Elections Held in Forty-two Commonwealths.

#### THE INTEREST INTENSE.

Rough-Rider Roosevelt Wins in New York by a Large Majority-Maryland Delegation Split—Democrats Sweep North inal.

Elections were held Tuesday in 42 States, either for members of the Legis'ature, for Congressmen, or for State officers, singly or in combinations, the voting in some by 25, 00. We have elected Weaver in the States being for Governor, General Assembly and Representatives in Congress; in others for minor State officers, General Assembly and Congress; in still others for

Congress alone. The States holding elections in one form or another were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Fiordia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mary-land, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

A Governor and full or partial set of State officers were ballotted for in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee Texas, Wisconsin and Wvoming,

Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Delaware, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Utah and Washington elected one or more minor State officers-Treasurer, Auditor or Justice of the Supreme Court.

Twenty-three States elected Legislatures, which will be called upon to choose United States Senators.

The election in Maryland resulted in the loss of two Republican members of Congress. Col. John Walter Smith carried the First district over Col. Wilbur F. Jackson, and Mr. James W. Denny defeated Hop. W. W. McIntire in the Fourth district. Col. Smith's majority will be between 800 and 1,000. In the Second district, Hon. William B. Baker has been re-elected by a small majority. In the Fifth district Hon. Sydney E. Mudd has been re-elected with votes to spare. Col. George A. Pearre carries the Sixth district by a big majority, of something in the neighborhood of 4,000. There was a close vote in many of the countles, Mr. Baker lost his own county by 98 votes. The independent candidates in the First and Fifth districts did not cut much of a figure. The prohibition vote was not large.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, has suffered the fate which generally overtakes a politician who seeks a vindication. He made himself an issue in the campaign in New York, and on that issue was beaten by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whose pluralty will probably be about 20,000.

The New York legislature is reasonably ing, 22,634. certain to be Republican, which means the election of a Republican United States senaenator Murphy.

Contrary to predictions, there was no trouble in North Carolina. The negroes were apparently intimidated, and many of taxation issue is yet undetermined. them stayed away from the polls. The Democrats claim at least six out of nine districts, and on joint ballot the legislature will be Democratic by two-thirds majority.

#### DELAWARE.

Returns from the State indicate that the Republicans have elected their State, Congressional and legislative tickets. This estimate, if verified by the full returns, indicates the election of a Republican successor to United States Senator Gray and a gain of one Republican Congressman.

## FLORIDA.

The vote is from 10 to 20 per cent. lighter for both parties than in 1896. The whole Democratic ticket is elected. The light vote is due to the feeble resistance offered. The constitutional amendment requiring that bonds of State officers be in sound surety and guarantee companies was carried overwhelmingly. The Republicans and Populists will not elect altogether over five members of the Legislature, if that many.

## GEORGIA.

Little interest was manifested in the election, the return of a solid Demogratic delegation to Congress being a foregone con-

## INDIANA.

Returns from precincts in Indianapolis and Marion county indicate that the Democrats have carried the city and county. The Republican chairman makes the same

## claim for his side.

OHIO. Incomplete returns indicate that the Re- victory is assured. publican pluralty on the State ticket will exceed the plurality of 51,019 for McKinley by 5,000 plurality is conceded. for President, in 1896, and probably double the plurality of 28,105 for Bushnell, for Governor, last year, The Republicans elect 15 of the 23 Congressmen, and four districts are carried by the Democrats. Two districts -the Third and the Twelfth-are lin doubt.

#### present delegation in Congress is 15 and 6. PENNSYLVANIA.

some instances unsatisfactory. An estimate precincts in Second Congressional District tased on the returns of the countles heard from indicate the election of Stone by a Democrat, 4,140. plurality which may exceed 125,000. Stone may have 75,000 pluralty in Philadelphia

Enough is known, however, to indicate that Wm. A. Stone (Rep.) is elected Governor by a la ge plurality. The vote of Dr. | cast. Swallow in the State will probably be under that of last year, when he received 118,969 for State treasurer.

## KENTUCKY.

Election day was cloudy and chilly all over the State. The prevailing weather conditions, in addition to the apathy which pervaded the members of both parties, resuited in the polling of a small vote all over the State. In Louisville alone the vote was about 10,000 short of the registration. The most conservative estimates give the Reputlicans 4 out of 11 Congressmen, with a possibility of 5.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

confined almost entirely to four Congres- heaviest.

STATES WENT sional districts and a few local districts, the Republicans have again carried Massachus sets and elected Roger Wolcott Governor for the fourth time, as well as the entire State

ticket by a safe majority. Governor Wolcott's plurality over A. R. Bruce, his Democratic opponent, will be about 70,000 or 15,0 0 less than his lead last

#### LOUISIANA.

The weather was sultry and cloudy in South Louisiana and cool and clear in North There was scarcely any interest in the election. Six Democratic Congressmen were elected, the opposition being simply nom-

IOWA. Sixty precincts in Iowa give Dobson 7,3.7

The Democratic State Central Committee gave out the following statement: "We concede the State to the Republicans Sixth district by 1,000 to 1,200. There are insufficient reports in from the other dis-

KANSAS. Only a small portion of the State has been neard from. Half a dezen Congressional tickets are in the field, and it will be several

days before the result is known. At midnight Chairman Albaugh, of the Republican State Committee, claimed the State for Stanley, Republican, for Governor, by 5,000, and Chairman Riddle, of the Fusion Committee, claimed the State for Leedy, Fusion, by 11,000.

#### ALABAMA.

A small vote was polled. There was little interest felt except in the two doubtful Congressional districts-the Fourth and Seventh, where the vote was heavy. The Democrats, however, had a walkover in all the districts.

#### ARKANSAS.

The weather throughout Arkansas was generally fair and conditions were favorable

#### for election day. Outside of the Fifth district there was no interest in the election, the Demccrats se curing a victory in every case.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Gage, Republican, has been elected by plurality of not less than 5,000. The Repub lican State Central Committee claims al seven Congressmen, and also the Legisla ture, but it is probable that the Democrats will secure Congressmen from the Second and Fourth districts.

#### COLORADO.

Returns from a few of the 1,280 precinct indicate that Thomas (Fusion) in elected over Wolcott by 29,000 to 40,00).

#### CONNECTICUT.

The result of the election was a general victory for the Republican ticket. Complete returns from 165 towns of the 168 in the State gave Lounsbury (Rep.) 75,057; Morgan (D.), 58,406. The same towns in 1896, gave Cooke (R.), 100,999; Sergent (D.), 51,396. The majorities of the candidates on the State ticket will average fully 15,000.

#### MICHIGAN.

Two hundred and seventeen precincts in the State give Pingree, Rep. 30,479; Whit-

Secretary Sherman, of the Republican State Central Committee, claims Pingree vill carry the State by 97,000. The Legislature will have a Republican majority, but whether Pingree or anti-

## ILLINOIS.

Indications are that the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket. The Demccrats in many counties have shown gains over the vote of 1896, and they have apparently secured several Congressmen in Cook county, and some outside of it.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Returns indicate the Democrats have carried First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth. Atwater, Populist, Indorsed by Democrats, is probably elected in the Fourth.

Legislature Democratic in both branche by two-thirds majority. Democratic judicial ticket elected by 20,000.

## NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has been carried by the Republicans, and Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican candidate, is elected Governor by about 12,000 plurality. Essex county, which was concededly the fighting ground of both parties, has gone Republican by about 5,000. and both houses of the Legislature will be Republican.

## MISSISSIPPI.

The weather in Mississippi was clear and leasant. A light vote was polled. The Democrats elected their entire ticket.

## MISSOURL.

The vote progressed rapidly and quietly. The Democrats probably elected the county ticket, though the Republicans claim an itcreased vote over the last election and a portion of the ticket. A State Democratic

The election of the Republican city ticket

## RHODE ISLAND.

The voting was light throughout the State as the election of both Republican candidates for Congress was a foregone conclu sion. The revised constitution has probably

been rejected. Twenty-three precincts in the First Congressional District gave Bull, Republican, Pennsylvania returns are slow and in 4.610; Hogan, Democrat, 1,916. Fifty-three gave Capron, Republican, 6,717; Carvin,

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic State ticket was elected without opposition. A very light vote was

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Weather over the State was cold and dis agreeable, but an average vote was polled. The Fusionists have practically elected their state and Congressional ticket.

## TENNESSEE

Reports received from various sections ays the vote is light and without excite ment. The Democrats claim that they will earry eight of the Congressional districts.

The others will certainly go Republican. McMillin carries Nashville by over 2,000. It was Republican in 1896. The Democratic Campaign Committee claim McMillin's election by 20,000. The vote over the State was After a canvass without State issues, and light, the Republican decrease being the

#### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Probable complexion of the House of Representatives after March 4, 1899, as indicated by the election returns:

Dam. or Doubt-

3	States.		Fusion.	ful.
t	Alabama	mep.	9	
	Arkansas		6	
	California	6		1
8	Colorado	٠	2	
	Connecticut	' À		
텧	Delaware	- 1		
ä	Florida		9	
	Georgia		11	
đ	Idaho		î	
•	Illinois	15	$\hat{7}$	
3	Indiana	9	3	1
	Iowa	10		1
8	Kansas	7	i	
	Kentucky	, i	8	2
8	Louisiana		6	
	Maine	Ä		
	Maryland	4	2	
5	Massachusetts	10	3	
	Michigan	12		
	Minnesota	6		1
	Mississippi		7	
	Missouri	3	11	1
4	Montana	·	î	
	Nebraska	2	2	2
	Nevada		ī	
8	New Hampshire	2		
	New Jersey	6	2	
	New York	16	18	
8	North Carolina		7	12
a	North Dakota	i		
	Ohio	15	6	
	Oregon	2		
	Pennsylvania	21	9	
5	Rhode Island	2		
	South Carolina		7	
2	South Dakota	2		
	Tenness e	$\bar{2}$	8	
ä	Texas	ī	12	
	Utah		1	
	Vermont	2		
	Virginia		10	
	Washington	2		
	West Virginia	2	i	1
	Wisconsin	10		
	Wyoming,	1		
		Merchanism.	-	CONT. MATERIAL
503				

#### Rapublican majority in present House, 56, Democratic and Fusionist gain, 49. SENATE AFTER MARCH 4.

Totals...... 180 165 12

Apparent Republican majority 7.

9	Political complex	ion	of that	body	as inc
*	cated by the elec				
			Dem.	Pop.	S. Re
	Alahama		2	**	
	Arksness		2		
B.	California		* *		
	Colorado	1			
1	Connecticut	2			
	Delaware	1	1		
	Florida		2		
	Georgia		2		
1	Idaho			1	
	Illinois	2			
	Indiana				
	Iowa		**	* #	
	Kansas				
8				1	
1	Kentucky		1		
	Louisiana		2	**	
	Maine	2		**	
	Maryland	2	**		
	Massachusetts	2	**		
1	Michigan	2	2.4	**	
,	Minnesota	2			
5	Mississippi		2		
	Missouri		2		
2	Montana	1	1		
•	Nebraska	2			
	Nevada				
9	New Hampsbire	2			
	New Jersey	2			
	New York	2		•	
	North Carolina	1		i	
	North Dakota	9			
	Ohlo	5		**	
8	Oregon		**	**	
	Pennsylvania	9	**	**	
	Dhada Taland	2	**	**	
ч	Rhode Island	2	**		
3	South Carolina		2	**	
	South Dakota	1	**	**	
	Tennessee	**	2	**	
	Texas		2	**	
	Utah	**	2	**	
	Vermont	2	**	**	
	Virginia	**	2	**	
	Washington		1	1	
	West Virginia	2			
	Wisconsin	2	**		
-	Wyoming				

..... 54 Republican majority, 18. Majority of Democrats and Fusionist in Republican gain, 21.

## Track Improvements.

Though the courts and the financiers are lisquasing the Baltimore & Ohio reorganization, the work of rehabilitating the property goes metrily on. The maintenance of way department reported recently that since March 1st, 1896, to July 1st, 1898, there had been laid, east of the Ohio river, 51,932 tons of 85-pound steel rail or nearly 400 miles. There are still about 6,000 tons to be delivered by the manufacturers.

The tracks have been further improved by the purchase of 2,591,472 cross ties and 654,112 cubic yards of stone ballast. The Baltimore & Ohlo Souuthwestern has begun its proposed series of improvements by beginning the laying of 5,000 tons of 85-pound steel rail between Chillicothe, Ohio, and Parkersburg, W. Vs.

## FIELD OF LABOR.

There is a stoneware trust. Denver has a laundry trust. England has eleven distilleries. America has 50,000 acres of hops. New York policemen wear non-union

London, Canada, street car workers struck.

Tinplate workers at Atlanta, Ind., struck against a cut in wager. Girls employed in an oatmeal mill at

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, won a strike, Brockton Lasters Union admitted to mempership 78 men at a recent meeting. Seven dollars a thousand was the price paid by a Tacoma company for a raft of

looring logs the other day. Under the laws of Arkansas a fine of \$25 is assessed on the company permitting colored people to ride in the sleepers.

Indianapolls painters were locked out because they boycotted a firm which employed men who owed the union money. They get 25 cents an hour. London has taken up the experiment of municipal railroads. The South London

tramways have been bought by the County Council for \$4,250,000. The famous Federal Labor Union, of Kane, Ps., has gone into politics to the extent of getting all the labor organizations in McKean County united on a labor ticket in

the State campaign. The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Kansas City, Mo., December 12. The Knights of Labor will meet at Chicago on

The third of the series of conferences arranged by the Journeymen Bakers and Con-'ectioners' International Union for horter workday movement in 1899 was held

A movement has been inaugurated in Pittsburg by trainmen in the interest of better wages. The demand has been placed in the hands of a grievance committee and will be presented to railroad officials, P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that his organization is not involved in the movement.

Fighting and Bloodshed in Wilmington, N. C.

## CITY OFFICIALS RESIGN.

The Office of the Record, the Negro Newspaper, Ramsacked by the Whites and the Building Burned-Three White Men Wounded, One of Them Seriously Panic Among the Negroes.

Wilmington, N. C. (Special.)-Thursday was a turbulent day indeed in Wilmington. Race war and revolution held high carnival. Early in the morning a tody of fully 1,000 representative white men destroyed the office, building, and plant of the negro daily, the Record, and would have lynched the editor, had it not been that the latter had previously left the city. A few hours later a fight arose between white guards, by whom every block inhabited by white people was being patrolled, and a mob of several hundred negroes. Six negroes were killed and several white men wounded.

Mayor S. P. Wright, Chief of Police J. C. Melton, and the Board of Aldermen, became terrorized and resigned. Under the direction of a citizens' committee successors were elected, so that now ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell is Mayor, Edgar G. Parmalee Chief of Police, and a new Board of Aldermen has assumed the reins of government. Peace and order have been restored, and 500 special policemen many mounted, and on bicycles, are patrolling the streets. About 500 armed citizens and military from Fayetteville, Kinston, Goldsboro, and elsewhere,

are here to help maintain order. The committee of twenty-five men repreenting the mass-meeting of white citizens in the execution of the provisions of the resolutions adopted Wednesday, demanding the departure of Editor Manly from the city and the removal of the Record plant, was to have received a definite answer to their demands by representative negroes at 7.30 a. m. Thursday. Chairman A. M. Waddell was to report the answer to the white citizens in front of the Wilmington Light In-

fantry Armory at 8 o'clock. Wrecked a Newspaper Plant. At the appointed hour more than 500 determined white citizens, comprising merchants, lawyers, preachers, doctors, & ... well armed with guns and revolvers, gathered at the corner and Col. Waddle reported that he had received no answer from the negroes. They waited at the armory until almost 9 o'clock hoping that an answer complying with their demand would be re-

ceived, but none came. The men formed in line, four abreast, and started on the march to the Record office in a thickly-populated negro settlement. As the long column of armed men approached negro shoot. He pointed a pistol toward the vicinity, great crowds of negroes, men, women, and children, fled this way and that in a perfect frenzy, and very soon scarcely

one was in sight anywhere. When the column reached the luilding, a ing from the white assemblage, with the retwo-story frame structure, the men were suit that three negroes fell. The negroes When the column reached the luilding, a halted, and several advanced to the door. then dispersed. The white men then pro-It was locked. A few blows by stalwart | ceeded toward Moore's drug store to telemen forced it open, and about twenty peo- phone for assistance. ple entered. Within a very few minutes the whole plant was wrecked, and the broken pieces pitched into the street. The windows of the house were broken out. As the numerous fragments were tossed into the street, and the people recognized what they were, exultant shouts went up. Yet with it all there was a remarkable demonstration of coolness and determination. It was when a long sign, the Record Publishing Company, was cast into the street, that the greatest outburst of cheers went up. A beaver bat was thrown out and quickly torn in pieces,

as was a crayon likeness of Editor Manily. Building Set Afire and Burned. When the wrecking was about complete it became evident that the building was on fire. Smoke was rising out of the upper windows. There were shouts of indignation and commands to extinguish the flames. But the fire spread quickly, so that the fire department had to be called out. As the engines and hose reels dashed upon the scene, several rounds were fired by the men who were lined up for more than two squares either way. The department quickly had the fire under control, but not before the building was a total wreck, and

prevented the spread of the flames to adjacent buildings. Conservative men very much regret the fire, not only because it was entirely unnecessary, but because it endangered a great

deal of other property as well. As soon as it was apparent that the fire was under control the people left the scene and dispersed through the city, many of them going on guard duty on their various blocks. All was quiet until wild rumors, with no foundation in fact, were carried to the negroes, more than 500 of whom were at work in the cotton compress. They were told that their homes were being burned out. They rushed pell mell from their work. However, by the heroic efforts of regulars." Messrs, James and W. H. Sprunt, the proprietors of Alexander Sprunt & Son Company, the great majority of them were stopped and finally induced to leave for

their homes in small squads, Fatal Rioting in the First Ward.

About the time the trouble at the compress was gotten under control, news came a riot was in progress there. Large numbers of armed men boarded the street car or ran on foot to the scene, corner of Fourth and Harnett streets. It was about 11,50 o'clock when they

reached the scene. Four negroes had already been killed and fully twenty wounded. One highly esteemed young white man. William Mayo, was seriously wounded, and two others, George Piner and a Mr. Chadwick, were slighly wounded. What gave rise to the trouble was that white guards, who were on duty on the corner of Fourth and Harnett streets, balted a number of negroes who manifested a threatening air. All of them save one herded the advice of the guards to disperse. He finally turned as though to move away, and suddenly wheeled about and fired at the squad of guards. Very quickly several rifle balls crashed through his body, killing him instantly. The ball fired by the negro took effect in William Piner's arm.

The negroes in sight quickly darted around corners, and in a few moments one of them fired a Winchester rifle from behind a fence. seriously wounding William Mayo, now of home in a few days. The negro was captured. He was in his own yard and two Winchesters were found in his house.

A large mob of negroes assembled about a square away, and re-enforcements for the white men having arrived, a volley was fired upon them, killing four and wounding others. The negroes then quickly retreated. The Wilmington Light Infantry and the Naval Reserves were called out and the rapid-fire gun and Hotchkiss one-pounder were also hurriedly carried to the scene. A mob of several bundred negroes gathered on Ninth street, corner of Nixon, but as the military advanced the negroes fell back and rapidly scattered. When near Sixth and Nixon streets a shot was fired into the Naval Reserves from a negro's house. A volley of bullets was fired by the military through doors and windows, killing one negro. Six more inmates were captured and escorted

to jail and the house demolished. With the exception of two or three casualities in remote portions of the city this ended the really riotous scenes of the day. The news of the conflict spread quickly to neighboring cities and large bodies of men arrived during the afternoon from Fayetteville and other nearby towns. All sections of the city inhabited by white people are closely guarded.

Proclamation by the Mayor. At midnight the newly selected mayor is-

ued the following proclamation: "The undersigned, upon whom has been placed the great responsibility by the action of his fellow-citizens, takes this method of assuring the good people of this city that all the power with which he is vested will be exerted to preserve order and peace in this mmunity, and that power is amply sufficlent for the purpose. All well-disposed persons are earnestly requested to co-operate with the municipal authorities in every way possible to secure the permanent establishment of good government. The law will be rigidly enforced and impartially ad-

ministered to white and black | copie alike." A crowd was formed at night to take from the jail and lyach two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested, charged with making threats, and were regarded as dangerous cases. The mayor, Col. Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail, and be himself headed a guard of twenty-five men with Winchesters to guard the prisoners.

It is alleged that the negroes are responsible for the precipitating of the race war. The following affidavit has been made by a reputable citizen: Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 9, 1898.

I, William McAllister, being duly sworn, make the following affidavit: 1. That I am a yardmaster for the Atlantic Coast Line. My duty is to make up trains in the yard of the said company in

the city of Wilmington. 2. That at about 11 o'clock this morning I started to go to bed and my wife called me to the window. I live on North Fourth street, next to St. Mark's Lutheran Church. My wife said: "Birly, there is going to be trouble." I jumped up and went to the window and saw a white man remonstrating with a negro with gestures. I heard the white man say: "Go on, go on." The negro went about ten paces, and then I saw the the white man and then fired. I saw blood flow from the said white man's right arm. Then there was another shot fired from the negro assemblage, and then there was fir-

## WILLIAM MCALLISTER.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The criminal session of the Paris Court of Cassation appointed counsellors to proceed with a supplementary inquiry into the Drey-

fus case. Helen Faucet (Lady Martin) a celebrated English actress, long since retired from the stage, is dead, aged seventy-nine years.

The Nicaraguan Congress has indorsed the canal agreement with Messrs. E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre. The drift of public opinion in France

seems to be that Fashoda is not worth fighting for. Engineers of the American syndicate which has secured extensive concessions in China have arrived at Shanghai. They will begin surveys on the proposed line from Hankow to Canton, opening up some of the

#### richest country in Coina. A TROPHY OF THE WAR,

First Spanish Fing Hauled Down in Porto Rico New in Washington.

Washington, D. C., (Special) .- A torn and weather-stained Spanish flag was received at the Navy Department bearing the following inscription:

"The first Spanish flag hauled down in Porto Rico by United States forces. On July 25, 1898, the Gioucester, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., commanding, steamed into Guanica harbor and landed force of twenty seamen under the command of Lieutenaut Harry P. Huse, United States Navy. The flag was hauled down and the United States ensign holsted in its place, After a sharp skirmish, in which four of the enemy were killed, the village was captured and held by the scaman force until relieved an hour later by the landing of the army

## ENGLAND'S WAR MEASURES.

Rumored that Great Britian Will Assist America in Philippines

The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News says:-"It is asserted in wellinformed quarters that the British war prepfrom the First Ward, over the railroad, that arations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States government is working in agreement with Eng-A Powerful Fleet For Dewey. Washington, D. C., (Special) .- Admiral

Bunce telegraphed the Navy Department that the cruiser Buffalo, Commander Hemphill, had sailed at noon for the Philippine via Suez. The gunboat Helena also sailed for the same designation. With these accessions coming immediately upon the beels of Captain Barker's squadron of battleships and colliers, Admiral Dewey will have a formidable fleet-probably second in offensive power to only one European power, namely, England, in European waters. It is not be heved, however, that he will have need of all this force, and he doubtless will be able to spare some of the vessels which may be in need of repairs to return to Mare Island.

The "Royal Limited," the B. & O.'s new erack train that is to be run between Washington and New York, is being exhibited his week by manager of passenger traffic Martin in Chicago, Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Colum-Yonkers, N. Y., who was standing on the bus, Cincinnati and Washington. The train piazza of his father's residence. Mr. Mayo is just out of the Puliman shops and is the was here to vote and would have returned finest strictly daylight train in the world,

# Within ten minutes his body was riddled FIRE IN THE CAPITOL,

Part of the Great Marble Structure in Ruins.

#### EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Estimates of Damage to the Building Vary From \$50,000 to \$200,000-The Busts of Chief Justice Marshall and Other Distinguished Members of the Supreme Court Were Ruined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special.)-An explosion and fire at 5.13 e'clock Sunday afternoon wrecked the Supreme Court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the Capitol. The entire eastern part of the great marble pile, from the main floor to the subterranean basement is practically a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were buiged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out, and locked doors 150 feet distance were

forced from their hinges. Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundations and was heard several squares from the Capitol. It occurred in a small room, tightly inclosed by heavy stone walls, in the subterranean basement immediately below the main enirance to the old Capitol building. In this room was 500-light gas meters, which were fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked, and the gas pouring from the main caught fire.

Flames In Elevator Shaft. The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with record room of the Supreme Court, the office of the marshall of the court, and the Supreme Court library. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed, and serious damage had been done in the marshail's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

The library of the Supreme Court, located immediately beneath the Supreme Court. was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water, practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about twenty thousand volumes and was used not only by the justices of the Supreme Court, but by members of Congress and lawyers practicing before the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Harlan said that the library was very valuable. Many of the works it contained would, he thought, be difficult to replace. Librarian Clarke, after a superficial examination necessarily made by the light of lanterns, expressed the opinion that many of the books could be saved, although they had been drenched by water from the streams poured into the library for two hours or more after the explosion oc-

Valuable Records Destroyed. The most serious damage, in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court, is to ment. These included all of the records of the Supreme Court from 1792 to 1832. The room contains records of cases and opinions readered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Justice Harian said that while the loss of the records was irreparable, it was fortunate that the later records of the court, which are kept in the office of the clerk, on the main floor, were not injured. As documents for reference, at this time and later, Justice Harlan thought these were of far greater value than the records destroyed. Fortunately, the clerk's office was not dam-

aged, either by fire or by the explosion.

While many theories are offered as to the cause of the explosion, it seems beyond doubt to have been due to escaping gas. At 5.07 P. M. Lieutenant Nelson, of the Capitol police, detected an odor of gas in the corridor adjoining the Supreme Court room, Not being able to locate it, he proceeded to Statuary Hall-the old hall of the House of Representatives-thinking the gas might be escaping from a burner in that vicinity. While he was there the explosion occurred. Only a few persons, principally officers of the Capitol police, were in the building at the time, but several of them had parrow escapes. Before the fire department had arrived, C. P. Gliem, chief electrician of the Capitol, and H. W. Taylor, chief engineer of the House side, had a stream playing into the Supreme Court record room, which by that time was a roaring furnace.

Fire Soon Under Control.

Within a few minutes after the arrival of the fire department the flames were under control, although, as a precautionary measure streams were poured into the marshai's office, the library and the subterranean basement for two hours. The firemen were unable, however, for a considerable time to extinguish the flame of gas which shot out of the four-inch main in the meter room. From this main the fire swept through an orifice in the basement floor caused by the explosion and attacked the consultation room of the Supreme Court justices on the main floor. Some damage was done to the lurniture and fittings of this room, but it was inconsiderable as compared with that

done elsewhere. It was evident that the fire could not be extinguished until the gas from the main was cut off. That this might be accomplished the firemen turned two streams upon the main, choking the flow of gas and at the same time cooling the pipe. Electrician Cliem, braving the intense heat, cutered the meter room and cut off the gas at the floor valve of the main.

## NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

It is Said to Have Worked Cures in Its

Very First Cases. Chicago, Ill., (Special) .- Dr. J. B. Murphy's new treatment for consumptives has, apparently, worked its first cares. The patients are William B. Purcell and J. C. Edwards, who have been undergoing the treatment for a little over three months. The treatment is that which excited wide interest when presented in a paper read by Dr. Murphy before the American Medical Association at Denver this summer. There are now between sixty and seventy patients taking the treatment. The Cook County Hospital for Consumptives, a charitable institution, with accommodations for 380 patients, which will be opened next week, will try the

treatment on an extended scale Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashods, arrived at Cairo. His future movements depend upon the instructions from the French Govern-