

A VERY HOT TIME

In Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention.

WERE NINE NOMINATIONS

For the Empty Honor—George I. Neal, of Cabell County, Finally Selected After a Disorderly Contest, Which, at One Time, Bordered on a Free For All Fight—The Platform Adopted Reaffirms the Chicago Gassy Quit, Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver and All the Rest of its Monstrosities.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. SPENCER, W. Va., Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the Fourth congressional district met in convention in Spencer today. The town was taxed to its greatest capacity to accommodate the large crowds that came. It was 1:30 o'clock when the convention, which met in Wells' Opera House, was called to order by Holly G. Armstrong, who formally opened the proceedings. He named J. A. Vandale, of Spencer, for temporary chairman and W. A. Strickler, of Ritchie, H. B. Hoyt, of Jackson, and Van Zevelo, of Lincoln, were named as temporary secretaries.

Mr. Vandale made a lengthy speech on accepting the gavel, and stirred the large assemblage up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Crites, of the Methodist Episcopal church South. A motion to make the temporary organization the permanent organization was made and prevailed. A motion to appoint members of the following committees was carried: Committee on order of business, credentials, resolutions, basis of representation and members of the executive committee.

At 2:30 the convention took a recess for one hour to allow the committees to meet and formulate reports. It was 3:50 p. m. when the convention re-assembled.

The Denunciatory Platform.

The committee on resolutions presented lengthy resolutions which made two columns of reprint. The platform reaffirms the Chicago platform as a whole, and especially the free silver plank; renews its devotion to the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party, denounces the Republican scheme to set up a carpet bag government in Cuba, swears eternal allegiance to the Monroe doctrine, commends the liberation of Porto Rico, and Cuba and advocates Cuban independence; favors an income tax, the construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government, congratulates the brave boys in the army and navy, condemns the inefficiency of the war department, and the criminal neglect by which the lives of the brave soldier boys have been crushed out through appointments of "sons of their fathers," and corrupt and incompetent favoritism as an enemy worse than a foreign foe; denounces the state government for its favoritism and ring rule, and demands thorough and permanent improvement of the Ohio river, and its navigable tributaries to the end that the waters may be navigable at all times, and opposes the acquisition of territory by conquest; makes substantial results of American triumph, supplemented by adequate acquisitions in the Philippines and Ladrones Islands commensurate with out expenses in the war with Spain. The committee on basis of representation made the following apportionment: Cabell, 21; Calhoun, 22; Jackson, 23; Lincoln, 14; Mason, 15; Pleasants, 9; Putnam, 17; Ritchie, 15; Roane, 21; Wayne, 24; Wirt, 12; Wood, 35.

The report of the committee on order of business limited the length of each nominating speech to ten minutes, and seconding addresses to five minutes. The roll of counties for nominations was then called. T. S. Scanlon, of Cabell, nominated George I. Neal, of that county; Oscar Parsons, of Jackson, nominated Holly G. Armstrong; Ferd Morris named D. E. Wilkinson; W. M. Duffy, of Mason, nominated James B. Menager; Colonel Matt Cooper nominated Clyde B. Johnson, of Pleasants; W. L. Mansfield presented S. S. Burgess' name; D. M. Hammel nominated H. C. Henderson, of Wood; E. M. Gilkerson presented the name of H. S. Wilson; Dr. McQuilan, of Roane, nominated Ben. H. Butcher, of Wood. Numerous short seconding addresses were then made as the roll of counties was again called.

The First Ballot.

The convention now proceeded to take the first ballot, amidst great confusion. The vote was scattering, Neal led, with 69; Wilson, 25; Butcher, 30; Armstrong, 25; Johnson, 13; Menager, 33; Burgess, 25; Wilkinson, 16 and Henderson, 17. There are 239 votes in the convention; necessary to a choice 120. The second ballot resulted: Neal, 51; Wilson, 25; Butcher, 36; Armstrong, 35; Menager, 25; Burgess, 24; Henderson, 18; Wilkinson, 14; Johnson, 9. A motion to adjourn created a hubbub, the Neal men fighting against it. It was defeated by a close vote, and a third ballot was taken. It resulted: Neal, 41; Wilson, 22; Butcher, 33; Armstrong, 33; Menager, 31; Burgess, 24; Wilkinson, 14; Henderson, 16. It was now 4 p. m., and a motion was made to adjourn for two hours. Again the convention got noisy and considerable time was lost in wrangling.

The fourth and fifth ballots resulted about as the previous ballots with the exception that Neal's strength moved slowly up into sixth and Wilson came up a few pegs on the fifth ballot. The sixth ballot made no changes of consequence. Neal led with 63, Butcher followed with 47 votes, and Wilson 42. The balance scattering. Wilkinson at this

point released his county, Lincoln, from the obligation to vote for him.

Message Withdrawn.

The seventh ballot showed more changes. Neal had 66; Wilson, 56; Butcher, 45; Armstrong, 23; Menager, 25; Henderson, 16. Loud cheering for Neal and Wilson succeeded the announcement of the result of this ballot. Mr. Menager was eulogized at this point and was greeted with deafening cheers. He made an eloquent speech withdrawing his name. He was cheered terrifically when he had finished his speech. When Menager stepped aside Mr. Henderson took his place on the platform. His appearance was the signal for a demonstration. The convention knew he was going to withdraw and thus simplify the situation. In an eloquent speech Henderson withdrew his name.

The eighth ballot did not result in a selection as was thought at the outset. It was 9:30 p. m. when it was completed. An uproar followed the announcement of the result, which was as follows: Neal, 78; Wilson, 74; Butcher, 43, and Armstrong, 35.

On the ninth ballot Neal received 86, Wilson 83, Butcher 34, Armstrong 24, Sixteenth ballot: Neal, 104; Wilson, 86; Butcher, 34; Armstrong, 24. Great enthusiasm greeted the announcement of Neal's gains made at 11:04 o'clock. The convention proceeded with alacrity and interest to cast the seventeenth ballot.

There was still no selection on the seventeenth ballot, which resulted: Neal, 104; Wilson, 88; Armstrong, 24, and Butcher, 21. Eighteenth ballot: Neal, 108; Wilson, 88; Butcher, 18; Armstrong, 22.

Butcher Withdraws.

Nineteenth ballot: Neal, 107; Wilson, 92; Butcher 15; Armstrong, 23. Mr. Butcher appeared on the platform amidst cheers, and withdrew from the contest. Butcher was given a big ovation.

The twentieth ballot resulted: Neal, 112; Wilson, 100; Armstrong, 28. A great tumult occurred at this juncture. A personal altercation between four Cabell county men, two of whom were not delegates, caused the trouble, which nearly resulted in a general fight.

The twenty-first ballot resulted the same as the twentieth ballot, with the exception that Wilson lost one vote. Twenty-second ballot: Neal, 113; Wilson, 97; Armstrong, 23.

Twenty-third ballot: Neal, 118; Wilson, 99; Armstrong, 24. On the twenty-fourth ballot there was no change. A Wayne county man tried to change the situation by nominating Menager again, but it did not go. The twenty-fifth ballot resulted 119 for Neal, 97 for Wilson, and 24 for Armstrong.

On the twenty-sixth ballot and at 2:45 a. m., Neal was nominated by Mason county breaking away and casting her solid vote for Neal, giving him 125 votes.

"Young Mr. Neal."

"Young Mr. Neal" he was derisively called by older but far less sagacious opponents. George I. Neal is a native of Cabell county, his boyhood home having been Milton. A few years ago he graduated at the West Virginia University law school, and hung out his shingle in Huntington, then the most prosperous town in the state and proud of her newly acquired title of "Second City." He was one of the organizers of the notorious Barnum Club, of Huntington, which has committed more dark political deeds than any other organization in the history of the state. Neal became ambitious politically and was elected mayor of Huntington on the Barnum Club ticket several years ago; was the youngest mayor in the state at the time, and said to be the youngest in the country.

Personally, Neal is a good talker, an excellent mixer and a fair lawyer. He belongs to the rabid free silver wing of his party. On the stump he will work clean, he is the bright particular star among the Barnum Club crowd—therefore he will stop at few things to secure victory.

Iowa Republicans.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 1.—In the Republican state convention to-day, Senator Allison, permanent chairman, spoke briefly, endorsing most emphatically McKinley's administration. The close of the speech witnessed the greatest demonstration of the convention. Frank W. Merriam, of Delaware county, was nominated on the first ballot for state auditor before the vote was announced, the counties changing their votes so that his nomination was made unanimous.

H. E. Deemer, Montgomery, nominated for judge; G. L. Dobson, for secretary of state; John Henriott, treasurer; C. T. Jones for clerk of the supreme court; H. I. Sallinger, for court reporter, all by acclamation.

Will Grant an Increase.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The conference between the wage committee of the union glassblowers of the United States and Canada and the wage committee of the flint bottle makers, which has been in session two days in this city trying to agree so that the factories might arrange to start the first week in September, at the usual time, came to an abrupt ending this afternoon by the firm declaration of the bottle makers that they would grant no increase in wages whatever and that they would enforce a lock-out unless the men returned to work at the present wages. They also announced that they will not treat with the men again unless the factory committee comes authorized to act for the union and to accept the present scale.

McSweeney Murder Trial.

MARIETTA, O., Sept. 1.—The McSweeney murder trial will reach the argument to-morrow. The defense pleaded the insanity defense to-day and examined numerous witnesses related to the defendant. Much of the defense was destroyed on cross-examination and by the introduction of experts.

Escaped Lucky.

CORUNNA, Sept. 1.—The Spanish transport *Ile de Panay* from Santiago de Cuba, about August 16, has arrived here with a detachment of the surrendered Spanish troops on board. There were seventeen deaths on board the steamer during the voyage.

SHAFTER IN CHARGE

Of Camp Wikoff, and Says it is an Ideal Place.

OF MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY

He Knows Nothing, and Refuses to Comment on Any of the Phases of the Contention Between the Two Distinguished Controversialists—Says the Army and Navy are Sick in Hospitals at Santiago Fared as Well as Possible in Such a Climate. Wheeler Misses Shafter But Fires a Salute Nevertheless.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—General Shafter is now, strictly speaking by reason of rank, in command of Camp Wikoff, but he will not assume the reins of control until his term in the detention camp is finished. In an interview this afternoon, General Shafter said: "I enjoyed the trip north on the Mexico greatly, but more so on account of the ship being a prize. From a casual observation, I like Camp Wikoff. It seems just such a place as I should have selected. I will soon acquaint myself thoroughly with all the details of the camp."

"I knew nothing of the Miles-Alger controversy until I was shown a newspaper on my arrival here. I will not discuss it now, that I am unfamiliar with the phases of the case, nor will I enter the controversy at any time. Secretary Alger and General Miles can take care of themselves, and so can I."

"The Red Cross and other nurses did good work at Santiago, but the front is hardly the place for women. There was never any real scarcity of food in Cuba but there were no transportation facilities to get supplies to the front, other than pack trains."

"The army and sick in hospitals fared as well as possible in such a climate."

SHAFTER LANDS

At Montauk Point—General Wheeler Misses Him, But Orders the Fifteen Gun Salute Fired Anyway. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The City of Mexico landed at Montauk Point today. The City of Mexico has on board beside General Shafter, the members of his staff, including Lieutenant Colonels T. J. McClernard, B. F. Pope and McC. Derby; Majors Robert H. Noble, John Miley and S. W. Grosbeck, Captains J. E. Gilmore, and E. H. Plummer. As soon as General Wheeler was notified of General Shafter's arrival he ordered a salute of fifteen guns to be fired and troops M. R. C. H. and K. of the Second regular cavalry, were detailed to escort General Shafter into camp when he should land.

General Shafter and his staff were landed from the City of Mexico shortly before 1 o'clock, being taken off in the auxiliary gunboat *Aileen* and landed at the "floating dock" some distance away from the quarantine pier. General Young was at the pier at the time of the coming ashore, but the general and his staff were unexpected. General Wheeler had the cavalry drawn up at the quarantine pier and the guns waited to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that General Shafter was on shore until General Shafter and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages. General Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that General Shafter had landed. General Shafter appeared in good health when he came ashore. On the City of Mexico beside the general and his staff came one company of the First regular infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

General Wheeler, when informed that General Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute of fifteen guns fired. It was difficult to get near General Shafter at the detention camp, but the command of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be on American soil once more, but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk Point. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago they would have fared much worse.

Surgeon Meyer, who came north on the *Allegheny*, had something to say today as to the condition of the transport. It was on the vessel that fourteen Ninth Massachusetts men died. Surgeon Meyer stated that when the *Allegheny* left Santiago there were but twelve sick men on board, but illness developed very quickly on the vessel, and when out a few days death occurred at the rate of three a day. The Massachusetts men and the First Illinois men were landed from the *Allegheny* to-day and the 145 sick were sent to the hospital. The men from the City of Mexico were also taken ashore.

Shafter is Noddy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Mr. C. S. Hammond, of this city, while in Chicago recently, noted the enthusiasm with which General Shafter's picture was received when displayed at a fireworks celebration. He wrote to General Shafter, enclosing a newspaper clipping telling how the masses felt toward the general, and has received the following reply:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 14, 1898.

"Thank you very much for the clipping, and for your kind note. I hear from so many sources about the favor with which my campaign has been received that I think I can hardly realize it. The glory of this campaign is due to the gallant army that I commanded; one of the best that ever bore the colors of my country, at home or abroad. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. SHAFTER, Major General.

CAMP MEADE.

Second West Virginia Assigned to the Second Brigade. CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 1.—Major General Graham issued orders to-day assigning the Sixteenth Pennsylvania battalion to the second division of the second brigade, and the second West Virginia and Eighteenth Pennsylvania to the first brigade of the first division. The Sixth Pennsylvania regiment expects to leave camp Monday on thirty day furloughs. At the expiration of that period the troops will report at Mount Gretna to be mustered out.

The Third Missouri will start Monday for Kansas City to be mustered out, and to-morrow the detachments of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan leave for Isle Lake, Mich., to join their regiments. The assignment of the various regiments to brigades will

WAR AT HOME.

Lillable National Guard Ordered to Panama, Owing to Miners Strike.

GALESBURG, Ills., Sept. 1.—Battery B, of the Illinois National Guard, received orders to-night to leave at once for Panama, Illa. Sixty men with five galling guns, under command of Lieutenant Frank Henry, will start immediately on a special train.

Trouble between the striking coal miners and deputy sheriffs is feared because of the efforts of the mine operators to import colored miners.

BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS

Are Very Satisfactory to the Navy Department—Geographical Distribution. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The result of the bidding for the construction of the three big battleships authorized by Congress is eminently satisfactory to the navy department. From the face of the bid it is clear that the government is going to secure very much more in the matter of power and speed than was expected; that the cost is going to be less than was paid proportionately for the Illinois class; and finally, that the department will be able to distribute the work among the three big building concerns, a method of construction that always redounds to the advantage of the government.

The bids were made in three classes, the first being under the plans prepared by the navy department calling for ships of about 11,500 tons with a speed of sixteen knots. The other classes were under plans prepared by the bidders themselves, in some cases on additional plans prepared by the engineering bureau, but not included in the original specifications sent out to bidders.

A careful examination of the bids shows that the prices asked for the vessels planned on the department designs average slightly less than the price to be paid for the Illinois class, although these ships are improvements in some respects. But it also appears that the bids are within the limit of cost fixed by Congress, even where the bidders propose to make them of eighteen knots speed, much better ships than called for by the department. It is expected that the only bids considered hereafter will be for the eighteen knots ships. In this case, the Newport News Company is the lowest bidder, but bids for only one ship. The highest is the Union Iron Works, but the act of Congress allows the department to make for the Pacific coast bidders, so that it brings their bid within the limit. Cramp comes in between them and consequently the three ships are likely to be distributed geographically in that order.

A Queer Controversy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—It is probable that the First Ohio volunteer infantry will be ordered mustered out in a few days. The regiment is now at Ferdinand, Fla. Quite a controversy has arisen in regard to the disposition of the regiment, the officers desiring to remain in the service, while the men want to go home. The men have asked for their discharge, not in a body, but individually, and it is probable that the regiment will be mustered out as a whole.

Manila News.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 1.—The United States transport *St. Paul* has arrived here from San Francisco, and reports all well on board. The light-houses in the Southern Philippines have been re-established. It is reported that the religious orders are selling their property to a Hong Kong syndicate.

Two Pardons Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 1.—Governor Atkinson granted two pardons to-day. The first one was to Robert McDowell, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary by the circuit court of Jefferson county, in January, for burning Sheriff Baker's residence. The evidence was purely circumstantial.

Another pardon granted was to Isaac Getens, of Ohio county, who was sentenced in February, 1898, to two years in the penitentiary for larceny. In this case the petition is signed by the judge, prosecuting attorney and assistant, both clerks and deputies, sheriff and deputies, and others. The prisoner is in bad health, and the governor grants executive clemency for the remaining forty-eight days of his sentence.

Condition of State Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 1.—Following is the statement of the condition of the state treasury at the close of business last night: Receipts, state fund, \$72,163 23; general school fund, \$12,559 19; the school fund, \$162 16; total, \$85,184 68.

Disbursements, state fund, \$40,891 10; general school fund, \$5,220 13; total, \$46,111 23. Balance in state fund at close of business August 31, 1898, \$353,850 51. Balance in the general school fund, \$416,833 44.

Balance in the school fund, \$278,523 41. Balance in the treasury, \$1,049,257 36.

Mr. Okey in Charge.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 1.—The Democratic state committee has opened up quarters here and have a nice suite of rooms. Ex-Secretary of State William A. Okey is the head man, although Andrew Edmiston, of Weston, is a daily visitor there.

A picture of Bryan adorns the walls.

A FLAG OF TRUCE

Notifies Governor General Macias of the Coming Invasion

OF PEACE COMMISSIONERS

And He Gracefully Submits—General Brooke will Leave Porto Rico with a Military Escort for San Juan Where He Will Meet General Gordon and Admiral Schley who Have Galled from New York. General Miles Leaves for Home with Five Thousand Troops.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 1.—General Brooke yesterday notified Captain General Macias, the Spanish commander at San Juan de Porto Rico, under a flag of truce, carried to the Spanish lines by Colonel Goethal, that Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the American Porto Rican peace commissioners, had sailed for San Juan from New York on the steamer *Seneca*. At the same time General Brooke, who is also a member of the commission, asked if there was any objection to his proceeding overland with an escort. Major Jose Reyes, of the Spanish army, brought the reply of General Macias to-day. It was sent by wire and said there were no objections. Consequently General Brooke has arranged to leave on Friday or Saturday with his staff escorted by Troop H, of the Sixth cavalry and Captain Pitcher's company of the Eighth infantry.

Several stone culverts between here and the Spanish works on the crest of the mountains, which have been blown up, will be repaired to-morrow by Colonel Goethal's engineers. The colonel has examined the Spanish fortifications. He says they are marvelously strong and that he could have held back the strongest army in Europe with 500 men against an assault in front. The Spaniards had trenches and two guns. All but a hundred of the 400 men stationed there have returned to San Juan.

MILES LEAVES

Porto Rico on the Ogdan With Nearly Five Thousand Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The war department makes public the following dispatch from General Miles: PONCE, September 1, 1898. Secretary of War, Washington.

12,000 troops will be left in Porto Rico, and nearly 4,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery sail for New York. These troops sail on the *Ogdan*, *Concho*, *Alamo*, *Chester*, *Mississippi* and *Maine*. The division is under command of Major General Wilson, with Brigadier General Schwan, Haines and Garrettson. All these officers have taken part in the different engagements and are entitled to much credit, and I speak for them any consideration that can be given on their return home. The cavalry and artillery leave most of their horses and all of their field transportation in Porto Rico. I sail on *Ogdan* to-day.

(Signed) MILES, Major General Commanding.

Commissioner Scott's Latest Ruling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—A ruling that persons engaging in business in Honolulu affected by internal revenue laws must comply with the Hawaiian laws now in force, is laid down in a letter sent to-day by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott in response to an individual inquiry. Commissioner Scott says:

"You are informed that while the joint resolution of Congress approved July 7, 1898, provided for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and extended the sovereignty of the United States thereto, the laws of this country have not yet been extended to that jurisdiction and the internal revenue laws of the United States are not at present in force there. It is understood the laws heretofore prevailing in these islands now govern and that therefore it will be necessary for you to comply with the requirements of the same. It is supposed that the internal revenue laws of the United States and the regulations thereunder will ultimately obtain in the Hawaiian Islands.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that on August 31 the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,870,711, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand due to the receipts from the war loan. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$922,212,000; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,259,030; debt bearing no interest, \$883,885,971; a total of \$1,807,357,981. This amount, however, does not include \$588,046,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, \$253,377,482; silver, \$513,400,894; paper, \$92,064,655; bonds, national bank deposits, etc., \$67,352,201; aggregate, \$927,144,646. Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to \$622,657,561, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of \$294,487,084.

Consolidation of Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The statement of the comptroller of the currency, issued to-day, shows the total circulation of national bank notes on September 1 to have been \$27,178,015, an increase for the month of \$41,745, and a decrease for the year of \$3,329,809. The circulation based on United States bonds, was \$196,775,704, an increase for the month of \$1,033,019 and a decrease for the year of \$9,013,922. The accumulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$30,402,911, a decrease for the month of \$91,477, and an increase for the year of \$5,550,363. The United States registered bonds on deposit were as follows: To secure circulating notes \$220,456,160; and to secure public deposits, \$46,860,660.

Coal Miners Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—Four hundred striking coal miners under District President Dolan, marched from Monongahela City to-day, to the Ivy and Cattsburg mines and forced the sixty men at work to join the strike. A camp will be established near the mines to prevent their operation by non-union miners. The purpose of the strike is to compel the payment of the Chicago scale of prices in the third pool.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Many Speculations About Emery's Opinion in Re-Opening.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Dreyfus case presents no new feature, but there is a plentiful supply of rumors. The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, no letter having been received from him for some weeks.

Another report is that General Bodeffres, who has resigned the post of chief of the general staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are undoubtedly without foundation.

Colonel Paty du Clam is on a vacation trip in Switzerland, and there is no confirmation of the statement of La Perriere that he has been arrested for complicity in the Henry forgery.

General Guene, assistant chief of the general staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavaignac, minister for war, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will occur next month. The full in news, however, has in no way diminished the popular excitement.

The carelessness of the authorities in allowing Colonel Henry to have a razor and in not watching him is generally interpreted as connivance and perhaps, as persuasion, since officers under arrest are likely to be condemned should according to military regulations be constantly watched, while Lieutenant Colonel Henry was left for hours alone and allowed to lock the door on the inside.

The government's position is most unhappy. Notice of interpellation in the chamber of deputies multiply. President Faure is censured for leaving Paris in such a critical moment. Great efforts are being made to get the signatures of a majority of the deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a convocation of the chamber.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

The Conditions in Iron and Steel are Very Encouraging.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—The American manufacturer will say to-morrow: "This week's developments have taken nothing from the strength of the iron and steel market. In every branch, conditions are quite encouraging, but in the leading lines, something of a lull is shown, so far as sales are concerned. In some, the material is hard to get, and in others, buyers are pretty well dried up for the present. The present lull, however, is regarded as merely an intermission which is soon to be followed by another movement. Our reports from various points this week show that this is about the case everywhere. At Philadelphia an enormous amount of business in pig iron was done during the past three weeks. In the community, it is likely to be small lots for some time to come. It is thought that the next movement will be seen when buyers must over requirements on business now coming into the mills and foundries. About 60,000 tons of steel billets were sold during the week for deferred delivery.

The merchant bar mills are doing the best business in two years. There is a good market for pig and tubes, the sheet mills are full of business and there is a vigorous demand for structural material. At Cincinnati the pig iron trade is not large. The sheet mills are active. Chicago reports a fair inquiry for small amounts of pig iron. While the large southern furnaces are holding the advance, smaller makers are willing to concede something. There is no diminution in the demand. Merchant steel is higher and bars are in good demand. Car building work is active. In the Wheeling district general trade is good, the best being seen in Bessemer pig and steel. There is a decided improvement in muck bar, and the finishing mills are all working full. The iron market is stronger, and the demand for bars good.

MINERS STRIKE

In the Hazleton, Pennsylvania, District.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 1.—Though the English-speaking miners were not at first concerned in the strike in the Coleraine colliery of the Van Winkle Coal company, and though they did not altogether countenance the action of the Hungarians who precipitated the strike, they are said to be now in sympathy with the foreigners and will aid them in securing satisfactory adjustment of the United Mine Workers of this district met the strikers at Coleraine last night and held a long conference, with the result that he sanctions their actions and will stand by them in their fight.

In addition to the discharge of the Hungarian, other grievances have developed. The United Mine Workers developed that collections for the company doctor through the office be stopped. Superintendent Roderick has informed them that the men can appear at the office individually and order their names stricken off, but the union's offer to do so collectively has been refused. The United Mine Workers also allege that the wage scale agreed upon last fall has not been lived up to and the organization demands of the company that no man shall be discharged unless for sufficient cause.

Thus far the company and the strikers have been unable to agree on these propositions, and the strike remains idle. Preparations were begun to-day for removing the mines from the mines. This action is in accordance with the determination to close the works if the men do not return to work.

President's Movements.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—President McKinley and party left Cleveland for Canton this morning on a special train on the Cleveland Terminal & Ohio Valley railway. A small crowd of neighbors and friends assembled to see the party off.

The cheers and shouts of enthusiastic Cantonians which welcomed President McKinley were more than duplicated this evening in bidding them farewell as they boarded the train which is bearing them towards the camp of the volunteer soldiers at Montauk Point.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Aurora from Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON—11:30 a. m.—Steamer *Bismarck*, New York for Hamburg. NAPLES—Kaiser Wilhelm II. New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; continued high temperature; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; continued high temperature; light southerly winds. For Ohio, and part to Canton this morning, followed by showers and cooler weather in northern portion; light to fresh southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	85
9 a. m.	87