HARRISON NOT IN THE RACE

Announces that He is in No Sense a Candidate.

STATEMENT COMES THROUGH JOHN C. NEW

Indiana Colonel Also Volunteers the Information that the Ex-President is Opposed to the Nomination of Either Reed or McKinley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28 .- Colonel John C. New, who managed ex-President Harrison's campaign for the nomination for the presidency, and was consul general of the United States at London during the Harrison administration, in an authorized interview with a representative of the Associated

press today said: "General Harrison does not desire to run for the presidency, and is in no sense a candidate. The stories that he has withdrawn in the interests of any one are without foundation in fact. Were his advice solicited he would select neither Mr. Mc-Kinley nor Mr. Reed as the republican candidate for president."

Colonel New declined to state whom Gen eral Harrison would prefer as a candidate. The interview was called out by the publication of a dispatch from New York under date of the 25th inst., which made the fol-

lowing statement:

It is said upon the authority of a republican lender of national reputation that Benjamin Harrison has withdrawn from the presidential race, and has named William McKinley as his residuary legate. More than the semblance of truth is given to this report by the fact that Charles W. Fairbanks—Mr. Harrison's personal representative and the leading candidate for United States Senator Voorhees' place—is in the city, and that he had several conferences with ex-Governor Foraker, whose mission here, it is openly stated, was to effect with Senator Quay an anti-Harrison combination in the interest of McKinley, Mr. Fairbanks' unexpected appearance on the scene may render the formation of such a combination unnecessary.

DISCOUNTING THE INTERVIEW. lowing statement: DISCOUNTING THE INTERVIEW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.-The News editorially considers Mr. New's statement highly significant owing to New's closs relations with Mr. Harrison. It says: "New prefaces his sweeping denial of the story that Harrison had withdrawn in the interest of McKinley with the statement that Harri son does not desire to run for the presi-dency and is in no sense a candidate. We believe that this is an altogether exact state ment of Harrison's position, so far as it goes. He is not a candidate, and has not been a candidate in the sense that McKinley and Reed and others are candidates. At the same time, Harrison has felt and has said that If the party believes he is the man to bear the presidential standard next year, his sense of duty and loyalty to party and country will not permit him to refuse the party's mandate. Mr. New's statement leaves him still in precisely the same position. He is not seeking and he will not seek the nomination. If the party nomi-nates him he will obey the party's call. That being Harrison's position, it would naturally follow that he could not withdraw in the in-terest of McKinley or any other man." The News thinks that if Mr. New's state-

ment that "Harrison would select neither Reed nor McKinley as the republican candidate" is interpreted as meaning that the ex-president is opposed to both Reed and Mc Kinley it is untrue. There can hardly be a doubt that this declaration will have its effect on the candidacy of both these men. The situation then is just this:

'Mr. Harrison is not a candidate for the nomination, and so of course has not withdraw in the interest of any other candidate. He would not advise the nomination of either Mr. Reed or Mr. McKinley. He stands now just precisely where he stood. If the party demands his services it can have them." A republican officeholder who had a respensible position in Washington during the Harrison administration said today that he had known for several months that the expresident's personal preference for the republican nomination for president is Senator

Allison of Iowa. M'KINLEY SAYS NOTHING. Governor McKinley declines to be inter-viewed relative to the withdrawal of General Harrison as a presidential candidate, nor will he express an opinion as to the possible effect of such withdrawal. After reading carefully the Associated press telegram, giving New's interview, and dwelling especially upon that part of it which said that General Harrison would favor neither McKinley nor Reed, the governor said: "I do not think it is necessary, nor do I believe it would be proper for me to talk for publication. I sim-ply have nothing to say."

"Can you not express an opinion as to the probable influence of General Harrison's withdrawai?" was asked.

"No," replied the governor, abruptly, "I have not a word to say." WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Senator Warren of Wyoming, who was appointed governor of the territory of Wyoming by President Harrison, when shown the New interview said that if the latter part of it was a correct representation of the sentiments of the ex-pres dent, "It clearly indicates that Mr. Harrison has no intention of being a candidate again, as the expression would antigonize the friends of two leading candidates for the presidency. The senator said he did not

know General Harrison's choice. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Senator Gorman of Maryland, when the interview was read to him, listened with interest, but merely shook his head deprecatingly and smiled when an interview on it with himself was suggested. It was not a matter that concerned demo-

crats, he said. DUBUQUE, Sept. 28.—Senator Alli-son declines to be interviewed. ST. PAUL, Sept. 28.—Cushman K. Davis postiviely will not talk.

FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY Episcopal Church Proposes to Found One at Washington.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20.-The Journ of the afternion says on the authority of a prominent churchman that one of the principal matters to come before the Episcopa may convention, to be opened here October 2, will be the est b lishmers of a great national university at Washington, somewhat shorter in its general plan to the Catholic university.

The 'on long been a castrehel plan in th inner elre es of the church and the time on seems ripe for carrying a out. It apper rathat an endowment of \$890,000 has already thees collected from a number of cources, at though no effort whatever has been made among the moneyed men of the denomina-tion to secure a fund. Moreover, a fine site in Washington was secured for the church some years ago. This is claimed to be, if at all, a better site for university purposes than that of the Catholic university,

The convention has always maintained a body known as the church university board of regents, whose duties have been hitherto for gold ledges. The district where confined to the supervision of the small educational institutions of the church, it is now and the same distance from Keystone. proposed to give into this board's hands the work of establishing the university. It is understood that the most active layman behind the plan is George Vanderbilt, who, he sides being very wealthy, is an earnest churchman. It is not, of course, known whether the convention will approve the plans that have been formulated, but it is contained that a very induced in the city council to pass an ordinance description of the city council to pass an ordinance description that a very induced in the city council to pass an ordinance description. certain that a very influential sentiment their favor has been created.

Interested in Public Health.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—About forty gentlemen noted for their acquaintance with the late scientific investigation in the field of publi health left Chicago today for Denver to attend the coming meeting of the American Public Health association. A number of the physicians will be accompanied by their wives. They will stop at Davenport, where they will view the water works and filter plant of that city. Among those in the delegation are Drs. Irving A. Watsun, Concord, N. H., secretary, and Henry D. Holton, Braitleboro, Vt., treasurer, and affect notables mangied. from different effica throughout the east

will prove a total loss. The structure was the finest mill elevator in the northwest. It is owned by E. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukes and contained \$0,000 bushels of wheat. Loss about \$50,000 on building and same on contents, fairly insured. It will doubtless be re-built at once. The fire was caused by the explosion of flour dust.

FOR WESTERN INTERESTS.

Conference Called to Meet at Topeka

October 1.
TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 28.—Arrangements are now being made for the conference of representatives of the states and cities west of the Mississippi river, which is to be held in this city October 1. The object of the conference is to devise means of making available to the great west a deep water harbor on the gulf and to arrange for the

olding of an interamerican exposition.

Ex-Senator Ingalls has written the follow-ing letter concerning the meeting: ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 27.—Mayor C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kan.: Dear Sir—Previcus engagements, which I have not been ible to defer or cancel, render my attendunce at the western states conference imvaceticable but I am consisting the market of the content of able to defer or cancel, render my attendance at the western states conference impracticable, but I am cordially in sympathy with the movement and shall heartily coperate with lis representatives in the accomplishment of the results they have in view. Having been one of the pioneers of the empire of the west, and a witness of its unprecedented growth, I am profoundly interested in the emancipation of its energies from those burdens and limitations which have hitherto restrained its development and retarded its destiny.

We have been the recipients of the national bounty, and are not ungrateful for its benefits. Free homesteads on the public domain and land grant railrosos that have made those homes accessible, and their products marketable, have been the agencies by which the desert has been subjugated and the frontier abolished. Without these instrumentalities of civilization and the

and the frontier abolished. Without these instrumentalities of civilization and the agricultural machinery devised by the inventive genius of the American people, it is doubtful whether the Missouri would not have been today practically the boundary between the farm and the wilderness.

The transformation effected by these forces is one of the marvels of the centuries. In less than the lifetime of one generation of men the great column of migration, marching westward, has completed the conmen the great column of migration righting westward, has completed the conmarching westward, has completed the conquest of the continent. The solltude has become populous; the desert has become the oasis whose products supply the granaries of the world. Great as are our obligations for the liberal policies that have made these consequences possible, our contributions to the prosperity and wealth of the people far exceed the benefactions we have received. Costly as were the donations of free homesteads measured in money, and vast as were the subsidies of lands and bonds given to the railroads, the investment has been enormously profitable and will yield yet richer returns hereafter.

So rapid has been the building of the empire of the west that under the readjustments of the eleventh census the seat of

pire of the west that under the readjust-ments of the eleventh census the seat of political power has been transferred from the seaboard to the center of the continent, and the states of the Mississippi basin, with their natural allies, the states of the Gulf-and southeast Atlantic, can control the purse and sword of the nation. United, as they must eventually be, by community of products, climate and destiny, they will be invincible. They can elect a congress, sen-ate and president, who will represent their interests and be the agents and ministers of their will.

is in this regard that the conference It is in this regard that the conference of the southern and western states has immense significance, and it is altogether fitting and natural that the initiative of this condition should proceed from Kansas, the central state of the union, whose relations to the greatest event of our history were so striking and whose people have always hear formest in every movement for the een foremost in every movement for the melloration of the evils that afflict our

omitting from present consideration the vast problems of the future with which we shall be required to deal, we are now immediately concerned in the question of securing more profitable returns for our surplus farm products and cheaper freights upon the commodities for which they are exchanged in foreign markets. Having long entertained the belief that the natural outlet for exports and the ratural gate for exchanged in foreign markets. Having long entertained the belief that the natural outlet for exports and the ratural gate for our imports was through the Gulf of Mexico, I always supported, while in congress, all measures looking to the improvement of the Mississippi and the opening of a deep water harbor at Galveston. I had the privilege of intimate acquaintance with Captain Eads, the most intrepid engineer of his time, who dealt with the greatest natural forces as a child with his loys; a man the modest and retiring simplicity of whose demeasuer was equaled only by the immensity of his designs and the grandeur of his achievements. One of his aphorisms was that the only question in any civil engineering project was money. With enough money everything was possible, and he often said that it would not require many millions to secure deep water at Galveston. I was there last winter, and by inspection was convinced that the prob-

many millions to secure deep water at Galveston. I was there last winter, and by inspection was convinced that the problem had been solved and that the heaviest draught ocean steamers would soon find ample depth to enable them to depart for Liverpool with the cotton and corn and cattle that can reach its inner harbor with nearly one-half less land transportation than the Atlentic seaboard.

Nothing can more surely aid in calling the attention of the world to these conditions than the proposed exposition at Galvesion in 1837. Nor can anything contribute more powerfully to the elimination of obstacles to the unification of the industrial and productive energies of those regions of the republic whose interests are identical and whose solidarity is the inevitable dictate of the immediate future.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF FAITH.

Southern Railway Agents Excite the Ire of Manager Scott, NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-The members of he Southern Railway and Steamship asso clation who are now assembled in this city in an endeavor to reorganize and rehabilitate the association, are reported to be meeting with severe opposition from an unexpected source. A meeting of the different interests was to have been held at the Waldorf at noon today, but at noon the meeting had not yet been called to order.

It is learned that the delay was due to communication received from Thomas K. Scott, general manager of the Georgia railroad. In his communication Mr. Scott charges the members of the present association with breach of faith in that they made agreements which were subsequently broken. Mr. Scott goes on to say that he has been assured by a committee representing the asociation that he need not live up to its greements if he will join the association. To his Mr. Scott replied that he would not be party to such self-stultification and de-ined on behalf of the Georgia railway to tter the new association. The Southern allway men, it is said, are endeavoring to ommunicate with the heads of the Georgia road in the hopes that they will override Mr.

LEDGE OF RICH ORE FOUND.

Vein of Gold Eucovered by South Dakota Miners.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Sept. 28 .- (Special.)-Another rich vein of gold ore was discovered this week on Spring creek in the vicinity of the Storm Hill group of mines, which was sold recently to St. Louis parties. The miners engaged in stripping the ground for hydraulic mining on the Bonanza bar un-covered a ledge of rich ore fourteen feet in width. That panned out by mortar test is of heavy shot gold. The find is of such value that work on the placer ground will be dropped for the time and the entire time of the miners will be devoted to prospecting for gold ledges. The district where this property lies is twelve miles from Rapid City

Water Consumers Score a Point. recting the company to fix a rate equivalent to the average rate of St. Louis, Cincionati and Chicago, as provided in its contract with the city. Ten days were allowed the city attorney to make answer to the peremptory writ or to appeal.

PITTSBURG, Sapt. 28.-A two-horse wagon belonging to Scribner's circus was struck by a Panhandle passenger train at Hudson's crossing, near Carnegie, early this morning.

The wagon was demolished and two employes and the horses were killed. The names of the men were Andrew Brady and Melville that the president is not expected to return Their bodies were frightfully

Gun Explodes with Disastrous Results SANDY HOOK, S.pt. 28.—The breech block WEST SUPERIOR, Wha, S.pt. 28 -A: 5:30 of a Canst rap'd firing gun blew out this after-

END OF A BRILLIANT CAREER

General Schofield Retires Today from Active Command in the Army.

STEPS OUT ON ACCOUNT OF AGE

His Retirement Marks the Close of Long Series of Valuable Services Both in War and in Times of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- Tomorrow Lieutenant General John M. Schofield retires from active service and goes on the retired list, after an eventful career in times of he has been in command of the army, and since February last he has had the rank of Heutenant general by special act of con-

General Schoffeld was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831, and was appointed to the military academy from Illinois in 1849. Entering the artillery branch as a second lieutenant in 1853, the outbreak of the civil war found him a captain of the First artillery in 1861. He was in active service in the west throughout the hostilities, and in 1864 was a brigadier general, in command of the Army of the Cumberland. During reconstruction times he was n command of the First military district state of Virginia), for a little over a year, and for ten months was secretary of war, from June 2, 1868, to March 14, 1869, in which latter year he became a major general, and after commanding several of the rmy departments he became commander of the army in 1888 upon the death of General Sheridan

Sheridan.

General Schoffeld is one of the few surviving veterans of the war who commanded an army, who fought a battle himself as such, and the record of his active service in the field is full of brilliant achievements. But in addition to these he has accomplished in an administrative way matters of such substantial benefit to the army that his reputa-

tion might safely rest alone on them.

First of all, he has been an artillery officer, and has kept constantly in view the aportance of bringing this arm of the service up to perfection. As the senior member of the foriifications board since its creation, he has lost no opportunity to encourage in-vention and the development of modern ordnance and coast defense. He has inaugurated a system of higher education among the younger members of the ordnance and artillery branches that has had remarkably successful results. Young officers who showed special aptitude in the schools have been sent to the arsenals by his orders. Lyceum instruction has been afforded others complete instruction in special branches has been given noncommissioned officers and men by means of pamphlets pre-pared under the direction of General Schofield by experts in each branch.

In the wider field of army reorganization the general has played an important part. He has for years been an earnest advocate for the three-battalion organization, and to him is owed the adoption of the policy of concentrating troops in the great railroad centers and at exposed points on the coasts and the abandonment of small posts. It is also a notable fact that under his administration of the army has come an end of the Indian wars that have ravaged the western ountry since its settlement, which be at part attributed to the skillful handling of troops that has made it manifest to even the Indians that their struggles would be hopeless.

In the hour of civil disturbances the sible for the admirable construction of the posse comitatus laws, which have never been disturbed by the courts, and during the great labor strikes of last summer in Chi-cago it was his demonstration of the law prevented any serious conflict between national and state authorities while using the army to afford proper protection

SPAIN GIVEN THREE MONTHS.

a Setlement of Cuban Affairs. CHICAGO, Sept. 28.-A special to the 'imes-Herald says: Spain must crush the Cuban rebellion during the next three months or submit to international interference in the interest of humanity and commerce That is the significance of a series of conferences held between Olney and the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome. The United States has agreed for the present to keep hands off, but this is accompanied by a tack warning that unless Spain carries out her comise of suppressing the insurrection and estoring order in Cuba within reasonable

time she must expect the United States to ursue a quite different policy. In other words, Spain is to be given one more chance to demonstrate her ability to rule the island, and failing in this, the chances are the United States will take the leadership in international intervention, with the complete autonomy or perhaps the indenendence of Cuba as the objective point. The conferences were held at the request of Secretary Olney, who asked Senor Dupuy de Lome for a full statement of the condition of affairs in Cuba, the intentions of the Spanish government, its ability to resteet Spanish government, its ability to protect American citizens and their property, and the prospect of suppressing the insurrection.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—A detective has some

to St. Louis with the avowed intent on of preventing the spirations of Cuban filibus evers from this point. He has met with no public interest whatever, and under his very eyes two representatives of the Cuban junta are said to have been carrying out their projects without interference or ditection Mr. Moren, one of the junta's representatives, has, it is stated met with grat succ s in securing recruits, who are being quety forwarded to their destination. He was joined one week ago by Mr. Att gas. The purpose of the latter has been the raising of

money and arms. In both he has been emi-nently successful. Shortly after his arrival in St. Louis, M-Artegas placed an order from here for 2 000 WI chesters with a New Haves, Conn. manuacturer, and these, he thinks, are sir ady on the sea for Cuba.

CHINA MOVING VERY SLOWLY

Not Yet Issued. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-United States Minister Denby cabled the Department of State from Peking today as follows:

"Yamen have telegraphed authorities of Chili, Shansi and Shensi to appoint an officer to escort commission. Edict will issue in a few days punishing officials and degrad-ing viceroy. Will telegraph it."

This message refers to the independent American commission, which has been formed to investigate the Cheng Tu missionary

riots. The edict to which reference is made is supposed to be about to issue as the re-sult of the French investigation of the Cheng Tu affair, and the viceroy concerned is probably Liu. It is expected that our com-mission, headed by United States Consul Reade, will be on the road from Tien Tsin to Cheng Tu in a few days. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Acting Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury department today

gave public notice that United States 6 per cent bonds of the face value of \$640,000. issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, to the Kansas Pacific Rail-way company, late the Union Pacific railway, eastern division, and commonly known as "currency 6s," become due, and will be paid at the department November 1, and that interest on the bonds will cease on that

that the president is not expected to return to Washington from Gray Gables until October 15. Secretary Carlisle has written that he will be at his desk in the Treasury department next Monday.

Minister Ransom Gets His Salary. WEST SIPERIOR. Why, S. p. 28—A 5:40 of a Cinst rapid firing gun blew out this aftergive this morn on fire was discovered in most white bling fired for the test, killing the center of the east of the case of the first of the center of the east of the center of the center of the east of the center of the east of the center of th

som on account of salary as United States minister to Mexico. This action of the acting competuler seems to dispose of all quertion concerning Mr. Ransom's right to receive his salary pending his confirmation

HIS

by the senate.... MAJOR ARMES BEFORE THE COURT.

Taken from the Arsenal by a Writ of Habens Corpus. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The counsel for Major Armes whis afternoon presented a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Bradley of the District of Columbia supreme court. The papers state that both defendant and petitioner are citizens of the United States and relates that the petitioner was arrested and confined upon a legal order for no of-fense receognized by any law. The peti-tioner prays that he may be brought into court and the defendant made to show cause why the petitioner should not be set free.

Judge Bradley ordered that the prisone list, after an eventful career in times of be brought before him immediately and a war and peace. For more than seven years deputy marshal was sent to the arsenal. General Schoffeld said today that he re gretted exceedingly having been forced to take the action he did yesterday in the case of Major Armes, but being acting sec-

retary of war at the time he felt obliged to order his arrest solely in the interest of military discipline, and without regard to personal consideration. If he had not been acting as assistant secretary of war, he said, he would have ignored the incident al-General Schofield said it was far together. from his purpose to do an unkind act to anyone on the eve of his retirement, but he was forced to in the present. He did not purpose, however, to do anything further in the premises, leaving the case entirely in mont. During the examination of Sergeants the hands of Secretary Lamont, who will Reynolds and Burke, who were called by the return to the city this evening or tomor-row. The facts in the case will be laid br-fore the secretary for his action, but Gen-eral Schofield says he will make no formal charges against Major Armes. He said he had always been friendly toward the latter, and did not understand his enmity. It is said at the War department that Major Armes will remain in confinement un-

til his case is disposed of by Secretary La-mont, unless his release is ordered by the civil courts on a writ of habeas corous. Any process of the civil courts in this case will be immediately respected. No attempt will be made to resist an order for the release of the prisoner in case it should issue. Under the regulations of the army the charges against Major Armes, if any are

made, must be filed within eight days from the time of his arrest, and he rought to trial within ten days from the date of filing of charges. In case no charges are made against him, and he is not brough o trial, he must be released at the expiration he trial, or at the expiration of forty days from the date on which he should have

In some cases this mode of punishment has sen practiced, the offender simply being conned for the forty day limit without trial, During this period the confinement may b "close" or "limited." If "limited" the pris oner may be given the freedom of the post n which he is confined, adjacent to the post, or even the state or territory in which the post is located. The conditions of imprison-ment are regulated by the secretary of war. Up to the present time, no charges have been filed against Major Armes, and General Schofield disclaims any such intention. The latter ordered Armes under arrest be-cause of insubordination, and will simply refer the objectionable letter written to him o the secretary of war without recommendation or comments leaving the latter entirely free to act as he deems advisable

AFTER AN ESTATE WORTH MILLIONS California Woman Wants a Big Part of the City of Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 .- W. H. H. Hart will soon go east to prosecute the claim of a ellent whose case bids fair to become as famous as has the contest over Blythe's millions. Mr. Hart has been regeneral has shown himself a most wise and tained by Mrs. Elizabeth Dale of Mountain discreet commander. He is largely respon-View to support her claim to one-seventh of vast estate in Philadelphia, which is said

Mrs. Dales has waited over four-score years for Ber/millions, and the announce-ment that the passage of time will soon make it possible for her to put in her claim to the estates of her ancestors comes rather too late for her to fully enjoy her good fortune. She is a descendant of an Edward Findley, who lived in the early days of the village, and as was not unusual in those days of longevity, he granted a lease on it for ninety-nine years. The term of the lease will expire on November 1 next, and Mr. Hart is now engaged in collecting proofs of the kinship of his client to the original owner of the land.

WILL MEET AT PITTSBURG NEXT. Brotherhood of St. Andrews Finishes Its Work at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sep', 28 .- At the morng business ses ion of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews the committee on credenia's reported that there were 214 chap ers represented in the convention, making a total of 439 delegates present.

The emmittee on nominations then made ts report.

The council will mest to ight and select A vote was taken by the convention and Pittsburg was selected as the place for holding the next meeting. This vote must be ratified by the council, however, before it becomes final.

Barnum's Gymnasium Burned. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 28.-The fourstory building known as the Barnum gymnasium, on Water street, was burned th's afternoon. The building was owned by Henry T. Clark, one of the Barnum heirs, and the total loss is estimated to be \$70,000, on which there is insurance of \$37,950. The jui or, John Pollard, who occuped a room on the fourth floor, was aw kened by a cra king noise. The fire had gain d considerable headway and cut off his ex't to the hal. He hung out of a window, buil suffersted, and called for hel ; until rescued by the firemen. The and three flors soon fell in and the buildng was completely destroyed.

Indians Give Up Their Lands. GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 28 .- A treaty has been effected with the Tiepegan Indians by which a strip of land, rich in gold, silver north to the international boundary. One and and Trust a half million dollars is to be paid in ten foreclosure. annual installments of cattle and annuities, beginning in 1898, with the expiration of the present treaty. The commission will go on Monday to Fort Belknap, where it will endeavor to secure a concession from the Gros Ventres Indians of a strip of land in the Little Rocky mountains.

Secured a Quick Divorce WAHPETON: N. D., Sept. 28 -- Mrs. Ottille Steinway, wife of the junior member of the firm of Strinway & Son, plane manufacturers of New York, came here yesterday, accompanied by Allorney Spalding of Fargo, and secured a divorce in Judge Landar's court. Her doublaint alleged that her husband was an habitual druckard and had wee fully neglected the plaint if and her children. Mrs. Steinway left for the east today, accompanied by her little daughter.

Speck Makes a General Denial. Two or three days ago Lillian Hoffman appeared in police court, where she secured warrant for the arrest of Charles E. Speck. She charged that Speck was her stepfather and that he had treated her mother in a shockingly bad manner, neglecting her and leaving her without money or food. Mr. Speck, in telling his side of the story, says: "I am not married to the woman, Lillian Hoffman's mother. I have boarded at her house and have always paid my bills. In addition to this, I have paid bills which she ncurred by having repairs made upon her muse. There is no truth in the charge that abused the woman."

All Reduced Tartifs Canceled CHICAGO, Sept. 28 .- Chairman Midgely of

HOPE FOR A HUNG JURY

All Other Hopes of Durrant's Attorneys Have Evidently Fled.

Prisoner is Quoted as Saying H Wonders the Witnesses Who Testified Against Him Have Not Been Struck Dend.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 .- An evening paper publishes an interview with Theodore Durrant, in which the prisoner expressed his disgust at the witnesses who had testified for the prosecution.

"I wonder the fate of Ananias and Sapphira has not overtaken some of them," he is quoted as saying. "It is strange to me that they have not been struck dead for what they said against me on the stand." Durrant expresses confidence of his ultimate acquittal. In the opinion of many members of the

local bar the counsel for the defense has opened a door for the the admission of all the evidence in the Williams' case at the present case for the murder of Blanche Lalefence, questions were asked concerning a shoe with a brown stain on the sole, foun in the pastor's study. The prosecution may claim the right to demonstrate that the stain on the shoe might have resulted from walking around Emanuel church on the morning the mutilated body of Minnie Williams was found. Evidence could then be put in showing the condition of the room where the murder was committed and the possibil ity of a person entering it getting blood on the feet. The defense will fight any propesition that has for its object getting the jury any fact regarding the Williams

The district attorney says he is satisfied be has put in a very strong case, and does not like to take the chance of introducing the estimony that might be declared irrelevant

supreme court. The defense does not seem to rely so much n the alibi now as it did a few days ago, and heir efforts are now being devoted to an atthe lecture whereby the presence of the ac-cused was impressed on their minds. The simple fact that nobody recollects his pres-

If General Dickinson fails to put the students on the stand, Mr. Barnes will call them in rebuttal, and although their testimeny to the effect that they do not know whether or not the defendant was at the lecture will be negative in character, it will thoroughly dissipate from the minds of the jury any im-pression that the introduction of the roll call might have. In rebuttal the district attorney will attack the roll book and will, by a great many witnesses, show the careless way in which the record of attendance at the college is kept. It will be shown that hardly a student has not at some time or another had the roll falsified by his classmate an-

Durrant's hopes now rest on the ability of his lawyers to so manipulate proceedings as to create a doubt in the mind of a juror, also as to secure a disagreement. He can build on the survey now being made of the lake by the Canadian government. nothing more substantial, and it seems impossible at the present writing that he can expect an acquittal.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Williams the mother of one of the young girls whom Theodore Durrant is accused of

having murdered at San Francisco, has been staying for several days as the guest of Mrs. Stryker of Broad street. She came here to get away from the sensational scenes attend-ing the trial of Durrant. She has kept aloof from everybody and refuses to be interviewed. She still broods daughter's fate and passes most of her time weeping. Today she went to Niagara Falls to spend some time with another relative.

IN THE DISTRICT Martin Convicted of Carrying About

Burgiar Tools. After being out for a period of four hours the jury in the M. F. Martin case returned a verdict of vagrancy, but recommended Martin to the mercy of the court. This verdict sustained the position of the state, the particular statute under which Martin was prosecuted describing the crime of car-rying and possessing burglars' tools. The crime is nominated vagrancy. Martin is the man who is strongly suspected, though not directly proven, to have taken part in the strempt at safe blowing at Calhoun-reputation as a safeblower is said tunexcelled. He was remanded to jall.

Physician Suing for His Pay. Suit for \$1,000 has been instituted by Edward A. Chase against Swift & Co. of South Omaha. The claim grows out of the strike from its own number officers for the brotherhood for next year. Two men, employes of Swift & Co., by name D. D. Miller and John Peterson, got badly used up in the street brawls and needed the attending of a physician. Dr. Chase says he acted in that capacity, taking care of these men for Swift, and doing services worth

> Wants His Money Back. William F. Roskie has brought a suit h the district court against Z. Cuddington to obtain a judgment for \$250, which he alleges the latter obtained under false pretences on or about February, 1894, and continues to refuse to turn over to its rightful posssor, the plaintiff.

List of New Suits Brought. The following new suits have been instiuted in the district court:

Edward W. Chase against Swift damages: Nebraska Loan and Building asso-ciation against Joseph O'Connor, note; Ault-man, Taylor & Co. against E. L. Linberg. Anna V. Blake against Mary Verka and Eisie Pierce against George Schroeder, forelosure: Albert H. Snyder against Frank W. Foster, transcript; Chicago Lumber company against Eugene C. Finney et al. account against Eugene C. Finney et al. account; and copper ores, is ceded to the United Earl W. Gannett et al against John Ho-States. The land is sixty miles long and brecker, ir., notes; William F. Roskie against eighteen wide, running from Birch creek Z. Cuddington, damages; Metropolitan Land and Trust company against Alfred Mayhew

MIRRORS IN ELEVATORS Said to Be Evidence of Masculine

Vanity, But-"Talk about the vanity of women sniffed the typewriter girl contemptuously, as she went down the elevator of a big

sniffed the typewriter girl contemptuously, as she went down the elevator of a big office building on Brond street, says the New York World. "Why, it ain't a circumstance to the vanity of men. Just you watch them going up and down in these elevators. What do you suppose these mirrors are for?"

"For the typewriter girls," suggested the elevator man, meekly.

"That's all you know about it. Just you watch the young men twist their mustaches up at the corners and set their hats on with a little extra touch, a trifle to the left side. I'm onto their tricks. They just smirk and prink in the elevator as if they were going on a tintype. And you take these grayheaded men, that you would think were figuring up stock quotations why, they can't step in here without facing around to the looking glass and fixing the set of their coat collars. It makes me tired!"

The elevator man yelled "Going down?" at the fifth floor, and the middle-aged man who got in turned to the mirror, pulled out a pocket comb and surreptitiously straightened his mistache.

"There," said the typewriter girl, conclusively; and as the elevator stopped at the street floor she gave a backward peep to see if her hat was on straight.

"There," called the elevator man provokingly, after her.

Building Inspector at Fault. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28 .- The great stone gable of the burned Westminster church, fronting on Nicollet avenue, fell with a ter rific crarh just before noon. By an almost miraculous piece of good fortune no one was hurt. The wall had been pronounced

ONTARIO'S SHIFTING HILLS. Travels of Sand Dunes on the Shores

of Lake Erte. An interesting and wonderful feature of the natural scenery of Lake Eric shores are two immense conically shaped sand formations in the Township of Houghton, Norfolk

county, Ontario, just west of Long Point says the Buffalo Express. CLASSMATES WILL NOT TESTIFY These hills are composed of the light silvery sand peculiar to the shores of the lake, with the one dissimilarity, that it appears lighter in bulk than the shore sand and drifts more readily with the wind. They are situated about s mile apart, the one to the east being the larger. It measures about 200

feet in height from the water level, 1,000 feet in length and 300 feet in width. When viewed from the surrounding country t appears like a vast symmetrically formed giant's grave, erected on the fofty promontory, which lies high above, and whose cipitous cliffs wall in the lake for miles. perfect and clearcut outlines and gracefully rounded summit which towers nobly high exette in one a desire to ascend the steep acclivity, notwithstanding the difficulty of a climb upon an incline of nearly 60 degrees from the horizontal, made even more labor-ious by the looseness of the sand, which the climber sinks into above his shoe tops at

every step.

But he is right generously rewarded when the summit is reached, for the prospect is beautiful. Looking inland, the country unfolds itself, with its delectable meadows and | 000 each within ten days and to report to the fields of grain, for miles and miles, while in court in the same minner as their prelethe opposite direction the magnificent view of Erie's broad expanse stretches to the orizon.

These hills, besides their present interest, have a strange evolutionary history cribed to them, as recorded by some of the circular plateau, with a crater opening into a vast furnel-shaped chasm, with sides nearly vertical, which extended down to a great depth.

The bottom of this great amphitheater was eighty feet in diameter, and upon this natural arena the ploneer youths of many years ago played the game of base ball, with the advantage of requiring no fielders. for, no matter where the ball or batted, upon striking the sides, it would fail to the feet of the players. No trace fail to the feet of the players. N whatever is now left of the crater. Many are the forms the hill has assumed since

If it is the action of the strong southwest erly gales, which, for 150 miles, have an uninterrupted swoop down the lake upon the loose sand of the cliff, why are other their efforts are now being used to the first the prosecution. Not them to find flaws in the prosecution. Not their efforts are used at the fort and say the accused attended Dr. Cheney's lecture on April 3. If sand appears the same as here? There is a sand appears the same as here? There is a sand mound close to the large hill nearly forty feet high, which has the appearance of growing similar to the others. It is inof growing similar to the others. It is in-closed on three sides with a thick growth of large trees which it is gradually covering These hills slowly but really change their

positions, ever retaining some graceful and strange shape. The old trees that form a dense growth near by are gradually swept over and completely buried in the sand. In many places their utmost branch's only protrude above the surface of the sides of the ruthless sand monster that smothered and settled upon them. In time, as the hill moves on, these trees are again revealed, broken and dead, of course, with whitened trunks and maimed limbs.

Some twenty years ago the summit of the large hill was crowned by the observatory of the United States Lake Survey. From this observatory, one in the highlands of Pennsylvania, and another on Long Point, a triangle was formed, and the most accurate chart of the lake at that time was issued. At present a beacon is the only

BRUIN'S PICNIC.

A Huge Brown Bear Terrorizing the Farmers Near Putnam, Conn. A big brown bear is roaming through the stretch of forest south of here locally known as Thompson woods, and in the swamps and wild country along the line between Rhode Island and this state, says a Putnam (Conn.)

special to the New York World.

The beast has been seen by several people within the last few days. They all got a terrible fright. Other evidences of bruin's existence are the depredations by som ing visitor upon farmers' hen roosts, sheep-folds and beehives and upon the housewives' pantries. Gardens have also been trampled

and laid waste and orchards robbed. People who live in the more lonely sections of the district supposed to be traversed by the bear secure their stables and hen roosts early and lock the doors of their houses before nightfall, for they don't know what the bear will take it into his head to do next. A sort of reign of terror exists, and there is talk of organizing an expedition of farmers to which the animal ranges is twenty miles in length by five or ten miles in width, however, and it is difficult to locate him exactly. Sometimes he is not seen or heard of for days at a time, and then he will unexpectedly an access the readway in front of some run across the roadway in front of some farmer and his wife, placidly jogging home from market in the dusk, and nearly frighten

the life out of horse, driver and woman, Thomas Peci, a blacksmith of Harrisville, R. I., with Mrs. Pecie, started for Putnam, and R. I., with Mrs. Pecie, started for Putnam, and when near Cady's tavern stand, on the old Providence turnpike, in the heart of the Gloucester woods a huge fluffy beast, with dust covered and torn tur and lolling tongue, dust covered and torn for and lolling tongue, trotted across the road in front of them not dozen feet from their horse's nose.

The beast was so near that both Mr. and

Mrs. Pecie noted the rolling of his eyes as structed the attorneys to draw the order he glanced back over his foreshoulder at them | and he would sign it and dove into the busnes. Pecie's mare stood up on her haunches with her eyes pointed forward for a minute, and then started forward at a furious gallop that threw the blacksmith and his wife back-wards over the seat into the wagon. The mare never stopped running till she reached the Sawyer District school house, five miles beyond. Pecie and his wife went home early.

The bear stole some milk from a woman who lives on the Bowditch place, and robbed the proprietor of the Red Lion stand of an old bell wether. Even the carcass of the poor sheep could not be found in the dense swamps. The animal has been seen as far north as the Buck Hills woods, not far from Webster, Mass.

While Stanton Hopkins of Gloucester, R. I., was going to visit a neighbor he brushed up against the bear by the roadside. Bruin was as much frightened as Stanton, for he tumbled clumsily into the thicket, smashing the twigs and underbrush. Farmer Stanton's hair fairly lifted his hat off, he says. He recovered himself and ran home. The bear, it is supposed, is one that caped from a menagerie which exhibited in this place not long ago.

IOWA DEMOCRATS HAVE A SHOW. Convention at Ottumwa Developed

Quite a Regular Circus. OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The county demacrats had the stormiest session over known here today. The convention was to nominate a county and legislative ticket, but the free silver contingent smarting under defeat at Marshalltown proposed to pass a resolution for silver. After a bilter fight in the committee on resolutions, the committee reported a plank to take the place of the money plank in the state platform and also criticised severely the action of Cleveland and the federal office-holders. Colonel Moore, tor of the Democratic Daily, declared if the resolutions passed he would bolt the ticket

or less rain at the start, the exhibition hus been a most satisfactory one.

Popular Iowa Man Killed DES MOINES, Sept. 28.—(Special Tele-gram.)—W. S. Stutsman, an abstractor of

APPOINTED NEW RECEIVERS

None of the Contending Factions Were Given Representation.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN NEW HANDS

Judge Jenkins Declines to Name the Men Suggested by the Contending Interests and Gives His

Reasons at Length.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28 .- Fr. nk G. Bige ow of Milwaukee and Edward McHenry of St. Paul were this morning appointed by Juige Jonkins to succeed Henry C. Payne, Thomas F. Oakes and Henry C. Rouse as receivers of the Northern Pacific Rallway company, Mr. Bigelow is to be known as the financial receiver and will have charge of all matters pertaining to the finances of the property. Mr. McHenry, who for years past has been the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific and who knows every inch of the road, is to have charge of its operations. The new receivers are ordered to file bonds in the sum of \$500,cessors. If at any time the appointment of a third receiver is necessary, the appointment will be made.
In making the appointments Judge Jenkins

as-the different bondholders. He said that the hisearly settlers in the vicinity. At one time tory of receiverships demonstrated the inat-the summit of the large hill presented a visability of appointing receivers who were connected with contending factions. Reagents of the parties interested in the prop erty, and for this reason they should have but one single object—to subserve the in-terests of the property intrusted to them, and should hold no other allegance than to the court

When Judge Jenkins concluded his remarks Herbert E. Turner, attorney for the Farmers Loan and Trust company, expressed his satisfaction at the wisdom displayed in the apsatisfactory to the interest he represented. TWO RECEIVERS ENOUGH.

W. D. Van Dyke, who appeared for the second and third mortgage bondholders, with the suggestion that unless the ourts had already fixed upon the appointments he would ask that Thomas F. Lowry Minneapolis be appointed. Mr. Lowry, stated, was satisfactory to the parties he presented. "It was yesterday suggested," began the

court, "that only two receivers would be necessary to take charge of the property instead of three. The court is not suffi-ciently informed to be able to declare that the labors of the management of the vast property can be properly performed or should be imposed upon two persons, but being desirous of keeping the expenses down to a minimum, and the suggestion being uncon-troverted by the counsel, the court will venture the experiment and test the practicability of the scheme and will appoint but two receivers. If at any time the welfare of the interests involved for any reason de-mand the appointment of a third receiver the matter will be considered.

"I have given much thought to the suggestion of Mr. Lowry and of other names hat have been suggested to me and that have occurred to myself. The court thinks it pertinent to say by what considerations it should be guided in making the appointnents of receivers.

"To a certain degree the practice of railroad receiverships has obtained for parties to agree on one or more names and suggest them to the court. The appointment usually follows as a matter of course, for if the parties concerned are contented the court may well be satisfied. Such receivers have everally represented conflicting interests uniting for one purpose. As the fight waxes warmer between the factions the heat of the conflict extends to the receivership, which in time becomes a war of factions among the officers of the court. That was recently exemplified in a receivership in the Northern Illinois circuit court, when the receivers of the court, when the war became bitter and as they became unable amicably to carry out the court, insulted the court and resigned on condition of the appointment of other parties individually. I do not propose that this shall ever again happen in any suit with

which I may have anything to do.
MUST BE TRUE TO THEIR TRUST "Now comes the question in hand. The receivers to be appointed by this court must come within the definition of the law, as I construe it. They must be men entirely in-different to the contending factions; they must have no connection with this fight; they must be men who are strict and im-partial, and will perform the duties in single devotion to the trust and with no ulterior devotion to the trust and with no ulterior motives to serve. They must be men of high character, capable of commanding the respect and confidence of the great public they are to serve.

"With respect to the name of Mr. Lowry: He is at present president of the Soo rail-way, a line supposed to be operated by and in the interests of the Canadian Pacific, which is a competing line with the Northern Papicion and free from any relations with any-thing antagonistic to the Northern Pacific." When he concluded Judge Jenkins in-

DISAPPOINTED MR. LOWRY MINNEAPOLIS. Sept. 28.—Thomas Lowry was a very much surprised man when he received the news this morning from an Associated press man that Judge Jenkins had declined to appoint him one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway. He said: "I consented to the use of my name at the request of a meeting in Chicago Thursday, where all the security holders were represented. They had sent for me, and their request was totally unexpected. Personally, it is a matter of indifference to me, but it seems to me that the wishes of the security holders should at least influence if not control the court in the appointment of a receiver. I can imagine that some of the security holders are rather uncomfortable

over the way their wishes have been disregarded." THEIR AWFUL REVENGE.

A Belated Story with a Summer Reaort Flavor. The trouble with the man who comes down to the seaside resort to spend Sunday is, as a rule, he is somebody's particular is, as a rule, he is somebody's particular property, says the New York Recorder, and can give little entertainment to the women who have grown weary of each other's society all the week.

A young unattached fellow—a gentleman and fairly attractive—can have a very pleasant time during these weekly jaunts if he will.

will.

He should be able to ride and raw and swim and dance, and if a bit of conversational ability be added he can cut a pretty wide social swath for a little while.

He needn't be very much in earnest, and he must be careful not to pay much attention to any special fair one.

This is the difficult part of it, of course. I know of a young married chap who went in for the "general entertainment" caper at a summer resort not long ago and kept it up very well indeed.

But the charms of a black-haired village girl with blue eyes were too much for him, so he fell desperately in love and was accepted.

Me did not tell the hotel ladies of this.

resolutions passed he would bolt the ticket and the wildest scene ensued. The resolution was tabled but a free silver resolution was passed and Rev. D. H. Crawford was nominated for the legislature.

Sloux City Pair Closed.

SIOUX CITY. Sept. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—This was the last day of the Sioux City fair. It was set aside for the traveling men and the fraternity celebrated the occasion by a parade and ended by marching in a body of nearly 390 to the grounds, where they spent the afternoon. The attendance during the week has been a large one, and notwithstanding several whedy days and more or less rain at the start, the exhibition has the rest.
The next night, directly after supper, eleven stylish girls filed out of the back door of the hotel and took to the woods.
Imagine the feelings of the young man and of his startled village fawn as the cleven stalked by them and said, in concert and with a clear, brutal enunciation:
"Good evening, Mr. Jenkins! Your wife is at the hotel!"

Will Meet Again at Hot Springs. HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 28.—The execitive committee of the Southern Educational association today selected Hot Springs over Atlanta as the place to hold the next annual meeting, which will be in January.