

WILLIAM WIRT HOWE.



CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

SPREADS LIKE WILD-FIRE

The Revolution in Venezuela Assumes Overwhelming Proportions.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—Late advices from La Guayra, the port of Caracas, capital of Venezuela, report that the Venezuelan revolution under the leadership of Gen. Castro is assuming overwhelming proportions in spite of the wholesale imprisonment of political personages known to be implicated in or who are suspected of complicity in the movement against the government, and who have been unable to reach the insurgent lines. The government has been endeavoring to prevent the news from reaching the ports, but it is understood that President Andrade will change his cabinet and take command of the government troops, which have sustained two severe defeats, losing quantities of munitions of war, camp equipments and prisoners, suggesting the desertion of the government troops and collusion upon the part of the government generals with the insurgent generals.

Schley Gets a New Command.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Some time ago Admiral Schley applied to the navy department for sea service. At present he is head of the retiring board. The navy department has now granted the request and has notified him to hold himself in readiness to command the South Atlantic station. The department is about to take steps to make the command commensurate with his rank by increasing the number of vessels on the station. The Cincinnati probably will go there; the Detroit is already on her way and the Marblehead is likely to be attached. Altogether there will be five or six ships on the station.

Will Withdraw His Appeal.

London, Sept. 16.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: It is learned that Dreyfus will shortly withdraw his appeal for a revision of the Rennes trial, which will leave the ground clear for the government to take immediate steps to pardon him. This pardon will not annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict and he will therefore no longer belong to the army. There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the court of cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new fact required by law is produced. When liberated he will settle in the south of France.

A Plot to Kill the Sultan.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—Adam Dahrouge, a Syrian now in jail here, made the startling statement Friday that he knows of a plot to kill the sultan of Turkey; that the chief conspirators have been in Cincinnati and later in Indianapolis. The Syrian says he dares not now reveal the names of the parties, but says they are studying high explosives with a view to their use. Dahrouge is charged with obtaining two typewriters by false pretenses. He has claimed to be in communication with the consul general of the Ottoman empire and he exhibited letters from that official.

Insulted in the Street.

London, Sept. 16.—The Mail, which is issuing a boycott of the Paris exposition, publishes dispatches from Paris and Nice that describe "insults in the streets" to Americans and British. Its correspondents refer to these incidents as indications that the people of both nations should avoid going to France, and declare that the house agents there are in despair at the prospect of a bad season.

Miners' Leader Arrested.

London, Ky., Sept. 16.—G. W. Purcell, member of the national board of United Mine Workers, was arrested Friday on a warrant sworn out by the operators of the seven mines now on strike at Altamont and Pittsburg, Ky., charging him with inducing the miners to strike while under contract.

A Famine Imminent.

London, Sept. 16.—The Mail publishes the following dispatch from Bombay: "It is doubtful if a famine can be avoided in Gujerat, Kathiwar and the southwest section of Scinde. Speaking generally the famine will be restricted to a small portion of the country, but a serious scarcity is probable in large areas of western India."

Thirty New Cases of Fever.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 16.—There have been 30 new cases of yellow fever in the past 24 hours. One death has been reported.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Transvaal's Reply to England Is Not Pacific.

SUZERAINTY QUESTION.

Boers Refuse to Admit that They are Vassals of the Queen.

THEY YIELD ON ONE POINT.

The Burgers are Willing to Make Concessions on the Franchise Question, but Otherwise They Remain Firm and Give Up Nothing.

London, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Pretoria says: Transvaal's reply will be on the following lines: Transvaal adheres to the seven years' franchise law, but is willing to consider and if necessary to adopt any suggestions England may make with regard to the working of the law. In regard to the other points of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch Transvaal boldly stands by the London convention. It is said the reply is couched in polite terms. State Secretary Reitz in the course of an interview yesterday expressed some doubt as to whether any alteration would be made in the existing franchise law, but said he believed a way could be found to establish an arbitration court. As to suzerainty the least said is the soonest mended, remarked the state secretary.

In the forecasts of President Kruger's reply there is evidently a large basis of truth, which seems to bring the dispute within a measurable distance of war. Last evening the press association issued a curious statement to the effect that as soon as the garrison in Natal had been sufficiently strengthened Transvaal would be called upon to accept a new convention, already drafted, which, while guaranteeing the integrity of Transvaal, provides for the demolition of the forts and limits the armed force of Transvaal to a number deemed sufficient to maintain internal order. According to the press association the convention will demand that the diplomatic agencies be suppressed and the judiciary be made independent of the executive. This statement, which realizes the extreme demands of the uitlanders, must be accepted under reserve at the present stage, but it is not unlikely to be a semi-official hint as to the next move of the government should Kruger prove obdurate. The morning paper editorials regard the crisis as having reached its most acute phase.

The papers talk of the imminence of war and all the dispatches from South Africa continue to describe the military preparations on both sides. The Pretoria correspondent of the Chronicle says: "The Boers assert that Mr. Green, British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, knew it was their intention to adopt the attitude they have regarding suzerainty and that he tacitly encouraged them, as the documents show. His 48 hours' demand and the string of blue book innuendoes for which he and Alfred Milner are responsible, have produced an official atmosphere in which anything is possible. At the same time Mr. Hofmeier and practically every member of the Cape Afrikaner party have wired urging acceptance of the British demands."

An Eventful Voyage.

St. Thomas, W. I., Sept. 16.—The British steamer Fontabelle, from New York for St. Vincent, arrived here Friday. She reports having encountered a hurricane during which she lost her deck load, including 49 mules and 24 sheep, and also two boats. She also reports having rescued from the schooner Isaac Newton, lumber laden, the captain, his wife and the crew. The vessel was dismasted and water-logged.

Declared a Quarantine.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 16.—The city council last night declared a quarantine against New Orleans on account of yellow fever. Parties coming to Savannah must have health certificates.

A SAMOAN CHIEF.

He Sends a Letter to President McKinley.

STORY OF A TIMEPIECE.

It Belonged to an American Officer Killed in Samoa.

THE EX-KING HUNTED IT UP.

Mataafa's Letter to the President Is in Relation to the Recovery of Lieut. Lansdale's Watch, Which Fell Into the Hands of Native Warriors.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The president received at the White House yesterday Mr. George Leigh, who has spent several months in Samoa as correspondent of the London Times and is now returning to England. While in one of the black villages of Upolu, Mr. Leigh learned that a watch, believed to have belonged to either Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, the two officers of the United States cruiser Philadelphia who were killed during the recent war against Mataafa, had been found and was in possession of a native. He at once communicated with Mataafa, whom he had visited only a few days previously, and received a reply from the chief assuring him that no effort would be spared to recover the relic and begging him, should the search prove successful, to restore the watch to the rightful owner.

At the same time he placed at Mr. Leigh's command his grandson and a boat's crew, who were instructed to carry in every necessary direction Mataafa's order to his adherents. While these messengers were in the island of Savaii, a watch and chain with a locket and other articles attached were handed to Mr. Leigh and identified as the property of Lieut. Lansdale. A few days later the correspondent left Samoa for San Francisco, where he met the widow of the officer and placed the articles in her possession. Long ago at the instigation of her family and of Lansdale's comrades in the navy, unsuccessful efforts had been made to trace the articles, so hope that they ever would be found had been abandoned.

Mr. Leigh handed to the president a letter from Mataafa of which the following is a translation:

"To his excellency William McKinley, president of the United States.

"I have been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people which is believed to have belonged to Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, who were killed in the battle at Vailale on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave Samoa for America and I have asked him to convey the watch to your excellency, in the hope that you will cause it to be forwarded to the bereaved mother or nearest relative of the brave and much lamented officer. Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have sincerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late war. My sorrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past extended to Samoa. I am especially anxious that this should be made known to the mother and relatives. May it be the will of God that there will never again be strife between America and the Samoans and that the three powers will recognize my submission to their will and desire for good government. I pray that God may give you long life.

"T. J. MATAAFA."

Mr. McKinley expressed himself much gratified with this proof of Mataafa's thoughtful humanity and said that it would afford him pleasure to personally respond to the letter. He warmly thanked Mr. Leigh for his action in the matter and for having conveyed the relics to Mrs. Lansdale. When Mr. Leigh left Samoa endeavors were being made to recover Ensign Monaghan's watch, and Mr. Leigh believes that it will follow him to Washington by the mail due in a week or so. In that event it will be at once forwarded to the relatives.

Weston Replies to Criticism.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Commissar General Weston says that the soldier of the Colorado regiment who has found so much to criticize at Manila, evidently was misinformed about the exorbitant prices which were being paid for supplies in the Philippines. Sugar is bought about 40 per cent cheaper than in the United States, rice is 50 per cent cheaper and a considerable reduction is found in the price of beef. As to other articles which are a part of the commissary stores, Weston says there is no possibility of loss to the government upon them.

Vanderbilt's Funeral.

New York, Sept. 16.—Funeral services were held over the remains of Cornelius Vanderbilt yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church. The church funeral was preceded by short exercises at the house. At the close of the church services the remains were taken to the Vanderbilt mausoleum at New Dorp, Staten Island.

Gen. Beth Is Dying.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Gen. Harry Beth, the famous Confederate leader who has been ill at his home here since last December, is dying. It was thought when he was first stricken last winter that death would soon ensue, but his remarkable vitality has kept him up until now.

Carpenters Strike.

New York, Sept. 16.—At noon to-day 8,500 carpenters and joiners in this city will lay down their tools with the understanding that they shall not return to work until their demands for more pay are conceded.

LADY YARDE BULLER.

Famous California Beauty Has Just Been Placed Under the Care of a Legal Guardian.

Lady Yarde Buller, daughter of the millionaire California pioneer, Gen. Kirkham, has been adjudged insane and a guardian was appointed for her person and estate at San Francisco, Cal. While her actual income is now only about \$400 monthly, she has been spending \$200 in excess of this. She does not realize that her income is not as large as in years gone by, before her properties were incumbered with mortgages. Frequently she still talks about



LADY YARDE BULLER. (Noted California Woman to End Her Career in an Asylum.)

her large estates, and lately she has even been casting money into the street, as she believes that she has unlimited wealth.

Lady Yarde Buller's story is as strange as fiction. The petted daughter of Gen. Kirkham, once commandant at the Presidio, she had everything that wealth could command. She was the belle of San Francisco and completed her education in Paris, where her beauty won her fame. She attempted an elopement in Japan with young Maj. Banks, who afterward became Lord Tweedmouth, but her father prevented it. Later she married David Boyle Blair, with whom she came to Oakland, and they lived at the Kirkham mansion on the banks of Lake Merritt. Blair went to South America and later news came announcing his death on the battlefield.

Next she married Yarde Buller, a Scotchman twice her age at the time and possessed of an undue fondness for the flowing cup, with which the wife soon learned to keep pace. Soon a scandal arose over an affair with Valentine Gadsden, with whom the woman journeyed through Germany. Buller secured a divorce, and then one day Valentine, while playing to his love on the piano, fell dead at her feet. She returned to her old home with only a trace of her former beauty, but with all her old imperiousness, and she has caused several scandals since.

LEADS OHIO DEMOCRATS.

John R. McLean, Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nominated for the Governorship.

John R. McLean was born in Cincinnati, September 17, 1848, and is 51 years old. He went from Harvard to Germany. After he served in all the departments of the Enquirer, he became half owner in 1872, and sole owner in 1881. Mr. McLean has conducted the Cincinnati Enquirer over a quarter of a century, and its success is due to him. He has succeeded in many other enterprises. While he has never held public office, he has been a powerful factor in politics. In 1885 Mr. McLean was the democratic nominee for senator against Mr. Sherman. Six years ago he was the



JOHN R. McLEAN. (Democratic Nominee for Governor of Ohio.)

generally recognized candidate of the democrats for senator against Senator Hanna, of the republicans. Mr. McLean has been prominent at national as well as at local and state conventions. When Hancock was nominated for president at Cincinnati in 1880, Mr. McLean took a conspicuous part.

In 1884 he was one of the Ohio delegates at large and chairman of the Ohio delegation. He has been one of the Ohio delegates at large at succeeding national democratic conventions and is still the Ohio member of the national democratic committee. At the last democratic national convention he was a prominent candidate for the presidency, and declined the nomination for vice president.

Why Coins Are Struck.

The principal reason that coins are struck and not cast is the well-known fact that molten metals contract on cooling. Thus counterfeit coins, which are always cast, show fatal variations in size, which authentic stamped coins do not. Secondly, it is impossible to get the same sharpness of delineation as in stamping, and, lastly, when the stamping machine is once set up the process of striking coins is infinitely cheaper and more rapid than that of casting ever could be.

DID NOT DEBATE.

Hon. W. J. Bryan Disappoints Chicagoans.

A POINT BLANK REFUSAL.

The Nebraskan Declined to Argue with Bourke Cockran.

THAT TRUST CONFERENCE.

The Programme Thereof Is Changed to Suit Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran Makes the Principal Address at the Night Session.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The exciting joint debate looked for last night between W. J. Bryan and Bourke Cockran on trusts did not take place. Central Music hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people had to content themselves with the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform. Mr. Bryan reached the hall early in the evening. He went direct to a room upstairs, where he was greeted by Chairman Frank Head, Congressman Gaines and other members of the programme committee of the Civic Federation conference on trusts. Mr. Bryan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. P. Cockran, in accordance with the programme previously arranged.

Mr. Bryan explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cockran. For that reason he would not speak with Mr. Cockran at the same session. Mr. Bryan discussed the situation. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the dispute between themselves. Mr. Bryan asserted that he never said he would follow Mr. Cockran with an address on the same evening. If the committeemen got that impression from the conversation he had with them over the long distance telephone he said they misunderstood him.

Mr. Cockran wanted to talk at the same session with the Nebraskan and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address. Mr. Bryan would not accept this proposition.

Mr. Cockran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The programme was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Bryan said he was anxious to address the conference, and repeated that his only reason for changing the programme was to avoid any indication of a public debate with Mr. Cockran. Mr. Bryan will speak at to-day's session. Though disappointed in failing to see such a spectacle as Bryan and Cockran pitched against each other, the audience nevertheless enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cockran was at his best and his speech was punctuated with frequent applause.

When Mr. Bryan made his appearance at the entrance it was the signal for tumultuous cheering which lasted until the Nebraskan had taken his seat on the speakers' stand. Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, who was in the middle of an address when the outburst occurred, put the audience in good humor by remarking: "I guess you came here to-night to hear somebody else speak." Mr. Foulke was followed by Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, whose address received close attention from his hearers. The chairman then introduced W. B. Cockran, of New York, who made a lengthy address.

At the close of his speech the New York lawyer won the hearts of his listeners by paying Mr. Bryan a well chosen compliment which the democratic leader blushing acknowledged. Mr. Cockran likened Mr. Bryan to a monopoly and claimed he was a bigger monopoly as the leader of the democratic party than any financial corporation in the world.

Increases Its Capital.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The Diamond Match Co. yesterday issued new stock to the holders of the old securities to the amount of 25 per cent. of their holdings. The stockholders authorized an increase in capital stock from \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and under the conditions of its issue old stockholders were given the right to subscribe for its new stock to the amount of 25 per cent. of their holdings, which entitles for \$2,750,000 of the \$4,000,000 authorized, leaving \$1,250,000 to be used in the acquiring of rival plants.

Dropped Through a Frame.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.—Twenty-one cars and one engine went through a bridge on the Missouri Pacific a few miles south of Nebraska City last evening. Three men burned to death.

Woman's Crime.

Scotts, Neb., Sept. 16.—As a result of domestic difficulty Mrs. Earne Phillips forced her two children, aged 1 and 2 years, to take carbolic acid and then swallowed a dose of the poison herself. The husband found all three dead when he returned.

Crossed the Channel in a Balloon.

Dover, Eng., Sept. 16.—Percival Spencer, the aeronaut who started by balloon to convey the greetings of the British association to the French Science association now convened at Bourlogne, has landed safely near Dunkirk.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

It is not generally known that Richard Mansfield started in life in London as a painter.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, writes all his stories with copying ink. This enables him to take press copies, and so obtain exact duplicates without the aid of a clerk or typewriter.

Rubens received for his painting of the grand ceiling at the banqueting house, Whitehall, the sum of \$25,000. The space covered by this painting is about 8400 yards, so that he was paid nearly \$50 a yard.

One one occasion, when Sir John Lubbock was about to undergo a surgical operation, his friends tried to entice him to take chloroform, but he would not give his consent to this, and only replied: "No, thank you; I would much rather be present at the operation."

Bourke Cockran tells a story which shows that in his early days he was much discouraged and went to a friend's office high up in a skyscraper to ask help to leave New York for Deadwood. The friend took him to the window, which commanded a large view of the city, and remarked: "There are 20 Deadwoods within your range of vision."

Rev. H. R. Haweis is said to be the greatest clerical traveler of the century. Between 1855, when he was appointed Lowell lecturer at Boston, and university preacher at Cornell and Harvard, and 1895, he covered no fewer than 100,000 miles outside Europe, while notes of his travels in Italy, France, Germany, Morocco and other countries would alone fill several books and are not even touched upon in his two amusing volumes, "My Hundred Thousand Miles."

Prof. Bliss Perry, who for seven years has held the chair of oratory and aesthetic criticism in Princeton university, has been elected editor of the Atlantic Monthly, to succeed W. H. Page, and has accepted the appointment. Prof. Perry is a graduate of Williams college. He is the author of several critical works and many short stories which have appeared in Scribner's Magazine, and has lectured in New York, Philadelphia and many other leading cities.

A REPORTER'S CLOSE CALL.

An Episode That Cured Him of All Desire to "Fake" Interviews with Prominent Politicians.

"The most painful experience of my career occurred when I had been in the business only three months," said an old reporter, "and the city editor assigned me to interview a big northern politician who had dropped into town en route to Frisco. I rushed over to the hotel, saw my man, and he promised to give me a talk at 8:30 p. m.; so that evening, after supper, I was fool enough to go out to see my best girl, thinking I would be back in plenty of time for the appointment. As bad luck would have it, we had a quarrel, and when we got it patched up and I looked at my watch it was after ten. I was horrified. I grabbed my hat, flew to the hotel, and was informed that my man had been in bed for an hour. Merciful heavens! What was I to do? To own up meant certain discharge and disgrace, and, on the spur of the moment, I had a desperate inspiration. Why not fake up an interview? The big man was going away early in the morning, and if he ever saw the article it was dollars to doughnuts he'd ignore it altogether. So, without appreciating the enormity of my idiocy, I wrote up the story. It was a very conservative interview, but I handed it in feeling like a felon. Next day I was slinking to the office, nervous as a cat, when whom should I meet but the distinguished politician himself, bound the same way. I felt my hair stand on end, but, to my unbounded amazement, he addressed me cordially.

"That interview was very satisfactory," he said, "very accurate, indeed," and he invited me to have a drink. I construed his remarks as bitter sarcasm, and supposed, of course, he had prepared some horrible revenge, but I went along, mechanically, like a man hypnotized. In the cafe he seemed curiously embarrassed. "By the way," he said, confidentially, "I didn't say or do anything unusual last evening, did I?" "Unusual!" I gasped, "I—I don't understand."

"I asked," he said, smiling, "because—well, to tell the truth, I have only a very—er—indistinct idea of what happened after I met some old friends. I know I talked with you, and that you have the—er—substance of my remarks correctly, but I thought possibly, I might have said something else."

"No, sir; not a word," I replied, fervently, and he shook hands and parted. It was the narrowest escape and the biggest scare of my life. It cured me permanently of faking."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

English Outdoor Life.

A young American woman visiting on one of the old English estates writes most appreciatively of the almost Arcadian simplicity of the summer outdoor life. "The other day," she says, "we were invited, children and all, to take tea in the hayfield belonging to the next estate. It is a great thing here for everyone to turn in and help in haying time, as the weather is so uncertain. The women raked the hay together and the men loaded the donkey carts and took it to the end of the field, where they were going to build a stack, and the children rode back in the empty carts and had lots of fun. Then we all had tea in the fields, and a pretty picture it made. Afterward an organ grinder was called in and the children danced on the lawn and the older people played games with them until the rising moon warned us that it was time for the children to seek the home nest."—Troy Times.