PLEA FOR PEACE IN CHINA

United States and Russia Have Entered Into an Alliance.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS SUGGESTED

In a Reply to Russia's Proposition For the Settlement of the Chinese Question, the United States Government Proposes Negotiations to Bring About Peace—An Appeal to the Powers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The United States and Russia have formed a compact for the settlement of the existing Chinese question. The fact of the agreement has been communicated to all the Powers.

If France, Italy, Germany and Japan agree to the main propositions in the Russo-American agreement the United States and Russia will immediately withdraw their troops from Pekin, inasmuch as there remain in that city no foreign interests.

The main features of the oral convention between Russia and America are:

First—That, although accomplished by force of arms, the rescue of the Ministers and foreign residents has been effected, for which purpose solely the allied army seized the Chinese capital.

Second—The Emperor Kwangsu is the de facto and de jure ruler of China.

Third—That Li Hung Chang is the duly accredited envoy for peace of the Chinese Government.

Fourth—The Powers are requested to co-operate with Li Hung Chang and his Government for the restoration of order throughout the empire.

Fifth—That this restoration of order and the status quo as to the open door and the arrangement of all proper indemnity can be secured by the accredited envoys of all the nations having grievances against China by reason of the recent outbreak.

Sixth—That the integrity of the empire be preserved and that no territorial compensations be demanded.

BRESCI GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

Trial of King Humbert's Assassin Takes Place at Milan.

Milan, Italy (By Cable).—The trial of Bresci, the Anarchist who on July 29 shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. An immense crowd was present. The hearing began at nine o'clock. Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan bar, and the Anarchist writer, Signor Merlino, made requests on various grounds for an adjournment, which were refused.

The indictment, which was very long, showed that the assassin had practiced much at target shooting, and that he prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. The witnesses were then introduced. There were eleven for the prosecution and five for the defense.

During the examination of Bresci, the assassin declared that he decided to kill King Humbert after the events in Milan and Sicily, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own." He added: "I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice, and said that he fired three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the judges.

A brigadier of gendarmes, Salvatori, recapitulated the story of the assassination of the King. He said he saved Bresci from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin.

The testimony of witnesses Galimbert and Olfviers did not adduce any new facts.

At the close of the trial Bresci was pronounced guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

BROOM CORN INJURED.

Hot Winds and Rains Do Damage of $300,000 in Illinois.

Arcola, Ill. (Special).—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of broom corn is rotting and worthless in the fields of this—the greatest broom corn district of the world. Profit to that amount belonging to the farmers of the broom corn belt has been destroyed by blasting winds, terrific heat, showers of hail and scalding rains. Every woman who uses a broom is interested in the situation. Brooms that sell in Arcola for twenty-five and thirty cents are selling in the outside world at from forty to sixty cents, a price unknown for years.

Two Killed in a Street Duel.

A fatal duel occurred at Belf, N. M. David E. Baca made some remarks about a young woman friend of Melquiades Baca, which the latter resented. The men met later, two six-shooters were raised simultaneously, three shots from each rang out and both men fell mortally wounded.

Spain's Lost Ship Ready For Repairs.

The cruiser Reina Mercedes, the Spanish vessel which was sunk during the war with Spain, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from Norfolk, Va.

Tampa Police to Wear Shirt Waists.

The City Council of Tampa, Fla., has passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to have the entire police force uniformed in shirt waists and straw hats. The men are greatly pleased at the proposed change.

Population of Boston.

The census of Boston, announced by The Census Bureau, at Washington, 560,892, against 448,477 in 1890. This an increase of 112,415, or 25.07 per

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luloid collar worn by Nathan of Hempstead, L. I., caught om a cigar and terribly burned

olera is prevalent throughout Hy-
bad and in Bombay, in India.
re are 5,688,000 persons receiving
relief.

The tax rate of Boston, Mass., has been fixed at $14.70, as against $13.10 last year. This is the largest rate since 1885.

Public land in Northern New Mexico was withdrawn from sale, in order to save the cliff dwellings from destruction

SAVED BY HYPNOTISM.

The Rev. G. B. Cutten's Remarkable Cure For Inebriates.

He Restores Several Suffering From Alcoholism to Normal Health and Saves One Life.

New Haven, Conn. (Special).—Hypnotism as a cure for the liquor and tobacco habit is being put to practical and scientific use by the Rev. George B. Cutten, pastor of the Howard Avenue Baptist Church in this city, and formerly centre rush on the Yale football eleven. A series of experiments which he has conducted promises to revolutionize the method employed in restoring to physical and mental soundness the inebriate and the victim of overindulgence in smoking.

The Rev. Mr. Cutten has become an expert hypnotist, and has been spending his summer vacation in the Yale Psychological Laboratory, making experiments scientifically on subjects sent to him by the organized charities of this city. He has had a subject in the hypnotist chair at least once a day all summer.

Indications are that he saved at least one man's life, that of Thomas Dick, "Jim the Penman," as he is known about town. Dick had been drunk for a month, and was an incipient delirium tremens case. Opiates had failed to produce sleep, his pulse stood at 112 beats to the minute and his heart indicated that a stroke of apoplexy might result at any time. Sleep he must have within a few hours or death was inevitable. Cutten administered hypnotic sleep, and in an hour Dick's heart was beating regularly and his pulse was almost normal. Dick was able to resume his work the next day.

Half a dozen cases of simple alcoholism, which apparently had wrecked the lives of the subjects, have been cured by Mr. Cutten, and, although the patients had been treated less than a month in each case, not one has shown a desire for liquor or tobacco since the treatment began.

Cutten practically has cured one case of stuttering, which resulted from a fall down stairs forty years ago. The patient was Arthur Bennett, one of the Rev. Mr. Cutten's parishioners. He has received only four treatments from Mr. Cutten, but everything now points to an early cure. Mr. Cutten said, in speaking of his treatment:

"My experiments are aimed at the moral rather than the physical regeneration of the patients. When the moral steadiness is accomplished the physical well being will soon follow."

The experiments are yet far from complete. Not a quarter of what Mr. Cutten proposes to accomplish has been completed. He will continue his experiment until next June, when he proposes to submit a remarkable thesis on the subject.

SAVED HIS LIFE BY HIS TEETH.

Painter Falling From Church Spire Catches Rope in His Mouth.

Chicago (Special).—A. Alizewski, a painter, saved his life by his teeth. He had been engaged in painting the spires of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic Church. The spires are 160 feet high.

The work on one had been completed, and in gilding the cross on the other he was tanding on a small platform suspended by ropes. In some manner he became overbalanced, falling backward. A rope was dangling below the platform, which he grasped with his teeth. Thus he hung for several seconds, until he was able to grasp the rope with his hands, when he again pulled himself to the platform. He immediately descended from his lofty perch. Then, realizing what had happened, he fainted and was taken to his home.

A physician was summoned and found the man to be suffering from an internal rupture, which was no doubt caused by his grasping the rope between his jaws.

BRITISH TAKE MACHADODORP.

Boers Retire Northward Before the Advance of General Roberts.

London (By Cable).—General Roberts reports from Belfast as follows:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp Tuesday afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops.

"French continued the movement Tuesday as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind.

"General Buller's casualties were: Killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

Man Dies From X-Ray Effects.

According to the physician who issued the death certificate, the death of August Kittman, at St. Paul, Minn., was due to burns received during an X-ray treatment. Kittman met with a street car accident last winter, and it is said desired to have X-ray photographs taken of his injuries.

Impeachment of Atlanta's Mayor Ordered

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has ordered impeachment proceedings against Mayor Woodward, who is accused of gross neglect of duty.

Father Kills Stepson.

William Nichols, colored, head waiter at the Hotel Champlain, at Atlantic City, N. J., while intoxicated shot and killed his stepson, William, Jr. The young man was much in evidence at a party given by Mrs. Nichols. Nichols, Sr., took umbrage at some remark and shot the son in the presence of his mother. He was arrested.

Obligatory Military Service in Chile.

Obligatory military service has been approved by the Chilean Congress.

The National Game.

The Brooklyn team has stolen twice as many bases as the Bostons.

This is said to be the most disastrous season for baseball in the history of the big league.

Sheehan is again back with the New York Club. He was farmed out to Syracuse of the Eastern League recently, but was sent back as not being good enough.

The remarkable reverses sustained this season by visiting teams in the League may be largely explained by the undeniable fact that home umpiring is systematically pursued by the League umpires.

ACRES OF RUINS IN PEKIN

Wanton Destruction of Property in the Chinese Capital.

THE ADMIRALS "DETAIN" EARL LI

His Detention at Shanghai Said to Mean That Some Powers Do Not Want to Begin Peace Negotiations—All Houses of Foreigners in Pekin Burned or Blown Up—Refugees Leave the Imperial City

London (By Cable).—An account of the conditions prevailing in Pekin, sent by mail to Shanghai and cabled from there, says that the capital now presents an aspect of absolute desolation. The destruction has been simply appalling. What used to be Legation street is now unrecognizable. All the houses of foreigners have either been burned, riddled with shells or blown up. The French legation, which used to have one of the finest compounds in the city, now only shows a few portions of its walls standing. Hundreds of acres covered

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN IN PEKIN.
(The camp of the American troops is situated on the grounds of this building.)

by natives' houses have been burned over. There has been the most wanton destruction of property. An attempt was made to mine the American legation. A shaft was sunk from the top of the wall fifteen feet deep, and was then continued as a tunnel, with a sharp slope, in the direction of the legation. Apparently the Chinese did not have time to finish it.

A movement of the allied troops southward from Pekin has begun, an American battalion participating.

Japanese troops and guns have been landed in considerable numbers at Amoy, and are occupying the city.

A large number of refugees and wounded marines have arrived at Taku from Pekin, among them members of Minister Conger's household.

TO DETAIN LI HUNG CHANG.

The Allies Have Decided to Hold the Viceroy on Board Ship.

Paris (By Cable).—Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the Navy Department here that a council of the Admirals has notified the foreign legations at Pekin that it has decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the diplomats have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Russia and England have announced to the Government their willingness to accept Li Hung Chang's credentials while Germany has entered an emphatic dissent.

It is believed here that the action of the Admirals in holding Li Hung Chang may forecast serious diplomatic difficulties. It is thought to show, combined with the refusal of some of the Powers—notably Germany—to accept Li's credentials as a peace negotiation, that the Powers in question have no desire for the early pacification of China.

The Flight of the Empress.

London (By Cable).—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese officials there have informed the foreign Consuls that the Emperor, the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai-Yuen-Foo.

Tai-Yuen is the capital of the Province of Shan-Si, adjoining the Province of Pe-chi-Li. It is situated 240 miles southwest of Pekin.

Pekin Searched For Boxers.

Pekin, via Taku (By Cable).—Three Russian, two Japanese, one British, and one American battalion searched the Imperial Park, south of the city, and about five miles out, for Boxers. No armed force was found, but only a single Chinese scout, who was killed.

Prepare For Long Campaign.

Tien-Tsin, via Taku (By Cable).—The Commissary Department is preparing to establish an extensive winter base at Tong-Ku. Officers who have arrived here from Pekin report that General Chaffee is making all the necessary preparations to maintain 15,000 men through the winter.

Pope Refuses to Recognize Italy's King.

The Pope, in a note to the Catholic powers, announces that he will recognize King Victor Emmanuel of Italy only as King of Sardinia while he contests the rights of the Holy See.

Highwaymen in Denver, Col.

Dr. Joseph Bannelt and Mrs. Flora M. Betts, of Denver, Col., while driving in the suburbs, were stopped by masked men, who secured more than $7000 in cash and diamonds. Mrs. Betts was beaten into insensibility, and Dr. Bannelt was roughly handled.

British Buying American Coal.

The British Admiralty is buying a large quantity of American coal for use in the home and Mediterranean fleets.

Chinese War Notes.

Two additional Russian army corps have been ordered for Siberia.

Japan has given the United States the right to establish a hospital on the island.

Russians have occupied Santchau and hold the passes across the Chingau Mountains.

The French Ministry has ordered unusual precautions to protect the French concessions at Shanghai.

Southern Viceroys in China insist that the allies shall respect the Emperor and Empress Dowager

LEFT GAUNT BY FAMINE.

Hapless India Pays 5,500,000 Natives Three-Cent Wages.

Condition of Crops Affords Little Hope of Relief For the Sufferers—An Army of 600,000 Orphans.

New York City (Special).—India has been relieved, they say. Rains are falling, and Viceroy Curzon is happy. And yet, says the Christian Herald, 5,500,000 persons remain at the Government Relief Works, earning three cents a day for nine hours' hard work breaking stone, building tanks or making roads. When at last relief does come and these poor beggars are permitted to return home, many a vacant place in the family circle will bear witness to the terrible ravages of starvation, cholera, plague and smallpox. The crop is still two months off—and that it will prove totally inadequate is a foregone conclusion.

Ninety per cent. of the farming cattle have perished, many of the farms have not been plowed at all, and only small portions of most of the others, for what can the Indian farmer do without his cattle?

But even with short rations life can be sustained, provided he can get enough to carry him through until harvest time, and it is this great work of keeping alive those who until now have survived that engages our best efforts.

America may be proud of her record, and the people of India will never get through singing the praises of that country to which a million of her inhabitants owe their very lives. A few days ago Dr. Klopsch cabled another $100,000, which means life to just that many people—for another month.

But famine's deplorable work still continues. Only last month a man at Thana, a relief station twenty-five miles from Bombay, was arrested for having buried alive his two children. His story was pitifully sad. He and his wife and two children went to the Relief Works. There his wife died. He himself caught the fever. He could not shake it off. At last, driven to despair, he took his children [illegible] and left the station. His sufferings were fearfully intensified by those of his little ones. They finally reached a point where they could no longer walk. Death was staring them in the face. If he did not get [illegible] could be found they must all perish. His children helpless, unable to continue the journey, blocked his progress. He dug a grave, threw them in and filled it up.

The great problem—indeed, the greatest—that now confronts Christendom in connection with this most appalling tragedy of the century, is that of the orphans who must either be promptly cared for or perish. Statisticians carefully gathered by missionaries fix the number now hopelessly destitute at 600,000. The Christian Herald has cabled its guaranty to support 5000, with the prospect of taking another 5000 before the end of the year. At the present time about 100 a day are being thus provided for. But more must be taken, and taken quickly, or they will perish.

Cholera Kills Thousands.

London (By Cable).—"The present epidemic of cholera," says the Simla correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The bubonic plague is child's play compared with it. The natives are dying like flies at the rate of 8000 a week. The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine."

SAVAGES KILL ELEVEN PERSONS.

Butchered Women and Children, and Fled to the Mountains.

San Francisco (Special).—Advices by the steamer Mariposa say that two aboriginal blacks, who had lived for years in close association with whites at Breelong, N. S. W., recently murdered eleven persons and fled to the mountains.

The Mawbry family had offended the natives, known as Governor and Underwood, who in revenge broke into the Mawbry house, armed with tomahawks and war clubs. In the house were Mrs. Mawbry, her two daughters, Grace and Hilda; her niece, Elsie Clark; Miss Kerse, a school teacher, and three boys, Percy, aged fifteen; George, twelve, and Albert, five, of whom only the two youngest escaped by hiding.

In their flight the blacks stopped at Gulong and killed Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKay; at Mernwa they killed Mrs. O'Brien and her young child, and Kerin Fitzpattick, an old man, at Mudgee.

BIG INDIANS CELEBRATE.

Probably the Osages' Last Jollification Over Chief's Election.

Independence, Kan. (Special).—Full blood Indians of the Osage tribe held a jolification over the election of Nekah-wa-she-tun-kah as chief and James Bibheart as assistant chief of the tribe.

The new chief lives near Gray Horse, but he had established a camp just west of Pawhuska. The party marched into the city headed by the Pawhuska Indian band. Before the Council House the successful candidates addressed the braves in their native tongue. Then the procession returned to the camp, where a big barbecue was held.

This will probably be the last celebration over a chief's election that the Osages will ever hold, as the Indian government probably will be abolished soon.

Suicide Claimed Noble Lineage.

Louis Boothroyd, of Manchester, Eng., who claims to be a relative of the Duke of Manchester and a British pensioner, and to have relatives in New York City, has committed suicide at El Paso, Texas.

Molineux's Grandfather Dead.

George T. Clark, grandfather of Roland B. Molineux, died at his home in Middletown, N. Y., aged eighty-four years. He was a firm believer in the innocence of his grandson.

Immense Beef Order From the Czar.

Armour & Company have received an order from the Russian Government for 6,000,000 pounds of "beef on the hoof" to feed the soldiers of the Czar in China. This is the largest order of the kind in the history of the Chicago meat trade.

Boers to Settle in Yellowstone.

A. Wormser, of Helena, Mont., has arranged to purchase a large tract of land in the Yellowstone Valley, on which he declares many Boers from the Transvaal will locate.

TRIAL OF THE ALABAMA

New Battleship Makes Seventeen Knots for Four Hours.

THE BEST OF RECENT RECORDS.

On a Spurt During Her Trial Off the New England Coast the Vessel Makes a Maximum Speed of 18.03 Knots—A Record Breaker in Her Class—Statistics of the Run—Allowance for the Tide

Boston (Special).—There is a new queen of the American navy, the United States battleship Alabama, which won the title in one of the most magnificent speed trials ever held in the history of our navy. Over the Cape Ann deep-water course she had her official speed trial, and for seventy-six nautical miles continuous steaming she made an average speed of seventeen knots.

To this time will be added allowance for tide, giving her an official record probably higher than 17.1 knots, which was the Iowa's speed and she held the record. On one stretch of six and three-fifth miles she went at the rate of 18.03 knots, and her slowest leg of six and three-fifth miles was 16.36 knots. On the first half the average speed was 17.15 knots, and the second, with tide and wind opposed, 16.85.

The seventeen-knot record is not the highest for speed trials, but it is the highest for battleships since the bonus for extra speed was abolished.

The day for the trial was an excellent one, rather grayish in the morning, but clear and bright later with a smooth sea breeze sufficient to temper the sunshine. The starting line was five miles southeast of Thatcher Island Lights, near the extremity of Cape Ann. The course then ran about north-northeast for thirty-three nautical miles, divided as near as triangulation could make them into five legs. Over this course the battleship was to do her four hours of steaming.

An interesting feature was the use of sister battleships as stake boats, five of them being lined up, as it were, to see the greatest of them all go by. There were the Texas, of the second class; the Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky and Kearsarge.

For nearly three legs of the outward run, the boilers made steam so fast that the surplus was allowed to blow off. At the same time the men in both engine and stoke rooms suffered no inconvenience from lack of fresh air, and the temperatures were not high.

The maximum revolutions of the engine reached was 118, and this figure was only for half an hour, the mean being much below this. The highest steam pressure was 180 pounds, or nine under the limit.

The statistics of the run, which will be corrected for tidal influences, were as follows:

The Run Out—Total elapsed time, 1.55.27. Average speed for 33 knots, 17.15 knots per hour. The Kearsarge made the run in 1.54.19. Average speed, 17.32 knots.

Total elapsed time on the return, 1.57.30, an average speed of 16.85 knots. The Kearsarge made the run in 1.56, average speed 16.37 knots.

Average speed for trial, 17 knots. The Kearsarge had an average of 16.80 knots.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Fatal Quarrel as to a Tenant's Rights the Cause of It.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Avery Mills, a negro, about twenty-one years of age, was shot to death by a mob for the murder of Mills Flack, a well-known citizen of Rutherford County, where the affair occurred. Mills was one of Flack's tenants, and Flack went to get some peaches from trees growing on the land held by the negro. Mills made serious objection to this, whereupon Flack fired his gun. Then Mills told his wife to bring him his pistol, and he opened fire on Flack, killing him on the spot.

News of the murder spread rapidly, and before Mills could be lodged in jail a mob numbering nearly 100 men appeared on the scene and relieved the officers of their prisoner. Then Mills was fired upon by the mob, who emptied the contents of shotguns into the negro's body, and he fell dead. Mill's wife has been sent to jail for aiding her husband in killing Flack.

EX-PRESIDENTS FOR ARBITRATORS.

Places in the International Board Offered to Mr. Cleveland and General Harrison.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Former Presidents Harrison and Cleveland have been asked by President McKinley to serve as members of the International Board of Arbitration authorized by the treaty of The Hague.

Each of the nations which are parties to the treaty is entitled to four members of the board for the settlement of international differences, and the names of the other two members forming the quota of the United States will be announced when replies are received from the former Presidents. So far as is known here the United States are the first of the great Powers to demonstrate good faith in carrying out the provisions of The Hague treaty by the appointment of arbitrators.

Injury Caused Centenarian's Death.

Mrs. Phoebe W. Crabbe died at Norwalk, Conn., aged 103. Her death was not due to old age, but to injury.

General Oliver Captured.

The War Office, at London, has received a dispatch from General Roberts, in which he says: The Boers have been beaten back by Bruce Hamilton at Winburg. General Oliver has been captured.

California's Forest Fires.

Ten square miles of forest reserve in the San Gabriel reservation in California have already been swept by fire, and still the flames are destroying the timber.

Remain Spaniards in Cuba.

The Cuban Consular reports that the Spanish population in Cuba has refused almost en masse to accept American citizenship, and that 66,831 householders have inscribed their names in the registers at the Spanish Consulates.

San Francisco's Population.

The Census Bureau, at Washington, announces the population of San Francisco as 342,782, against 298,997 in 1890, an increase of 43,785, or 14.64 per cent.

GEN. WOOD TO THE CUBANS

Urges Them to Sink Political Differences and Work Together.

Their Best Men, He Says, Should Be Sent to the Constitutional Convention.

Santiago, Cuba (By Cable).—Governor-General Wood was officially banqueted by the Republican and Democratic parties. The Civil Governor, the Archbishop of Cuba, the principal judicial and civil dignitaries and 100 representative merchants were present.

The Archbishop, in the course of his remarks, said the time had arrived for peace, and that he believed a consolidation of both political parties would be of greater benefit to Cuba in the future than a house divided against itself. He said he was happy to greet the people of the United States in the person of General Wood.

Senor Tamayo, Secretary of State, in a forcible speech, said: "This is one of the most important epochs in the political history of Cuba. A Constitutional Convention, where the fundamental law of the land is to be framed, is about to be formed. In that convention the people of Cuba are to prove themselves capable of constructing a government, of guaranteeing life and property, and of preserving order.

"This is a moment when political contentions should be set aside. The issue is national. Cuba is about to obtain what three generations died for, and if the Constitutional Convention is not what it should be, the noble dead will rise to demand that blood shall not have been shed in vain.

"If we fail in this convention we shall be unworthy of the blood that was shed at El Caney and on San Juan Hill."

Governor-General Wood, on rising, was greeted with shouts of approbation and "Viva!" [illegible] were taken up by some [illegible] people assembled outside the club house of the Parque de Cespedes. He [illegible] as follows:

"I am here as [illegible] and in no other capacity. [illegible] who remember the ten years' war can have as full knowledge of the conditions of this province as I have myself. When I first saw El Caney matters were in a most deplorable condition. The road to Santiago was marked with dead and dying. In the improvement one sees everywhere we have a proof of the friendly interest shown by the American people.

"Everybody in the United States was astonished at the satisfactory way in which the municipal elections passed off. President McKinley personally asserted that he thought the time for the next step had come. Whatever the ultimate destiny of Cuba may be, its immediate future is independence. This is no political move on the part of the United States, but a sincere desire to do what it right. Therefore I beg you as a personal favor to me and to the United States Government to sink your political differences and passions and to send men to the convention who are renowned for honor and capacity, so that the convention may mean more than the Cubans even now anticipate.

"Again I say, send the best men. The work before your representatives is largely legal work. I care not what your party politics are, but whatever they are, for the present party considerations must be suspended for the sake of the great end in view, the end that will make history and affect the welfare of all Cuban people.

"Your delegates must be competent to draft a constitution, and it is a duty you owe yourselves and your fellow patriots to see that your representation is without party prejudice. Bear in mind that no constitution which does not provide for a stable government will be accepted by the United States. I wish to avoid making Cuba into a second Haiti, although I do not think that possible.

"You want party liberty for all and for no particular party. The United States insists that you shall have it. We have said it to the world. It lies with you to help us make our word good."

General Wood's speech is considered by Cubans here to be the most important declaration made since the American occupation began.

FATAL CATTLE DISEASE.

Epidemic Seems to Be Spreading in Northern Pennsylvania Counties.

Harrisburg, Penn. (Special).—A disease has broken out among the cattle of the farmers of Monroe and Wayne Counties, Penn., that is causing the death of a large number of young stock. The symptoms of the disease seem to be those of murrain, a fatal contagious epidemic. The symptoms also are nervous prostration, spots of blood on the visible mucous membranes, abdominal pains, and the passage of blood elements.

Death usually occurs in from six hours to several days. The disease is more prevalent near marshy soils. State Veterinarian Leonard Pierson has been notified of the alarming spread of the epidemic.

Mother and Three Sons Drowned.

In full view of a large party of picnickers Mrs. Henry Quaddy and three little sons were drowned in the river at Kaukauna, Wis., while Mr. Quaddy, with his daughter, narrowly escaped the same fate.

McKinley Not to Speak.

President McKinley will not make any political speeches during the present campaign.

North Carolina's Drought.

Reports received from North Carolina state that the drought prevailing is the worst in the history of the State. Fierce forest fires are raging in the eastern counties. Many streams have dried up, and most of the early fall crops have been ruined.

Man and Wife Killed by Lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brader, who lived near Rockford, Ill., were killed in their beds by a stroke of lightning which wrecked the house.

The Labor World.

A national convention of stationary engineers will be held in New York City.

Textile industries in Germany are deteriorating, 2000 operatives being idle at Aachen.

In South Dakota difficulty is being experienced securing hands to harvest the small grain crop.

Scarcity of farm laborers in the Northwest has caused the owners of big wheat fields to appeal to the railroad companies for help in obtaining men to harvest

FATAL STORM AT NOME.

Scores of Bodies Washed Ashore on the Gold Fields.

MUCH LAWLESSNESS PREVAILS.

Persons in Tents Chloroformed by Means of Rubber Tubes and Then Robbed—Storm Leaves Disaster and Death in Its Wake—Disease Raging Among the Eskimos—The Mortuary Record.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—A terrific storm raged at Nome, in which there was a heavy loss of life; the water front was lined with wreckage and stranded vessels of all description. Out of sixty-eight steam launches only five remained afloat, and of seven two barges all except seven drifted ashore.

Twenty dead bodies were washed ashore and taken to the morgue for identification. Ten dead bodies were washed ashore at Topkuk, three miles north of Nome, the mouth of Nome River, and eight in front of Nome Camp, three twelve miles below Bluff City and two below Topkuk.

A tale of disease, death and suffering among the Eskimos which almost beggars description is told by Guy N. Stockslager, who has been directing a relief expedition sent out by the Government. Stockslager has returned from Cape York and reports the natives dying by wholesale, dozens of dead bodies lying around unburied.

In Teller City the sick natives killed the medicine man of the tribe in the vain hope that the act would appease the evil spirit. Thirteen deaths were reported in one day in Teller City.

The whole number of deaths in Nome since June 1 up to date of the fatal storm, as shown by the records of the Coroner, is seventy-one, of which twenty-nine were natives. There was only one death from smallpox. There were in all twenty cases of smallpox in the hospital, nearly all of which were of a mild form. Most of the deaths were from pneumonia.

Reports from Nome by the steamship Tremont say that much lawlessness prevails there; that from eight to a dozen robberies occur nightly, and that people are not safe from attacks from thugs after nightfall. The lawless element, it is said, predominates, and those whom they fear to rob on the streets are drugged in tents by means of a long rubber tube, through which chloroform is forced after the tube has been inserted through the canvas of the tent. The occupants of as many as twelve tents have been robbed in this manner in one night, and in one instance it was with difficulty that a victim was restored to consciousness.

The sick in Nome are lengthening rapidly; darkness now prevails as early as [illegible] o'clock, and the law-abiding folk are afraid to appear on the street after that hour.

BIG TORPEDO GUN TESTED.

Four Shots Fired With Success—Largest Gun Ever Built in This Country.

South Bethlehem, Penn. (Special).—In the presence of Lieutenant-General Miles, General Wilson, General Buffington and other army officials, the new eighteen-inch Gathaman torpedo gun, the largest ever built in this country, was tested at the Bethlehem Steel Works to determine the velocity of the shot and the strength of the gun, and proved a success.

THE GATHAMAN TORPEDO GUN.

The Government made an appropriation of $65,000 for the experiment, and demanded that the tests show a pressure of 18,000 pounds per inch and a velocity of 1800 feet to the second. Solid shots weighing a ton were fired.

After two preliminary shots the third was fired with a charge of 300 pounds of powder, and showed a pressure of 19,045 pounds and 1896 feet velocity, while the fourth shot, with the same charge, recorded a pressure of 19,350 pounds and a velocity of 1901 feet.

The gun is intended for coast defense. The inventor claims that it will throw a shell fifteen miles. Guncotton will be used in the charges. The gun is forty-four feet long and weighs fifty-nine tons.

DROWNED BY HIS FRIEND.

Gallant Attempt at Rescue Ended in Two Losing Their Lives.

Uniontown, Penn. (Special).—Altha M. Ritenour, a young man of this place, lost his life through the death embrace of a friend he was trying to save from drowning.

Samuel Trimble, of East End, Pittsburg, tried to swim across the Monongahela River, several miles about Point Marion, and when a good distance from the other side gave out and called for help. Ritenour went to the rescue, and when he reached Trimble the drowning man clutched him about the body in such a desperate manner that both were drowned.

The Despoiling of Pekin.

Pekin is now entirely under foreign control. Looting is proceeding systematically. The French and Russian flags are flying over the best portion of the imperial domain, where it is believed the imperial treasure is buried.

Cuba's Flag in Santiago.

The Cuban flag was raised over the palace at Santiago by Military Governor Wood's permission, thousands of Cubans witnessing the ceremony.

Cycling Notes.

A handlebar curved at a wrong angle is often the cause of aching wrists after a long ride.

No matter what the height of the bar may be, the grips should be placed so that they slope slightly downward.

The New York State Division of the L. A. W. has prepared a road book of Western New York that fills a long felt want.

For long distance riding, a chain should be thoroughly washed with gasolene, and then immersed in a hot mixture of equal parts of vaseline and paraffine.