

THE TRUST

ARMOR PLATE TRUST CARRIES THE DAY.

PAY \$455 PER TON

Frust Comes Down From \$545 Per Ton, But Not to the Terms Demanded.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Secretary Long today announced the conclusion of the long controversy over the price of armor plate for naval vessels and an agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for Krupp armor at \$455 a ton, with the possible addition of royalty fees making the maximum price \$455.32 a ton. The amount of armor involved is the largest ever placed at one time by the government, and is said to equal all the armor purchased by this government up to 1898. It covers the armor for seventeen ships now in various stages of construction, including eight battleships, six armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

The following official statement was given out concerning the agreement:

"The navy department has come to an agreement with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for Krupp armor of the first class amounting to 24,320 tons for \$455 a ton. The Krupp process involves the Harvey patent, the validity of which is now under consideration by the courts, and it is further agreed that the government will assume in addition any liability for the Krupp process not exceeding \$24.32 a ton for Krupp royalty, and not exceeding the United States license fee of \$11.20 for Harvey royalty. The maximum price to the government is therefore \$455.32 per ton, subject to diminution in case of any reduction in the foregoing royalties."

The bid of these companies for this class of armor was \$490 and the price originally asked was \$545.

The Midvale company some time ago withdrew its bid, but it would have been unable in any event to furnish armor in due season for the Maine class of battleships. Had they not withdrawn their bid it is probable that some arrangement might have been made for the distribution among the three companies of the manufacture of the armor other than that of the Maine class. Their bid, however, was of value in enabling the department to secure the above large reduction.

Admiral O'Neill, chief of the bureau of ordnance, said of the result:

"The agreement is most satisfactory. The terms are reduced not only to a reasonable point, but more than reasonable. We get armor cheaper than any country in the world. It is due not only to Secretary Long's management, but also to the fact that the companies met him in a very reasonable spirit. It is only just that this should be understood."

The armor contract covers not only the 24,320 tons specified in the official statement, but also some 10,000 tons of armor of the second and third class, which has been in controversy, but has been dependent on the disposal of the first-class armor. The entire amount, approximately 35,000 tons, is now made available. New specifications have been prepared by the navy department and are in detail the tests, times of delivery, etc. There is some change in the specifications, but in the main features the specifications are as they were when the last bids were made.

HOW HIS STOCK BOOMS.

Pittsburg, Pa.—(Special.)—The initial quotation on the Carnegie company stock was made at the Pittsburg Stock exchange today, when one share was sold at \$1,200, \$50 above par value. At this figure the total capitalization of the Carnegie company would be valued at \$200,000,000, of which Andrew Carnegie owns 52 per cent.

COAL MAKERS INDULGE IN A WAR.

Tampa, Fla.—(Special.)—Rising between the International and Resistance unions of cigarmakers began here today at the factory of Gonzalez, Mora & Co., of Tampa and Chicago. This firm was working a full force of 600 men, numbering about 600. The Internationalists marched to the factory and demanded that these men come out. This was refused, and the Internationalists declared they would put them out. The premises are inclosed, and as an Internationalist man started to enter the gate, an Italian doorkeeper shot him. This was quickly followed by an exchange of several hundred shots. The front and side of the building was riddled with bullets, but no one has been reported injured. Police officers dispersed the mob.

They're factory closed down at noon for the day. The mayor has sworn in 50 extra policemen, and the sheriff has added numerous deputies to his force.

The mayor issued a proclamation forbidding torchlight processions and demonstrations of the rival trades unions, which for insight.

The Internationalists have about 300 members here, while the Resistance numbers number over 1,000.

BANKERS RE-ARRESTED.

London, 23.—(Special.)—Assessment was made in the defendant National bank when the late Mr. W. W. Wells, and G. E. Hill, were re-arrested, together with other bank officials, on charges of embezzlement.

FIND HUMAN FLESH IN THE POT.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special.)—The schooner Mascotte, which has arrived here from the south seas, brings tales of cannibalism and the massacre of blacks on the Savage Islands. For the past two years the Mascotte has been trading between the Solomon Islands, New Guinea and New Ireland. Her decks, rails and sails bear the marks of cannibals' spears and bullets.

The schooner arrived at Komali, in the Admiralty group, just after the murder of Herman Matze, the trading agent there. This was on August 23. The Mascotte dropped anchor in the harbor, three canoes shot out from the land. Captain Masco and a boat's crew went ashore and found that the copra house had been looted and that the traders' home was a wreck. In the yard of the latter a big pot was still sizzling over the dying embers of a fire and in the pot were found some of the bones of the traders.

The cannibals had not gone far. They had found in the agent's house fifteen guns and with those they returned for Captain Masco and his crew. A hasty retreat was made to the schooner and the cannibals potted them with their stolen guns. Once aboard the Mascotte the captain turned loose all the available arms. The bullets from the Savage Islanders found marks in the rails and decks and riddled the foremast. Captain Masco brought into play a small gun, and the noise, more than the effectiveness of it, scared the cannibals off.

The Mascotte, which is an auxiliary schooner, steamed to Kusai, in the Carolines, and notified the German sloop of war Zeadler of the murder. Both the schooner and warship returned to Komali and the native villages were shelled. Eighty villages were destroyed by fire, 150 natives were killed and twenty taken prisoners.

In June the Mascotte put into Matty Island, in the Solomon group, and twenty traders went ashore with the supercargo. A great crowd of natives, scenting a big feast, made for them and filled the air with spears. Captain Masco turned loose his Winchester and killed one of the cannibals. This stopped the rest for a moment. Then another savage bit the dust. This completely mystified the cannibals. They turned their dead over and found two big holes in their bodies. Then two more fell and the rest of them took to the woods.

FIVE DAYS IN A SINKING VESSEL.

Philadelphia.—(Special.)—After floating on the ocean in a helpless condition on a sinking vessel for five days, Captain Anderson and his crew of thirteen men of the Norwegian bark Highflyer, arrived here today, having been rescued by the British steamer Georgian Prince, Captain Platt, from Hull.

During the five days the crew was at the mercy of the waves they only saw two steamers. The first one, according to Captain Anderson, came to within a half mile of his vessel, but steamed away without giving any aid. The second ship sighted was the Georgian Prince.

The Highflyer sailed from Campbellton, R. E. I., for Newport, Wales, on October 12, with a cargo of lumber. Eleven days out the bark encountered a severe gale which tore away her sails and strained the vessel so that she sprang a leak of nine inches an hour. All hands were kept busy at the pumps so that the bark could be kept afloat until a passing vessel could render assistance. Four days passed, and on the morning of the fifth day a transatlantic liner passed near, but only answered the distressed vessel's signal by raising a flag.

IMMENSE BUTTER TRUST FORMED.

Milwaukee, Wis.—(Special.)—A movement is on foot to consolidate in one big concern all the creameries in the Northwest, for which Chicago is the market. The idea originated in Wisconsin, where the creamery men have been working on it for some time.

A. M. Reed, vice president of the Champey Creamery company here, said yesterday:

"It is a fact that the initial steps are being taken for the organization of a creamery trust. The conditions are such that it is an absolute necessity. There is not a creamery in Wisconsin that has made money during the last year. The competition has been such that farmers have been practically skimming the price at which milk should sell, while this same competition has kept the price of the manufactured product down. The trust will probably include all the largest creamery interests in this state."

The Champey Creamery company, besides owning creameries at fifteen points in Wisconsin, owns several creameries in South Dakota.

Chicago creamery men, among them Obadiah Sands, declare that a successful creamery trust on a large scale would be impossible.

MAY RENEW PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

Pittston, Pa.—(Special.)—A renewal of the big coal strike is possible. The Pennsylvania Coal company and several other operators posted notices today that an advance of 10 cents a ton would be made on coal purchased by consumers at the retail rates. The news says this action virtually wipes out the 10 per cent increase granted two weeks ago to end the strike. The employees of the Pennsylvania company demanded yesterday that they be paid every two weeks, and this was promised. Now the men believe that the advance made to the retail trade is a means of consolation, and they do not propose to stand it.

REBELLING.

PRINCE TUAN IS RAISING ANOTHER ARMY.

CHINESE SITUATION

It is Believed That the Uprising Will Compel Emperor to Return to Peking.

Shanghai.—(Special.)—There are continued rumors of the projected transfer of the Chinese court to Cheng Tu, but it is said that the viceroy of the province of Sze Chuan objects to such an arrangement.

It is also rumored that a rebellion has broken out in the province of Kan Su. Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, is said to be raising 100,000 troops and to have proposed to the Nanking viceroy that they should combine their forces to oppose the allies, making the Yang Tse their base for operations against Shen Si.

Berlin.—(Special.)—The news that Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Hsiang had rebelled, was greeted here as a favorable sign. The Tagblatt says that if it be true the rebellion will probably induce the emperor and empress to return to Peking and place themselves under the protection of the powers.

The news from the German naval society's China correspondent that Herr Knappe, German consul general in Shanghai, had left for Nankin, is interpreted as significant. Several newspapers believe that he will confer with the viceroy about inducing the court to return to Peking.

Another batch of military letters describe horrible cruelties committed in China at the orders of superiors, is published. The Vorwarts prints five such communications.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette cables that between Tien Tsin and Peking it has become a sport for the allied troops, especially the Russians, to shoot every Chinaman, even the most harmless. A number of papers now denounce such methods.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the central organ, says:

"Such wholesale murdering will sow unquenchable hatred, destroying forever all chance of missionary work in China. The government must take notice of these things and issue peremptory orders to Count von Waldersee to prevent them hereafter, as they are a shame to all civilization."

With regard to the China bill the papers point out that the next imperial budget will show the necessity for a loan of 100,000,000 marks, and that in addition, the chancellor will be empowered to issue treasury notes for 175,000,000 marks.

A large portion of the press expresses dissatisfaction with this outlook and the agrarian organs demand that the government raise the required amount by imposing a number of special taxes upon the country's commerce and industries, which, those journals declare, will alone reap the fruits of the China war. The National Zeitung and the Vorwarts argue strongly against this suggestion.

At today's session of the reichstag, during the vote for the second vice president, a voter cast a vote for Li Jung Chang.

REBELS ARE SUPREME IN THE SOUTH.

Victoria, B. C.—(Special.)—Writers in oriental papers received here by the leader Empress of China, says the rising in Southern China is not so much against foreigners as against the Manchu party. Japan mail correspondence says the insurgents in their encounters with the imperial troops are increasing. The rebels are masters of the greater part of Kowloon and Tung Kiang districts and they had gained possession of six out of ten of the principal towns in Kwai-chow, all walled cities.

Government troops sent from Canton were recalled October 11, which gave the impression that an attack on Canton itself was feared. On October 12 the rebels were operating within thirty miles of the British frontier and on the same date a report was given out that they had attacked a French steamer en route from Kwan Chou to Hong Kong, killing two of her crew and stealing \$2,000.

The leaders of the rebels are Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who some years ago became notorious because of an attempt by the Chinese legation in London to kidnap him, and Kang Yu Wei, head of the reform party, who fled to America.

SENATOR SCOTT IS TALKING AGAIN.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Senator Scott of West Virginia has been talking again.

His anti-election declaration that trusts are a good thing is now supplemented with a post-election statement regarding the need of a large standing army, which indicates his belief that riots are probably to go hand in hand with a republican policy.

In an interview today the senator was asked: "Do you favor a permanent army of 100,000?"

"I will not undertake to specify the numbers," he said. "I would give enough for our needs. We have no use for more cavalry. That branch of the service was most useful in the days of Indian fighting, but the Indians have been largely pacified and there is less condition for cavalry force to keep them from burning the settlers."

"The artillery regiments can serve a double purpose. They can care for the most defense equipment and for the purpose of quelling riots in the cities there will be very little as effective as infantry."

CHINESE PRINCES SEEK AN INTERVIEW.

London.—(Special.)—The Daily News publishes the following from Peking, dated November 15:

"It is reported here that Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have requested an interview with Count von Waldersee, which will probably be granted. The field marshal intends to make an excursion to Nan Kau pass and the Ming Tomb as Prince Henry of Prussia did in 1898."

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, Tuesday, says:

"The Tartar general commanding in the province of Sze Chuan has been named for governor general of Manchuria, in deference to Russia's invitation to China to resume the government of that territory under Russian protection."

"The Chinese peace commissioners have received a telegram from the empress dowager, dated November 19, censuring their failure to prevent the dispatch of foreign punitive expeditions into the interior. The empress dowager continues to issue orders appointing officials to office. She is unable to realize her position and has even appointed literary chancellors to conduct examinations in the provinces."

"Trustworthy dispatches from Niu Chwang assert that despite their assurances that they will not loot the railway, the Russians are transferring material from the Shan Hai Kwan line across the river at Niu Chwang to the Russian Manchurian railway."

MR. BRYAN'S CAREER STILL POLITICAL.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Last night a year ago William J. Bryan was the central figure at a big justification meeting, at which the fusion forces of the state ticket at the election of the Tuesday before, Mr. Bryan was one of the speakers. He then and there laid down plainly the career he has mapped out for himself.

"Some of my republican friends," said Mr. Bryan, "have been feigning wonderment as to what will become of me when this 'era of isms' as they term the issues, has died out. In order to relieve them of any undue worry, I want to serve notice that I shall continue in politics in active opposition to any party or doctrine which violates American ideals and the true principles of human liberty, until the lid is closed upon my coffin."

This was William J. Bryan a year ago and it is the Bryan of today. His second defeat for the presidency has not swerved him from this determination. His time, as before, will be devoted to the preparation of magazine and newspaper articles, with an occasional lecture and speaking tour. With a continuance of his present physical vigor he has determined that naught shall swerve him from these plans.

Mr. Bryan is not disturbed as to his ability to make a livelihood for himself and his family. The ability of his pen assures him that his personal finances cannot suffer. He has made a snug fortune from his writings and lectures. A great portion of the money has been given to causes in which he has taken an interest.

Few public enterprises or charities in Lincoln have failed to profit by his liberality. His church, the First Presbyterian, and every charitable organization in the city, have learned to look regularly to Mr. Bryan for a liberal gift. Meanwhile he has been a steady contributor to the political organization of which he has been twice the leader in national campaigns.

STRIKE OF OVER SEVEN THOUSAND MEN.

Terre Haute, Ind.—(Special.)—More than 7,000 striking engineers and 7,000 miners in the state will be idle tomorrow as a result of the failure of the Indiana black and hituminous operators to sign the scale presented to them today by the engineers. A conference was held in this city today, at which the leading operators of the state were present and also the executive officers of the National Brotherhood of Hoisting Engineers. When the operators at tonight's conference announced their intention of refusing to sign the scale until the matter could be decided at the Indianapolis convention, Secretary Jenkins and Chief Taylor of the Hoisting Engineers' Brotherhood wired the offices of the different mining districts declaring a strike.

The adoption of the Illinois scale in Indiana would mean an advance of at least 20 per cent.

CARNEGIE GIVES A COOL MILLION.

Pittsburg, Pa.—(Special.)—At a dinner given by W. N. Frew, president of the board of directors of the Carnegie Institute, to Andrew Carnegie, Mayor W. J. Dietl and other prominent citizens, Mr. Carnegie made an offer to the city of Pittsburg to build a technical school, in connection with the Carnegie institute, and endow it with \$1,000,000. The tone of Mr. Carnegie's address would indicate that, as in the case of the institute, his contribution would be increased later to meet the needs of the proposed school.

AMERICAN COWBOYS DENOUNCE BRITISH.

London.—(Special.)—American cowboys and muleteers, to the number of 140, who went to South Africa on British mule transports, arrived in London Saturday. They are loud in their denunciation of their treatment on the home journey and intend to formally complain to the board of trade. They declare the rations served had to be thrown overboard, that they would have starved had they not paid exorbitant rates for extra rations, and that they were berthed over horse stalls where the heat and odor were unbearable.

THE CZAR.

RUMORS THAT NICHOLIS HAS BEEN POISONED.

DONE BY THE NIHILISTS

Cablegrams Report Suspicious and a Nihilist in Omaha Confirms the Rumors.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—Cable dispatches have been received from Rome and London which give color to rumors that the present illness of the czar of Russia, is caused by poison, administered through the machinations of nihilists. London reports that the European capitals considered the czar's illness as more serious than is reported by his physicians, and that suspicions are afloat that the "hygiene and water supply" at Livadia "may be faulty." Rome goes further and it is there asserted that the Vatican has received secret dispatches telling of an attempt to poison both the emperor and empress, but that in the case of the czarina the plans failed. The czar's illness appears to be clothed in mystery, as even the European capitals can obtain nothing definite concerning his condition.

The same startling theory of the illness of Czar Nicholas of Russia is confirmed from the views of Dr. George L. A. Hamilton of this city, who resides at 2266 Farnam street, and who is a native of Russia, leaving there twelve years ago. Belonging to the Nihilist society which has given the rulers of Russia a great deal of trouble in the past years, and having been driven from justice by the military because he was teaching among the lower classes as a member of the Nihilist propaganda, his views are taken as having considerable weight. He now wears on his leg a scar from the bullet of a Russian secret service man who winged him as he was crossing the frontier into Austria on a certain dark and memorable night.

"That Czar Nicholas is likely to meet the fate of his father, Alexander III, seems very likely," said Dr. Hamilton last evening to the World-Herald. "I have been watching the reports in the newspapers of his Russia and they tell all the sickness and subsequent death of his father at the health resort in Yalta in 1895. The cause of Alexander's illness at the time was ascribed to Bright's disease, but it was commonly supposed that some of the Nihilist officials in the czar's house, in disguise administered poison to him through his food. That report was generally believed and circulated among the Nihilists, although it was, of course, officially denied by the royal physicians. That Alexander's death was due to slow poisoning was given to me by a reliable authority and I have no reason to discredit it. The czar lingered for many days, but his physicians could not save him."

"In the czar's household he finds many to distrust, and in spite of his suspicions, members of the Nihilist propaganda will secure positions dangerously near him. It is likely that if the present czar is poisoned it has been done by some one regularly employed on his kitchen, who has been long waiting for the opportunity. The agent who may, in fact, never be known, who attempted his life."

"Owing to the strict censorship of the government, absolutely nothing escapes from the empire itself, regarding the growth of the Nihilist propaganda, which is growing stronger every year as the people become educated in the secret schools. The Nihilist of today has learned to be more cautious in his methods and his work is more shrewd. Bold attacks on the imperial family are now made for the reason that safeguards against them are too easy, and punishment is too swift and sure. By administering poison to the ruler the Nihilists hope to make the throne a place denied and in no demand for ambitious princes."

"The Nihilist hopes to see the triumph of the republic in the not far distant future. Violence is deplored, but it is one of the means deemed necessary by them to accomplish the downfall of such tyranny. Americans can understand something of the feeling that actuates an educated people in the most absolute monarchy of the world."

Dr. Hamilton expects to hear of the death of the czar and believes that the royal family already knows that the horror of all the czars since the time of Alexander II is upon him. He was the first victim of the Nihilists.

BARLEY KING IS DEPT FREE.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—"Barley King" Henry J. O'Neill, who gained fame through his daring speculations in barley in all the cereal markets of the world, was discharged of debts amounting to almost \$200,000 by order of Judge Kohlsaat in the United States district court today. Of the liabilities scheduled by Mr. O'Neill about 150 were listed as having been contracted jointly with his wife. In addition to Mr. O'Neill, more than 100 other bankrupts were discharged. Among the names was that of John Vance Cheney, librarian of the Newberry library and a well known literary man.

WAR EXPENSES REACH \$500,000,000.

London.—(Special.)—Parliament will assemble December 2 to vote the expenses of the war in South Africa, which are now expected to amount to fully \$500,000,000. Before Christmas an adjournment will be taken until the end of January.

The Times announces the following appointments:

Lord Rüglen, under secretary of state for war.

Earl of Onslow, under secretary of state for the colonies.

Earl of Hardwicke, under secretary of state for India.

"It seems certain," says the Times editorially, "that the cabinet will consist of twenty members, the largest recorded in our political history."

PORTER INVOLVED IN BIG OUN SCANDAL.

Paris.—(Special.)—The following extraordinary statement is given prominence in the evening paper, La Presse:

"A personage who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes in the matter of the divulgence of the secrets of the latest French field gun to the United States, makes the following statement: This affair connected with the sudden departure for Gibraltar of an officer of the United States navy, who was employed at the foreign section of the exhibition, after having fulfilled his functions as naval attaché at the embassy. The field gun incident was also the cause of the sudden handing over of the affairs of the embassy to the first secretary by General Horace Porter and his departure for Spain."

"The former naval attaché in question, who was born of British parents and devoted above all to the embassy in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, acted almost openly as spy for several powers."

The person who gave this information makes a still graver statement which we publish under all reserve. He says:

"General Horace Porter has been himself indirectly affected by the incident in question. His departure, which is given out as temporary, is really final, and he will be replaced in Paris by Mr. John Leishman, United States minister to Berne, a diplomatist of the highest character, whose independence via a vis the English embassy can be counted upon for maintenance of good relations between the French republic and the United States."

The naval officer referred to in the foregoing dispatch can be no other than Lieutenant William S. Sims, who was assigned to special duty at the Paris exposition.

BEEF TRUST RAISES PRICES ON MEATS.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—The beef trust puts the screws on with the first touch of winter. When meat is most needed the prices go higher, so that the poor become the heaviest sufferers. The trust has ordered sharp advances all along the line. Beef, pork, mutton cost the retailer from a cent to two cents a pound more, though the general advance is one cent; a trifling sum of itself, but adding \$40,000,000 to the treasure of the trust if kept at the prevailing prices.

RETAILERS FORCED TO ADVANCE.

Nearly all retailers have advanced prices to consumers from 1 to 5 cents a pound. Your butcher will show these figures as a comparative table of increase:

	Old price.	New price.
Tenderloin	15	21
Shank	15	21
Rib roasts	14	19
Round	19	25
Mutton chops	16	17
Bacon	11	12

Moreover, there are no hopeful signs. The trust people say that the change has been coming for some time, but, nevertheless, the retailers were again when the general advance upon all lines was ordered.

The packers say they have advanced the prices to retailers about 10 per cent. The increase in beef is from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred; fresh pork has advanced \$2 a hundred and mutton 1 cent a pound.

The packers say that they have been selling dressed meats at a loss for several years. There was nothing apparently to warrant the present advance as the price of choice beef on the hoof remains at 22 per hundred.

Retailers on the inside say that the beef trust has had the advance in contemplation for some time, but that the trust waited until after the election of McKinley, fearing that an advance before would endanger a continuance of "prosperity."

The trust will enjoy renewed prosperity, but at the expense of many thousands of poor people, who will be obliged to live on less meat or none at all.

BIG CARPET WORKS CUT WAGES.

Yonkers, N. Y.—(Special.)—A rumor which rapidly spread through the city Tuesday to the effect that the employees of the immense Smith carpet works would suffer a reduction of wages was confirmed this evening by an official of the company. The cut amounts to 10 cents on \$1.10 worth of work, and at present will affect only the setting department of the tapestry mill.

The Smith mills are the most extensive carpet mills in the country, employing in the aggregate about 7,000 people. Two large additions have lately been added to the works and will when completed, call about 1,000 more employees to the roll.

The cut, as ordered, will for the present only affect the cutting department of the tapestry mill, or about 600 or 700 employees, all women. At the present time their wages average about \$2 per week, and the cut will amount to 10 to 12 per cent, according to the ability of the employees to turn out the work.

When a reporter asked for General Superintendent Clark he was referred to the general office of the company. Here one of the officers consented to see him, and when asked if the reported reduction was to take place he equivocated and tried to dodge the answer. When asked direct if he would deny that the reduction was to take place, he replied that he would neither confirm nor deny the report. He admitted that trade was never better and prospects for a busy season were good. It is less than a year ago that the employees were reduced from \$1.20 to \$1.10 which, with the present reduction means a total of 22 cents in less than a year.