Telephones 618-694. Bee, Aug. 17, 1902.
We Close Saturdays at 1 P. M. During July and August.

The Final Closing Out of

Summer Wash Fabrics at 5c per yard.

Commences Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

An occurrance that comes only once a year.

Ladies' that appreciate good materials will take advantage of this great offering. Come early and secure big bargains. It's your last chance this season.

Special Sale of Suits on Monday

The balance of our stock of fine tailor made suits will be sold Monday at the following reduced prices:

All $25 tailor made suits reduced to $10.
All $35 tailor made suits reduced to $15.

They are mostly navys and black, all are silk lined, sizes 34 and 36 only.

At these special prices we can not make alterations.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

THOUSANDS GREET GOMPERS

President of American Federation of Labor Talks at Chautauqua.

DISCUSSES LABOR AND CAPITAL QUESTION

Takes the Workman's Side of the Story and Says There Are Many Evils in System Needing Reformation.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., Aug 16.—Several thousand persons greeted Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who delivered an address today before the Chautauqua assembly on "Labor and Capital; the Workman's Side of the Story."

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who was also to have spoken, was unable to be present because of the situation in the anthracite fields.

Mr. Gompers prefaced his remarks by saying that the average mind looks contrary on labor's side of the question.

"The newspapers, without attempt on my part to charge them with unfairness, usually present the labor question from the standpoint of the employer. They either get their information from employers or their representatives. It is the same old story, the men and women, the representatives of labor who suffer from the same old wrong. There is no short cut to emancipation."

Mr. Gompers declared that the evil of labor of children needs reformation.

"Many states, particularly in the south, have no laws whatever to prevent the practice."

"Men get rich," he declared, "from the labor of children whose bones are ground into almighty dollars. It is a sad commentary. Men walk the streets in idleness in the textile districts while the mills are filled with busy children. Instead of labor being crowned with honor and dignity, its rightful heritage, it is a question of how much labor can be squeezed out of the laborer and how little wages he can be forced to accept in return.

Talks of Shorter Hours.

Mr. Gompers discussed the question of shorter hours at length, declaring the countries of long hours were decidedly backward and denied the allegation that shorter hours would mean the decadence of the United States as a great producing power. He declared that there was no greater conservator of the people than the labor organizations.

"One hundred and fifty thousand men in the anthracite region have been engaged in a silent fight for three months and there has been less violence than is committed at a picnic of ordinary people on ordinary occasions. The men struggling today had been reduced to a state of serfdom, but in the last three years they have been recast. Their manhood is aroused, and I believe, as God is my judge, the worst the miners have to confront is past." (Great applause.)

Mr. Gompers declared that the lawyer is incompetent to discuss the industrial question. "The lawyer lives in and studies the past," he said. "While he is facing physically forward he is mentally in the dark ages." This observation was brought out by the alleged remark of a Mr. Roos, the legal representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western that there "can be no arbitration, that the miners must first return to work and the companies will discuss the matter with them." "We demand the right to be heard by counsel," declared the speaker. "Just imagine the miner being forced back to work with all the grievances he may have had squeezed and starved out of him!"

Mr. Gompers declared against the proposed government compulsory arbitration. He predicted the success of the anthracite strike.

TROOPS QUELL DISTURBANCE

Threatened Riot at Shenandoah is Prevented by the Soldiers—Raiding of Farms Continues.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 16.—This town, after a night of excitement, is again as quiet as it has been for the last two weeks. After midnight the streets were clear of all persons except the sentries.

The quickness with which the troops were marched into the foreign quarter, where the disturbance occurred, opened the eyes of the people of the town. They feel that no matter what occurs the troops will be able to promptly quell any disturbance.

The raiding of farms in the Catawissa valley by strikers continues. The sheriff has been appealed to by the farmers and as a result the brigadier general today sent the governor's troop on a march through that region.

General Gobin today officially inspected the Twelfth regiment.

It was expected that the Warnke washery at Duryea would resume operations today and a crowd collected anticipating trouble. Sheriff Jacobs and a large number of deputies were present, but none of the former employes of the washery reported for work and no attempt was made to resume.

Strike Firm as Ever.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—"The strike in the anthracite region is firm as the everlasting hills. Confidence and quiet reign supreme."

Such is "the strike synopsis" of the situation in the anthracite field, as published in this week's issue of the Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America. The fourteenth week of the strike has closed and the managers declare that the strikers are stronger than when the strike was declared.

"The fact that 179,000 men remain on strike for that period," said W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, today, "without a sign of a break in the ranks, is the strongest argument that I know of in favor of the justice of their claims. If even a portion of that number had been receiving even living wages before the strike it would be next to impossible to keep them from returning to work.

"While the strikers are being cared for in the best possible manner, there is nothing in the provision made which would make a man prefer to live in idleness if it were possible to earn a living in the mines."

Wilson says there is no fixed arrangement for the distribution of the money and supplies which are provided by the national organization. The census bureau says the average family consists of five members and on this basis the miners' organization is caring for 895,000 men, women and children.

"I do not believe there is any way to whip the striking miners unless it is to starve them out," Wilson said. "And I do not see any very grave danger of that coming to pass."

Large sums are received daily by Wilson for the strikers' fund. This is all sent to the strike region as rapidly as received.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 16.—With the signing of the scale by the Merchants' Coal company of Tunnelton it is thought that the miners' strike in this district has come to an end. The miners gained all they asked for.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The wage scale committee of the district Mine Workers and the Coal Creek and Jellico operators reached an agreement today. An advance of 1½ cents per ton on screened coal and 1 cent per ton on run-of-mine was granted by the operators.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Two Substitute Clerks Appointed for South Omaha Postoffice—Other Postal News.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—E. C. Borders is appointed postmaster at Stock, Jerauld county, S. D., vice Amelia L. Fairfield, resigned.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the application of S. L. Moore of Boone, Ia.; C. C. King, J. I. Hostetter, U. G. Gilger of Colorado, Ia., with $25,000 capital.

The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City has been approved as reserve agent for the Centerville National bank of Centerville, Ia.

Claude E. Verry of Genoa, Neb., has been appointed tagger in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Justin F. Badgerow and Reuben A. Johnson are appointed substitute clerks in the postoffice at South Omaha, Neb.; Clara N. Lloyd and Glenn A. Deloy, clerks at Yankton, S. D., and Charles R. Ingram, substitute clerk at Ottumwa, Ia.

SAY THEY WERE KIDNAPED

Shopmen Taken from Indiana to Cheyenne by Union Pacific Tell Remarkable Story.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 16.—The Union Pacific railroad received twenty-two shopmen from Fort Wayne, Ind., today, some of whom claim they were engaged to work in the shops of the Milwaukee road at Omaha, but that upon the arrival of the train there the car was locked and guards placed at the doors and the men kept prisoners until Cheyenne was reached. Upon their arrival here some of the men engaged an attorney, who demanded return transportation for them, and they left for the east tonight.

Railroad officials deny the kidnaping story and say that if the doors of the coach were locked at Omaha and guards placed on the car, it was done to prevent strikers from interfering with company employes and not for the purpose of keeping the new men prisoners.

A number of the Fort Wayne men have accepted positions in the shops here.

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

HITCHCOCK FOR CONGRESS

Herdman-Howell-Mercer Bargain Ratified by Democratic Convention.

R. ENSOR GETS ONLY FOURTEEN VOTES

Lack of Enthusiasm the One Feature of the Convention—Prearranged Plans of Bosses Go Through Smoothly.

The democratic congressional convention of the Second district yesterday carried out the plans of party leaders as outlined in The Bee several days ago, and placed in nomination Gilbert M. Hitchcock. The session occupied less than a half hour, and the only name other than Hitchcock's that was proposed was that of Dr. T. H. Ensor of South Omaha, whose strength proved to be the twelve votes in South Omaha and two in the First ward of Omaha, against 74 for Hitchcock. Smyth had told his friends he couldn't afford the office, and George W. Shields was mentioned only with a smile.

Fred H. Cosgrove, chairman of the congressional committee, pounded the table at 2:35 o'clock, and averred that the convention was on. Nobody took issue with this statement, and the speaker ventured further, announcing Clark O'Hanlon of Blair as temporary chairman, and H. R. Secord of Sarpy county as the same kind of a secretary. Still unopposed, he moved that the accredited delegates be seated as the regular delegates of the convention, and the meeting sustained him by unanimous vote. Then Frank T. Ransom got a chance. He moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. Nobody objected.

The chairman asked as to a platform committee. Ed P. Smith said that in lieu of any such, he would propose the adoption of certain declarations of faith, which he presented to be read. His motion prevailed.

The declaration read:

We reaffirm the pledges and principles of the Kansas City platform.

We point to the tremendous growth and multiplication of trusts under republican rule and to the enormous tribute those trusts have wrung from the American people. We voice the general demand for relief, and to secure it we favor legislation by congress which shall remove tariff duties on trust made goods and place under government supervision and control corporations which have acquired monopoly powers in the business world.

Recent events have emphasized the demand for compulsory arbitration in disputes between capital and labor in all cases where the public becomes a sufferer, and we favor such legislation as may be necessary to secure this reform.

We oppose and condemn the pending Fowler currency and banking bill, designed to build up a gigantic banking trust and to place in the hands of a few great banks the control of the banking facilities and finances of the country.

We send friendly greetings to all organizations, political and otherwise, that endorse these principles and invite their cooperation in the campaign.

Nominations were called for. Frank L. Weaver, on behalf of the Fourth ward, named G. M. Hitchcock. A. A. Arter, on behalf of the Fifth ward, seconded the nomination. A. J. Webb, on behalf of the Sixth ward, moved to make it unanimous, but Ed Halpin of South Omaha immediately proposed Dr. T. H. Ensor of that city. It was moved and carried that the nominations close.

The chair appointed as tellers John H. Grossman of Omaha and John Goss of Bellevue. Each Omaha ward voted its full strength of five for Hitchcock, except the First, which voted three for Hitchcock and two for Ensor. South Omaha voted its twelve for Ensor. The votes of the six delegates at large were all given to Hitchcock. Sarpy gave him its nine and Washington its twelve. Dundee, Douglas, Chicago and McArdle were the only country precincts represented and these each gave Hitchcock its single vote.

James Bulla of South Omaha moved to make the nomination unanimous and it carried with only one dissenting voice.

F. L. Weaver was sent to bring the candidate to the convention room.

Ed P. Smith moved that the candidate be allowed to select his own congressional committee and the motion carried unanimously.

The convention adopted the usual resolution empowering the committee to fill any vacancies that may occur.

The nominee arrived and was greeted with cheers. After shaking hands with the chairman he said:

"I cannot say that I am entirely surprised at your action, but a few days ago I certainly would have been very much surprised. My regret is that I wobbled so much in reaching a conclusion and placed myself in a somewhat embarassing position.

"We went down to defeat the last time, but I believe your action today is an indication that you do not consider me solely to blame and that you now consider that I now have definite and reasonable prospect of success, and in looking over the field I conclude that I am not going too far in saying that the fusionists of this district have an excellent chance of electing a member of congress. The candidate is not important. We are stronger from local causes and stronger from national causes than we were two years ago or four years ago. There is a distinct split in the republican party, but I have never known our forces to be more firmly united.

"I am a business man, but I will go into this campaign to verify your expectation of success. I will make an energetic fight under the direction of the committee and the party leaders. After next Monday and until this campaign is over you will find me ready at any time and at all times to listen to the reasonable suggestion of any man. Besides my own success, which I naturally covet, having had my appetite whetted, I wish to give you of this district the long-sought opportunity for a glorious celebration."

When the nominee finished his few remarks the convention adjourned.

As Mr. Hitchcock has been authorized to name the congressional campaign committee it is likely that he will select the same gentlemen who conducted his campaign four years ago, the chairman of the committee having been Frank Burkley.

The long-looked-for call for a meeting of the republican congressional committee was issued by Chairman Blackburn yesterday afternoon. According to the call the meeting is to be held at the office of Mr. Blackburn next Saturday afternoon "to transact such business as may come before it," but the "business" is generally understood to be to make arrangements for the nomination of a republican candidate for congress. It will then be announced to the republicans of the district whether the nomination is to be made under the Crawford system or by delegate convention.

The republican county central committee has also been called to meet next Saturday afternoon, the place being Washington hall and the time 2 o'clock. The call issued by Chairman Goss says the meeting "is to arrange for future primaries and conventions, and such other business as may regularly come before it."

E. I. Morrow, chairman, and Peter Kiewit, secretary, of the people's party county committee have issued the call for the county convention of that party. The call is for a convention for September 13, 1902, at 2 p. m., in Washington hall for the purpose of nominating the following officers, and such other business as may be brought before the convention: County attorney, three state senators, nine representatives, two county commissioners, besides the selection of delegates to congressional and judicial convention. Primaries are to be held September 11, at the last polling places, from 2 until 7 p. m., to select nine delegates from each ward in Omaha, twenty from South Omaha and five from each country precinct.

COMMIT SUSPECTS TO JAIL

Oscar Thompson and John Claffy Secure Freedom Only to Be Locked Up Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Oscar Thompson was held to the grand jury today by Judge G. W. Patton on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Anna B. Bartholin. At the same time John Claffy, the old stableman, who is better known as "Daddy," was held as an accessory after the fact to the murder of Miss Minnie Mitchell. Thompson also was held on this charge.

Claffy's bond was fixed at $3,000, but the court declined to fix a bond for Thompson, as the murder charge, on which he waived examination, does not permit of accepting surety for the accused. The two men were taken to the county jail. No attempt was made to give bond for Claffy, as the primary object of the attorneys acting for him and Thompson was to get the prisoners out of the hands of Inspector Hunt and free from his "sweatbox" methods.

Shortly before noon Attorney Michael W. Meagher appeared before Judge Patton with a petition signed by Julius Aagard, Thompson's employer, for a writ of habeas corpus. Notice of the application was served on Inspector Hunt immediately with orders to bring the prisoners into court at 2 o'clock. At that hour the inspector, accompanied by Chief O'Neill and Lieutenants Wood and Backus, appeared with the prisoners. Assistant City Prosecutor Hugh Murray represented the police and informed the court that Inspector Hunt was prepared to "book the prisoners" and make formal charges against them.

On this understanding Mr. Meagher agreed to withdraw his application for the prisoners' release and said they could waive examination on the charges filed against them.

Prosecutor Murray immediately filed formal charges against Thompson and Claffy, which were supported in each case by an affidavit by Joseph D. King, accusing the two men. King is a patrolman at the Englewood station and he arrested Thompson.

"There will be no attempt to give bond for Claffy at this time," said Attorney Meagher. "Our desire was to have him and Thompson transferred from the Hyde Park station to the county jail, so they will not be subjected to the 'sweatbox' process longer."

During the afternoon Edward Counselman was arrested and taken to the Hyde Park police station, where Inspector Hunt learned that the prisoner had received a letter from William Bartholin, July 11, begging him for money. The letter stated that Bartholin "was in a heap of trouble" and must raise $60 immediately.

The police learned today that Bartholin had sold some furniture on July 15 to a second-hand dealer for $5. The furniture was taken away, the wagon driving up to the house about noon. This was eight days after Mrs. Bartholin was last seen.

PYTHIANS SUSPEND HINSEY

Former President of Board of Control Removed from Grand Lodge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The convention of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will continue in session for a few days, but the picturesque features of the national gathering have passed into history. The Rathbone sisters have finally adjourned, and tonight the tents of the uniform rank were struck. A number of visiting companies have already departed for other parts of the Pacific coast, and San Francisco is rapidly losing the throngs of visitors that came with the encampment.

The entire session of the supreme lodge today was devoted to the case of John A. Hinsey, former president of the board of control of the endowment rank, who has been accused of misusing a half million dollars.

When the supreme lodge met this morning Congressman K. E. Watson of Indiana, who is a supreme representative, introduced a resolution calling for Hinsey's expulsion from the supreme lodge, on the ground that Hinsey violated his obligation as a Pythian when he enjoined the grand tribunal of Illinois from trying the case, and scandalized a number of members of the supreme lodge in his complaint. Other supreme representatives, speaking to the resolution, demanded that even more drastic measures be taken. Supreme Representative Ben F. Salinger of Iowa and John C. Burns of Ohio opposed the resolution.

At noon a compromise was reached, that Hinsey should be suspended from the grand lodge until his case shall have been finally disposed of by the grand tribunal of Illinois. The vote to suspend Hinsey was 117 ayes and 12 nays. The session then adjourned until Monday morning.

The supreme tribunal held a brief session, and considered a number of minor cases. It is reported that in the case of W. D. Kennedy the decision of the grand tribunal of Illinois in expelling him from the order has been sustained.

Awards of prizes in the competition drills were made this evening. In class A competition Victor company, No. 8 of Colorado, Captain H. A. Naylor, won first prize of $1,600. The second prize of $800 went to Terre Haute company, No. 3 of Indiana, Captain A. C. Dudleston. Vigo company, No. 83 of Terre Haute, Captain Coombs, captured third prize, and Kokomo company, No. 9 of Indiana, Captain R. L. Jacobs, was awarded fourth prize.

In the cavalry drill, D. D. Burns company, No. 43 of Missouri, was given the prize, there being no other contestant.

In the class B competition, Riverside company won first prize and Liberty company of Oakland, second prize. Both are California teams.

In class C, Furniture City company of Grand Rapids, Mich., Captain R. K. Moore, won the prize; also the long distance prize.

In the class A contest the judges declared Captain A. C. Dudleston of Terre Haute, No. 3, to be the best company commander.

WAS HEIR TO VAST FORTUNE

Undertaker Learns that Former Colorado Hermit Might Have Become Wealthy.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 16.—A special to the Republican from Florence, Colo., says: The undertaker who had charge of the funeral of Thomas Whaley, who died recently in a dugout near Williamsburg, two miles from Florence, where he had lived for twenty years as a hermit, has discovered that Whaley was the heir to a vast fortune in England.

On account of a love affair Whaley left his home in Northwest Durham twenty years ago and since that time his sister, Mrs. P. Wilson of Annesfield, Durham county, England, has made constant, though fruitless, efforts to find him. Remarks dropped shortly before his death led to the discovery.

EMPEROR CAUSES COMMOTION

Telegraphic Offer of William to Bavaria Creates Some Dissension.

TREATED AS A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Rights of German Emperor to Intervene in Local Affairs of the Confederate States Are Involved.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emperor William's telegraphic offer to the regent of Bavaria, Prince Luitpold, to donate $25,000 from his private purse for buying works of art, has caused a political commotion of extraordinary proportions.

It is treated as a constitutional question, involving the right of the emperor to intervene in local questions of the Confederate states. The expression especially objected to is his majesty's "displeasure at the mean ingratitude displayed" by the Bavarian diet in refusing to appropriate $25,000 for art.

The ecclesiastical feeling aroused adds to the intensity of the feeling, for it was the centrists who defeated the motion out of pique at the ministry for not supporting Dr. von Tandamann, minister of education, in appointing Prof. Chroust to a chair of Wuerzeburg university. The faculty objected to the professor, alleging that he was a czech.

This was purely a Bavarian question, but instantly became an imperial question through the kaiser's telegram, every newspaper in the empire taking sides and filling its editorial page with its constitutional views, those in opposition averring that his majesty's act was only one of a series of steps tending to increase the prerogatives of the emperor beyond the limits fixed by the constitution, asserting that the constitution is what the country permits the chief executive to interpret, and claim his majesty is weak in not withstanding the encroachments of the crown.

Certainly, half of the country shares the emperor's sentiments, but some of his majesty's defenders say that his public expressions were injudicious. Others assert that Emperor William's telegram was merely a personal expression of what he regarded as being a slight to a brother monarch, and say that his offer to contribute the money required was simply an active expression of his love for art. Emperor William as a subscriber for a hundred tickets in a lottery of "Friends of Art Society" at $3.75 each has been a continuous winner of prizes, and an explanation is printed in the newspapers because of the frequency of his majesty's name appearing as a winner on the lottery list of the society. It is pointed out that the emperor buys one-tenth of all the tickets, and the proceeds are devoted to the purchase of art works for public galleries.

The crisis in German electrical industry is occasioning much discussion regarding finding a remedy for the present ruinous competition and bringing the producing capacity of the works more in harmony with the market's demands. The bank for electrical undertakings of Zurich, owned by the Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesselshaft of Berlin, discusses the situation in its yearly report, just issued, and concludes that the European electrical companies must adopt the American trust idea, getting all the works under one management and then shutting down the unprofitable ones till the situation improves.

The Bleichroeder family have caused the automobile that killed Baron George von Bleichroeder, the well-known banker and sportsman, near Cologne, June 11 last, to be buried beside his grave in the grounds of Schloss Duerin, not far from Cologne, and all the members of the family have given away or sold their automobiles, of which they had several. Baron James von Bleichroeder disposed of a magnificent French racing machine that cost $11,000 for $1,500.

The German police are just becoming acquainted with the criminal possibilities of confederate notes. A person calling himself Charles von Hess, has been swindling extensively in 10, 50 and 100 Confederate bills. He has operated by advertising in agricultural papers for a large estate in Illinois, commenced negotiations with those who applied for it, and found opportunities for getting Confederate bills converted into German money. He is still at liberty.

CRITICISING THE ADMIRALTY

Claim Made that Transports Returning from Capetown with Troops Are Overloaded.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The admiralty is coming in for scathing criticism on account of the overcrowding of transports. Returning colonial troops from Capetown on the steamers Brittanic and Drayton Grange, going to Australia, were devastated with measles, pneumonia and pleurisy. The stories of filthy quarters and inadequate medicine and food rival anything charged in connection with the "fever ships" which arrived at Camp Wykoff, Montauk Point, L. I., after the war with Spain.

Official statements from the admiralty all deny overcrowding, but the fact remains that after indignant protests from Australia the transport Aurania, then on the eve of sailing from Capetown, before proceeding disembarked 520 officers and men, thus admitting that the ship was crowded to this extent.

Even more serious from a national point of view than the transport, remount and commissary scandals is the problem of caring for the hordes of discharged soldiers now clamoring for employment. There is no question but the various relief organizations accomplished a vast amount of good throughout the war and they are still doing so. They disbursed literally millions of pounds sterling in aid of widows, orphans and invalids, but now the workhouses of the United Kingdom are filled with time-expired men and in all the big towns masses of volunteers and reservists are vainly seeking fresh situations in place of those their employers promised to hold open till after the war, but who did not do so. Strangely enough, while the cities are glutted with men out of employment, the farmers in all sections of the country are reported to be lamenting the wearth of fieldhands.

PUBLIC SHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Apathetic to Settlement and Development of Country and Scarcity of Workmen Prevalent.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There is a decided lack of public interest in the settlement and development of South Africa. The publication of a number of tentative schemes, official and otherwise, has not resulted thus far in any rush of immigrants. In fact, the United States embassy seems to have supplied the Foreign office with a large proportion of the applicants for South African passes, many Americans having registered applications during the past month. None, however, could be properly classed as emigrants.

The pro-Boers are quite gleeful at the apparent fulfillment of their prophecies that the wages of the whites would be lower under the British than under the Boer regime. The always acute problem of working the mines is now more difficult than ever. It is said that the supply of workmen is 200,000 short of the demand. The Kaffirs, like the Filipinos, are strongly disinclined to settle down to steady work after the comparatively large pay and easy life of army employment. The lack of agriculturists is equally marked.

CASTRO HAS PROTEST

(Continued from First Page.)

the extent of difficulty met by American steamers, including those of the asphalt company, which operate in the region referred to. As Ciudad Bolivar is the only place where the blockade is effective and the revolutionists are showing magnanimous treatment of foreigners there, the situation is relieved of any critical aspect at these points.

Marietta Leaves LaGuayra.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Aug. 16.—The United States gunboat Marietta has left LaGuayra for Cumana, state of Bermudes, Venezuela, to protect American interests. Cincinnati is anchored at LaGuayra.

PUERTO CABELLO IS SAFE

Town Has Not Been Captured or Even Attacked by Revolutionists.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Aug. 16.—Puerto Cabello has not been captured nor even attacked. Monday, August 11, at 1 a. m., a marauding party of 160 men, who had been looting the adjacent village of San Estaban, attempted to cross the Savannah in the rear of Puerto Cabello with their booty of cattle and horses on their way to Patanemo. They were observed and fired on by the government outposts. The return fire was desultory. All the firing was at long range. The affair lasted two hours, and, although several thousand shots were fired, there were no casualties, nor was the slightest damage to the city reported. Quietness has reigned here since this event.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch received here from Caracas, Venezuela, says the commanders of the German cruiser Falke, the United States gunboat Topeka and the Dutch gunboat Suriname, now at Puerto Cabello, have resolved in agreement with the commandant of Puerto Cabello, as follows:

In the event of the town being captured by the revolutionists the forts shall not fire on that portion of the town where the property of the foreigners is situated. An emphatic protest will be made against the bombardment of that quarter by Venezuelan warships.

Twenty-four hours' notice must be given of intended bombardment.

The foreign warships are ready to embark persons of their respective nationalities and if necessary will send guards ashore for their protection.

LONDON EXODUS IS HEAVY

Departure of Coronation Guests and Pleasure Seekers Depresses Population to Low Water Mark.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Since coronation day the exodus from London has been continuous, and the population of the city is now probably at the lowest water mark for the whole year. The royal guests have nearly all departed, and the American migration is only limited to the carrying capacity of the Atlantic lines. A general wail is going up from the hotels and boarding houses, which have not profited to the extent expected by the coming of coronation visitors, and which are now all more than half empty, owing to the belated vacation rush to the country.

In the meanwhile, King Edward is holding a floating court on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Cowes, where a number of distinguished persons daily visit his majesty. Two big receptions have been planned to take place on board the yacht next week in honor of the shah of Persia and Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian general.

FIGHT FOR A SLIM REWARD

Brothers Engage in Duel Over Girl Who Now Refuses to Marry Either.

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BERLIN, Aug. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Two brothers named Yansik of Eszek, Slavonia, loved the same girl and she refused to choose either and as neither would give up his suit they determined to fight for her. They agreed to have no seconds, no witnesses and to fight to the death. One pitch black night the brothers entered a wood with lanterns, which they hung on trees fifteen paces apart, and under them they stood with revolvers. They fired. The younger fell with a bullet through his chest and is not expected to survive. The elder has a severe flesh wound. When asked about the duel the girl said she knew nothing of it, cared less and would not have married either for wealth untold.

QUEEN PAYS HOSPITAL A VISIT

Finds Conditions Not to Her Liking and Refers Them to the War Office.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Queen Alexandra and Sir Frederick Treves recently paid a surprise visit to the Nettley Military hospital, and as a result have severely criticised the treatment of the patients. Some of the causes of complaint are that the hospital has no separate wings for infectious cases; that gunshot convalescents in the crowded days of two years ago were put in huts which have been used by fever patients; that the staircases and corridors were dirty and that parts of the hospital smelled very offensive. The matter is being brought to the notice of the War office.

NO FOUNDATION FOR REPORT

Investigation Shows No Attempt Was Made to Blow Up German Imperial Yacht.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Inquiries made in every official quarter here show that there is no foundation for the reports published in the United States by a news agency that an attempt was made to blow up the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, off Reval, Russia, recently while Emperor William and the czar were on board, and that letters containing notes seemingly referring to a plot to assassinate Emperor William during his stay at Homburg have been found on a criminal in court in Frankfort.

POULTNEY BIGELOW HAS FALL

Author-Traveler Sustains Broken Collar Bone as Result of Bicycle Accident.

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LONDON, Aug. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—News has been received in London that Poultney Bigelow recently met with a severe bicycle accident in Austria, as the result of which he is laid up in a hospital with a broken collar bone and some fractured ribs.

FROM POPE TO PRESIDENT

Bishop O'Gorman Presents Communication to Roosevelt from Leo.

SENDS MOSAIC PICTURE OF GARDENS

Asks that It Be Kept as a Souvenir and as an Expression of His Friendly Regard for President of United States.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., today presented to President Roosevelt an autograph letter from Pope Leo, together with a beautiful mosaic picture of the vatican gardens. The latter is in French and is as follows:

Mr. President: I am much pleased with the congratulations you addressed to me in your letter of the 9th of May, and since, in addition to the good wishes also expressed through the government of the Philippines you have added a present of your own works, I am doubly grateful.

You, Mr. President, will surely remember the many expressions of goodwill I have uttered concerning the United States. Nothing could to me be more agreeable than to assure you of my continued good wishes, especially at the moment when the negotiations of Governor Taft having ended in a satisfactory result for both sides have come to strengthen the good understanding between the church and the United States authorities.

As a token of my satisfaction I have charged Mgr. O'Gorman to bring you a Mosaic picture from the workshop of the Vatican, representing our gardens. May I ask you to keep it as a souvenir and as an expression of my friendly regard?

(Signed) LEO XIII.

Rome, the Vatican, July 18, 1902.

Bishop O'Gorman returned several days ago from Rome, where he had been during the progress of the negotiations between Governor Taft and the vatican regarding the friars' lands in the Philippines. Upon his departure from Rome he was instructed by the pope to present the letter and picture to President Roosevelt. The picture is about two feet square, has a heavy gilt frame and resembles an oil painting.

Dines with the President.

Bishop O'Gorman arrived here at 5:32 o'clock and was driven direct to Sagamore Hill in the president's carriage. He dined with the president and left for New York on a late train tonight.

Before leaving Bishop O'Gorman said that among the questons to be settled by Governor Taft and the apostolic delegation in Manila are:

First. The pious trust, being charitable funds held in charge by the church. The point to be settled is which are the church funds and which belong to the state.

Second. The division of property formerly held in common between the church and state.

Third. Settlement of the price to be paid for the friars' lands.

Fourth. Compensation for friars' lands occupied.

Bishop O'Gorman said that both the president and the pope are satisfied with what has been accomplished thus far.

The president and his family enjoyed an outing today. The president and the children rowed over to Eaton light, where they picnicked all day. They carried their luncheon with them and did not return to Sagamore Hill until 6 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the children joined the party later in the day, going to Eaton light in a launch.

It is authoritatively denied that President Roosevelt has taken sides one way or the other in the factional fight of the republicans of Delaware over the United States senatorship. No visitors are expected at Sagamore Hill tomorrow.

Colonel J. D. Hill, a sugar planter of New Orleans, talked with the president tonight regarding the action on sugar and its bearing on Cuba. Colonel Hill told the president that a proper countervailing duty under the Dingley law would protect both Cuba and this country until the bounties are abolished in 1903.

The question will be taken up with the secretary of the treasury.

FUEL AND IRON LITIGATION

Application for Injunction Made by John W. Gates is Being Argued in Court.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—The application of John W. Gates and others for an injunction against the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company came up this afternoon before Judge Riner, Judge Hallett being out of the city.

In relation to the suit, in which charges are made of conspiracy by the fuel company's officers to keep the Gates faction from voting, D. C. Beaman, general counsel for the fuel company, said:

"Although the bill in the case looks formidable, it is nothing more than a rivulet of truth meandering through a meadow of falsehoods. It is merely another of the phantoms that have been recently troubling the dreams of the Gates faction."

Judge Riner this afternoon granted counsel for the plaintiffs permission to file an amendment to their bill based on the following telegram from H. D. Mason at Chicago:

"Have you seen minutes of directors' meeting of July 30, modifying bylaws so that president, vice president or chairman may preside, appoint tellers, etc.?"

Judge Riner gave defendants until 10 o'clock Monday to file a demurrer, should they so elect, or until noon Monday to file an answer, and set the case for hearing at 1 p. m. on Monday.

TEN THOUSAND TO LOSE JOBS

Radical Reduction in the Number of Employes by the New Harvester Trust.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Inter Ocean says: Following the International Harvester company's public declaration that economy in the manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery was the motive for effecting the $120,000,000 merger, several of the Chicago companies that make up the combine yesterday issued letters to their general agents throughout the country, ordering a reduction of about three-fourths of the total number of employes representing these companies in the field. The other companies in the combine are preparing to follow their example. Equally radical reductions in the office forces are being planned by all, it is said, for the near future. Ten thousand men in all are expected to lose their positions.

PARRY IS NOT A CANDIDATE

President of Manufacturers' Association Does Not Want to Be Vice President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—David M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' association, today issued a formal statement regarding the recent use of his name as a candidate for the republican nomination for vice president, in which, after saying that he felt flattered by talk of his candidacy in the association, it suggested with President Roosevelt, he declared:

I have neither the time nor the desire to enter the political field. My ambition is commercial in every respect, and does not lead me into the political arena. I am too much interested in business and commercial life to turn aside for the alluring but uncertain rewards to be encountered in a political career.