Britain a so-called free port on the Lynn Canal, where British vessels may take on and discharge cargoes without being subject to the customs laws of this Government. The representatives of the two Governments have not come down to details, however, and no statement can be made at this time of what the probable outcome will be. The negotiators have been consulting on the basis of permitting Great Britain to use one of the ports on the Lynn Canal in consideration of the payment of a rental to the United States. The proposition to grant the British Government harbor privileges was originally advanced by the United States, but was rejected at the time by Great Britain on account of the opposition of Canada.

A More Conciliatory Spirit.

Since the two Governments came to the conclusion that the situation could not be improved by another meeting of the Canadian-American Joint High Commission, the Canadian authorities have shown a more conciliatory spirt, despite the rabid utterances of Sir Charles Tupper in the Dominion Parliament. It is evident that Canada has reached the conclusion that the patience of the United States has become exhausted and that nothing was to be gained by an adherence to the policy of opposition to every proposition advanced by this country looking to a peaceable adjustment of the dispute.

The negotiations are now being conducted in a more direct way than heretofore. Instead of pursuing the roundabout course of carrying on the negotiations between London, Washington, and Ottawa, Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, of the British Embassy here, are endeavoring to come to an understanding which will be agreeable to the three parties concerned without being subjected to constant interruption through the reference of every point advanced to London and Ottawa. Mr. Tower is so well satisfied apparently that an agreement is in sight that he will leave here today for Newport, where the British Embassy will be transferred for the summer months. It is not unlikely that within the next twenty-four hours some arrangement for a settlement will be made.

A Temporary Arrangement.

It is clear that this concession of a port of entry for the British in the Lynn Canal would be only temporary. Precisely how long the license—for in diplomatic circles the concession is admitted to be little less than that—will be given the British, cannot now be determined. It is thought that it will surely continue until all other questions in dispute are settled. It was pointed out yesterday by one high in official circles that other problems in the controversy could not be solved so long as the unhappy temper produced by the radical utterances of Sir Charles Tupper prevails in Canadian centres. It was with the view of allaying all unpleasant feelings and of approaching the questions soberly, that the United States Government, after mature consideration, decided voluntarily to offer again that which the British Government had once arrogantly refused to accept.

The suggestion that the boundary dispute might be submitted to arbitration can find much to support it in the developments of yesterday. The fact that active negotiations are now progressing in Washington and that each side seems more hopeful of possible concurrence in some mutual satisfactory proposition, would seem to indicate that the delicate and difficult questions in the controversy may yet be settled amicably. That such was the feeling in the State Department yesterday there could be little doubt. The proposed port of entry concession was pointed to as convincing evidence that the United States was willing to act not only with justice, but, under the circumstances, with generosity.

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech.

It transpired during the day that the real purpose of Sir Charles Tupper's vehement speech was to strike at Sir Wilfrid Laurier over the heads of the Americans. It is known that Canadians generally have for some time claimed that Great Britain seemed to love Canada the less in the effort for an Anglo-American alliance. It was suspected by certain factions in Canadian politics, not in love with the present Dominion Government, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had become a victim of the British policy already alluded to, and that he would not be inclined to insist so rigidly upon Canada's claims before the Joint High Commission, as he might have had the opponent in the controversy been any other country than the United States.

This suspicion was said yesterday, by one who is well informed of Sir Wilfrid's attitude during the negotiations, to be eminently unjust. Sir Wilfrid was not only alert and active but also rigorous and aggressive in sustaining the Canadian position. Sir Charles Tupper's speech, therefore, is regarded as furnishing an illustration of theatrical oratory as well as political injustice to one who has tried earnestly to execute the desires of the Canadian people even at the risk of his own personal popularity, and, perhaps, of his personal convictions.

A SHREWD POLITICAL MOVE.

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech Believed to Have Been Prearranged.

Ottawa, Ont., July 25.—The excitement over the latest phase of the Alaskan boundary dispute continues unabated. There is, however, a marked reticence in official and parliamentary circles here in discussing the subject. Senators and Commoners decline to express opinions upon the situation opened by the violent speech of Sir Charles Tupper, and its practical endorsement by the Premier. Public unrest is now being allayed by pooh-poohing the more serious aspect of the case and the press has evidently been cautioned to guard its utterances and pour oil on the troubled waters.

The opinion which now seems to prevail is that Tupper's attack upon the attitude of the United States was a pre-arranged incident, the character of which was not unknown previously to the Canadian Government. The reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed that he was fully prepared for the propositions advanced by the leader of the opposition. The whole discussion is now generally understood to have been exploited for the purpose of declaring the policy of Canada to be the unalterable determination to maintain her contention in respect to the disputed territory.

The hint of war, while used by the Premier without thought of menace, is taken as having been uttered to warn Canadians of the ugly possibilities which might arise and prepare popular opinion to endorse such concessions to the United States as the Government might propose to be made. Members of the Government, while unable to speak for publication, are known to sympathize strongly with the proposal of Sir Charles Tupper to exclude aliens from the possession of mining claims, although the adoption of this proposal may be regarded by the United States as an act of coercion or retaliation.

It is now considered probable, unless the present situation is materially altered, that before the Dominion Parliament is prorogued the Government will introduce with unanimous consent and secure the passage of a bill providing for the construction of an all-Canadian railway into the Yukon and will also secure power from Parliament to exclude American miners from the gold fields of that region.

KRUGER RELENTS.

His Resignation of the Transvaal Presidency Withdrawn.

Pretoria, July 25.—It is now stated that owing to his difference with Volksraad President Kruger threatened to resign, but harmonious relations between himself and the legislative body have been restored and the resignation has been withdrawn.

The charges of conspiracy and treason that were made against the men who were recently arrested at Johannesburg have all been withdrawn, and the affair will be dropped.

London, July 25.—The Consul General of the South African Republic in London has not received any confirmation of the report of the resignation of President Kruger and regards it as highly improbable. The Colonial Office authorities refused to make any statement in regard to the matter.

A Blue Book relating to the recent Bloemfontaine conference has been issued. It contains a despatch from Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in the course of which the former expresses his belief that the British community in South Africa immediately unanimously favor his scheme of reform, and that outside of the Transvaal many of the Dutch also favor it.

Cape Town, July 25.—The report of the resignation of President Kruger is confirmed by advices received here this morning. On the other hand, the "Standard and Diggers' News," the official Boer organ at Johannesburg, denies the report most emphatically.

A despatch from Pretoria says that the principal cause of the difference between President Kruger and the Volksraad is the fact that Vice President Joubert and a majority of the Volksraad favor the cancellation of the dynamite monopoly, while Kruger supports the minority, which desires to buy out the company holding the monopoly.

Another despatch, received from Pretoria at 12:25 p. m., says that the resignation of President Kruger is not considered definite, since the Volksraad has given assurances of the utmost confidence in the President.

KRUGER ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

A Claim for $2,000,000 Indemnity Filed at the State Department.

Charges against the integrity of President Kruger of the South African Republic, are contained in a memorial and brief filed yesterday in the State Department by a Philadelphia firm of attorneys in behalf of R. E. Brown, a former resident of Philadelphia and an American citizen, who claims indemnity from the Transvaal Government amounting to $2,000,000. Mr. Brown avers that the amount named is due him on account of damage done to his mining interests in the Transvaal. He alleges a denial of justice, and makes the sensational charge that President Kruger deposed the Chief Justice of the Republic because he would not accept Kruger's view of the law in deciding a case involving Brown's mining claims.

Very little information in regard to the matter can be obtained from the State Department as the claim was only filed yesterday, and the officials, even were they willing to talk freely about it, have not examined the brief and memorial with sufficient care to enable them to make a statement that will do justice to all the parties concerned. The title of Mr. Brown to certain mining property in the Transvaal was brought into question through a law enacted by the Volksraad, and proclaimed by President Kruger. It appears from the evidence submitted by the claimant that "Oom Paul" endeavored to have the Supreme Court so interpret the law that Brown's title would be declared void.

An account of a conversation between President Kruger and the Chief Justice furnished by the latter is included in the brief to show that the Boer President attempted to influence the Supreme Court to make a decision that would be detrimental to the interests of Brown and other foreigners, whose claims were involved in the law passed by the Volksraad. It is asserted by the claimant that President Kruger, finding himself unable to induce the Chief Justice to decide against Brown in advance of the hearing of the case before the Supreme Court, deposed the Chief Justice and appointed in his place a man who was willing to adopt the President's view.

Mr. Brown's mining interests were very large, and from the statements contained in the memorial and brief, it would appear that he has been robbed of a large fortune. The brief and the memorial are voluminous, and it will be some time before the legal officers of the State Department can decide what course they will pursue in the matter. The allegations of the claimants are supported by documentary evidence that seems to point to unfair treatment on the part of the Transvaal Government. It is probable that the State Department will make a claim against the Transvaal for the full amount named in the memorial.

RULE OF THE PHILIPPINES

General Otis Proclaims a Provisional Government.

Bacolod to Be the Capital—A Military Governor With a Cabinet of Six Civil Officers—The Scheme Briefly Outlined—Approved by the President—Good Educational Features.

Manila, July 25.—Pending Congressional action concerning the constitution under which the inhabitants of the Island of Negros shall be governed, which has been submitted to President McKinley, General Otis today proclaimed a provisional government under the direction of a Military Governor to be named by the Governor General of the Philippines, with a Civil Governor and Advisory Council to be elected. The Military Governor will appoint Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, and Public Instruction and an Attorney General and an Auditor.

Bacolod will be the capital. The Military Governor will exercise supreme executive power. The Civil Governor will advise the Military Governor concerning public questions of a civil character and will preside over the Advisory Council. He will also grant commissions and attest the official acts of the Military Governor concerning civil matters. He will draw a salary of $6,000 (Mexican) per annum. There will be eight councilors, one for each of the seven districts and one councilor at large.

All males of twenty-one years of age who are able to read and write English, Spanish, or Visayas understandingly, or are the owners of $500 in realty, or are the rentors of $1,000 in realty, and have resided in their respective districts one year, are qualified as voters in the elections, which will be by ballot.

The Military Governor will prescribe the time and place of the elections and all other provisions, including the registration of voters. The Council will discharge the ordinary legislative duties. The Military Governor has the power to veto which will be final when approved by the Governor General at Manila.

The Secretary of the Treasury will perform the customary duties of that office and the Secretary of the Interior will supervise the public lands, forests, mines, surveys, and census, together with the safeguards for the public health. The Secretary of Agriculture will study to develop the resources of the island, recommend improved methods of cultivation, and introduce new products suitable to the soil and climate.

The Secretary of Instruction will establish a free school system. The duties of the Attorney General and Auditor will consist of the customary functions of those officers. Municipal governments will be organized as soon as possible under the supervision of the Military and Civil Governors and the Advisory Council. The Military Governor will appoint three judges, who will severally sit at the times and places which the Governors and the Council shall determine, and will sit together to hear appeals. The Council will fix the term, compensation, and procedure.

Appeal will be made to the Supreme Court at Manila in cases of felonies or cases involving a sum not exceeding $500, Mexican money. The Council and the Civil Governor will provide inferior courts. The schools must teach the English language. The Council will devise a system of uniform taxation. The Military Governor will collect the customs and control the postal service and commerce of the island. The secretaries will receive $300 annually. The councilors will receive $8 a day with mileage. The sessions of the Council are limited to 120 days. The Military Governor will settle all other questions. Major Bournes has returned from Jolo, to which place he accompanied General Bates. They arrived there in the midst of the celebration of the feasts and General Bates was consequently unable to see the Sultan, but he at once arranged for an interview later.

NEW TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Commercial Compact With This Government Signed.

Paris, July 25.—M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today announced the signatures of the commercial treaty between France and the United States. Nearly all agricultural products have been excluded, and France receives the most-favored-nation treatment.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

American Objection to the Arbitration Convention Satisfied.

The Hague, July 25.—The objection of the American delegates to Article XXVII of the arbitration convention has been arranged. The article has not been modified, but the Americans will make a declaration assuring the desired object. The proposal was announced to the plenary conference this afternoon and met with no opposition. The plenary conference adopted the arbitration scheme without modification and without debate. Afterward it lengthily discussed the question whether a country not taking part in the Conference would be allowed to accede to the conventions.

Although the Transvaal and the Pope were not mentioned it was generally understood that the point mainly affected them. The question was whether uninvited powers shall be allowed to adhere to the conventions by merely formally notifying the Government of the Netherlands to that effect, or shall the assent of all the signatories be necessary. Great Britain, Russia, and Italy favored the latter method. Its adoption would enable Great Britain to veto the adhesion of the Transvaal. No decision was reached on the subject.

The declaration of the American delegates was as follows: "The delegation of the United States, in signing the convention regulating the peaceable settlement of international conflicts as proposed by the International Peace Conference, makes the following declaration:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not entering upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign State. Nor shall anything in said convention be construed to require the relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

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

Frank Libbey & Co., Lumber Dealers, 6th st. and N. Y. ave. nw.

Last $10 Excursion to Chautauqua via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale for 7:55 a. m. train July 28, good to return when properly validated, until August 26, 1899. $10 round trip.

175,000 square feet of Best Boards at $12.50 per 1,000 feet, just arrived.

New cargo of those $1.25 Best Boards—bright, dry, kiln-dried.

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

Plenty of Boards at $1.25 per 100 feet for all the carpenters in town.

"Boston by Sea."
L. A. W. National Meet.
Special Excursion.

Baltimore to Boston, August 11. For particulars address Passenger Department, M. & M. T. Co., Baltimore, Md.

$1.25 per 100 feet for Boards and plenty of them; kiln-dried.

$10 to Niagara Falls and Return $10 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Sixth Street Station 8:00 a. m., July 27. Tickets good for ten days, allow stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins, returning within limit.

Carpenters' lists bid on promptly and best boards sold at $1.25.

Attractions at Bay Ridge.

Coney Island steeplechase, Ferris wheel, gravity railway, continuous performance at Bijou Theatre, German roof garden, sailboats, bathing, fishing, and crabbing, and many other attractions for amusement and entertainment. Music by Naval Academy Band. Sea food dinner, 50 cents. Trains from B. & O. depot, week days, 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays, 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m. Rate, 50 cents for adults, 25 cents for children.

Frank Libbey & Co., sellers of $1.25 boards, at 6th st. and N. Y. ave. nw.