

# THE MINERS' CONVENTION

### Question of Reinstatement of Strikers Causes Some Delay.

### COMMISSION WILL BE ACCEPTED.

### The 5,000 Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen Fear They May Not Get Back Their Places—But for Them the Miners' Convention Would Have at Once Adopted President Mitchell's Recommendation.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—The anxiously awaited convention of the 145,000 striking miners met Monday, but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so Tuesday.

There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbitt Theatre, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's plan of arbitration. The great majority of the delegates were unopposed, the others being engineers, firemen and pumpmen who fear that the 5,000 strikers of those classes may not get back their old places now held by non-union men. This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the President's plan, which carries with it declaring the strike off and a general resumption of work through the 175-mile strip of the hard-coal region.

At one time it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt a recommendation by President Mitchell to end the strike, but the opposition plea was too earnest, and the final vote went over until Tuesday, when it is next to certain the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for this move. The anxious engineers were allowed to give full expression to their feelings.

There were two sessions, morning and afternoon, and the net result as regards the progress of the convention towards its great object was a permanent organization with Mr. Mitchell in the chair and the appointment of a committee on resolutions. This committee, as Mr. Mitchell said, the delegates would prepare a formal statement to the public, telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike, if it should so decide, and why the strike was declared off, if that was the outcome of their deliberations.

The question before the convention when it adjourned for the day was the adoption of a resolution in accordance with President Mitchell's evening speech to call off the strike and leave all questions in dispute to the President's commission.

The surprise of the convention was a decision to admit newspaper men to all the sessions, open or executive, when even union miners eagerly waiting for the hundreds out in the street could not get into the theatre. Twice the newspaper men won victories by big majorities. First, in response to their asking to be allowed to remain in motion to grant the request was carried, and later, when a motion to reconsider the first vote was defeated. The pleas which won were that the reporters represented the people, that public opinion had helped the strikers, and that the best way to get an accurate report of the convention was to let the press representatives remain on the spot. Even the suggestion of a press committee of delegates to give the reports to the correspondents was turned down by the convention.

### THE OIL BRICK EXPLODED.

### Mrs. Callaway Had Saturated It With Gasoline.

Bucyrus, O. (Special).—Mrs. S. J. Callaway, who lives near here, was the victim of the oil-brick fad, which has been popular since the advance in the price of coal. Mrs. Callaway read in the papers of a brickmaker of New York who advised people to try soaking a soft brick in coal oil and burning it as a substitute for coal. The advantages were so enthusiastically extolled that Mrs. Callaway decided to try it, as the family was long on oil and short on coal. She got the brick and went into the cellar for oil. In the dark she drew a quart of gasoline instead of oil, and having soaked the brick for a half hour she dropped it in the stove and touched a match to it. There was only enough of the stove left to be of use to the junkman.

The neighbors succeeded in gathering up the scattered pieces of burning brick before the house was seriously damaged.

### Young Widow Under Terrible Charge.

Pueblo, N. Y. (Special).—Mrs. Maude Kiehl, a widow 18 years old, was arrested here, charged with having poisoned her brother-in-law, Adam Kiehl. The infatuation of the young woman for her brother-in-law was the announcement of his approaching marriage to another woman as the motive. Her husband, William Kiehl, died last February under peculiar circumstances, and his body will be exhumed. Adam Kiehl, a prosperous farmer, died on September 11, and after a hard day's work, had eaten supper and retired. He was found dead in bed the next morning.

### Father and Son Burned.

Urbana, O. (Special).—Carl Maggert was burned to death, Arthur Maggert fatally injured and Night Watchman Charles Maggert, the father, and another son were badly burned during a fire which destroyed the Tucker Wood Rim Works. The boys were in the building visiting their father, and were compelled to jump from a second-story window. Carl was overcome and burned to a crisp. The fire started from an unknown origin, and was beyond control when discovered. The entire plant was destroyed.

### Lives Lost in a Fire.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—It is now believed that another life was lost in the fire which destroyed Tower & Brooks' Boston Store. The watchman, Ten Eyck La Mouse, who was supposed to have been in the building when the fire broke out, has not been seen since, and it is believed that his body is under the debris. The loss, it is thought, will reach \$500,000. The firm places its loss at \$150,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. The remainder of the loss, about \$350,000, is divided among about 20 small firms.

## SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

### Domestic.

The jury in Pittsburgh brought in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Ida Wilkins, who shot her husband while trying to commit suicide.

The jury in the trial of Roland Moineux for the murder of Mrs. Adams in New York was completed and the taking of evidence was begun.

President J. J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, testified in St. Paul in the big merger case before Special Examiner F. G. Ingersoll.

Col. Edward Butler, a St. Louis politician and millionaire, was indicted for being implicated in the municipal bribery scandal.

President Mitchell, of the miners' union, now says that "if others had been as fair and reasonable as Mr. Morgan was the strike would have been settled a long time ago." Both Mr. Morgan and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were working for a settlement when President Roosevelt made his successful move.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has entered suit in equity against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to restrain it from taking away from the former the right to use the telegraph lines along the railroad.

At the meeting of the board of governors in Philadelphia Admiral Dewey was elected president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association.

The lighthouse and coast guard service in the Philippines, under Commander Marix, consists of 21 vessels, manned by 600 men.

The Provisional Society of Georgia was admitted to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Hall Caine, the novelist, arrived in New York on the steamship Lucania from Liverpool.

There will be a contest in the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre over the question of the companies retaining nonunion men and barring out many of the strikers. The union may decide to provide for all members.

John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party; John Dillon and Michael Davitt arrived at Boston to attend the national convention of the Irish League in that city.

Ida Craddock, who was to have been sentenced in the United States Court in New York for sending obscene literature through the mails, committed suicide.

William C. Turner shot and killed W. J. Mallard and Robert Hamilton in New York after a quarrel about business affairs, and then killed himself.

At the closing session of the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Oberlin, O., a general committee was nominated.

Frank Strong was installed as chancellor of the University of Kansas. The principal address was made by President Hadley, of Yale.

The indications are that the Fries merger of Southern cotton mills will be a success.

### Foreign.

The British government has informed Russia in connection with the latter's proposal that direct relations be established between Russia and Afghanistan that it was impossible to consider any change in the existing arrangements without more precise information regarding the proposed relations.

Ernest Roche, Nationalist, introduced a bill in the French Chamber of Deputies providing for the separation of church and state, the bill being intended as a challenge to the government to carry out the Radical program. The Chamber rejected an urgency motion.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, joined the Irish in the House of Commons in supporting their demand that the government fix a day to discuss the state of Ireland.

The tenth annual Congress of the Free Labor Association of England opened at Leeds. John Chandler, the president, made a virulent attack upon trade unionism.

The Boer generals left Berlin for England to consult with friends there over the practicability of opening a subscription in London for relief of the Boers. The collections in Germany amounted to \$75,000.

H. A. Walker, the British expert, reported that there were more railroad casualties in America than in Great Britain, in proportion to the number of passengers carried.

The report of the British army commission investigating the remount scandal declares American horses and mules to be speedily adapted to army use.

The American generals left England for home on the American liner Philadelphia. All were enthusiastic over British hospitality.

A British expedition fought an engagement with the forces of Mad Mullah. Two officers were killed and one was wounded.

Great Britain has interrupted the negotiations for the departure of the international troops from Shanghai.

Firmin, the revolutionary leader, with 250 of his adherents, has left Hayti for the Bahamas, and the commander of the United States cruiser Cincinnati reports that the Haytian revolution is practically at an end.

Vincenz Krcmer, director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank in Vienna, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining \$7,200 from the bank by false pretenses.

Earl Roberts has accepted an invitation of the American generals to visit this country.

Chancellor von Bielow, in a speech in the Reichstag on the tariff bill, referring to the economic conditions of Europe and the United States, said: "We must strengthen our politico-commercial armor, so as to enable us to meet our opponents."

Volcanic dust from Soufriere volcano is falling on the town of Bridgetown, Barbados. There were two earthquakes at Les Saintes Islands.

### Financial.

Pullman stockholders receive a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The Government has accepted \$13,200,000 State and municipal bonds.

The Northern Securities Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. The final settlement of the strike hardly caused a ripple in Reading prices.

Amalgamated Copper distributes a quarterly dividend of 1-2 of 1 per cent. Pennsylvania uses more locomotives and more cars than any other railroad in America.

## LIFE INSURANCE FRAUDS

### The Graveyard Plan Being Worked in New Orleans.

### EXTENT OF FRAUDS NOT YET KNOWN.

### Officials and Detectives of the Companies Making an Investigation—Over a Score of Fraudulent Policies Traced Down—The Companies Paying the Risks Reported to Have Lost Nearly \$100,000.

New Orleans (Special).—Life insurance frauds of a sensational character are said to have been discovered in the New Orleans district. The officials and detectives of some of the large Eastern companies believe they have clues to at least a half dozen of the boldest graveyard schemes.

Attorney MacBride, general solicitor for the American Adjustment Company of New York, reached this city, the advance guard of a corps of secret workers. So far six of the graveyard cases are said to have been unearthed.

Twenty-two fraudulent policies have been traced down. The companies paying the risks have lost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The full extent of the business is not yet known. The frauds appear to have turned up in extensive form. The officers on the trail do not even conjecture to what extent it has gone.

The scheme that has been worked in New Orleans and within a radius of 150 miles of this city in the adjoining parish is this: A man would apply for the agency of a life insurance company. He would produce recommendations of an apparently satisfactory nature, and be appointed to do business for the company. At his suggestion a physician would be named as the examiner for the company, whose duty it was to pass upon all applicants for policies.

The physician and the agent understood each other and the deal that was to be worked. A graveyard case was run in. That was a policyholder who would soon die.

The physician passed him and he took out the policy. As a matter of fact, the agent and the doctor paid the premiums, and the principal was payable to them or to some interested friends. In a few months the policyholder died, and the proper death certificate was sent to the company and the policy paid.

A number of detectives arrived from New York and began an investigation.

### A BEEF TRUST CHARTER.

### Believed to Be for the Long Expected Merger—Capital \$1,000,000.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—A charter was granted here to the United States Packing Company with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000.

This, it is believed, is the big meat combine which has been expected, and the State Department expects the capitalization to be increased shortly to \$500,000,000. The charter is similar to that of the United States Steel Corporation. That company was given a small capitalization when its charter was obtained. None of the concerns to be absorbed by the Meat Trust is named in the charter just granted, nor does any of the big meat dealers appear among the incorporators, who are clerks in a Jersey City corporation agency.

The charter gives the United States Packing Company power to buy, sell, lease and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish and all kinds of live stock. The company can "establish, erect or purchase markets and butcher shops and deal in all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, game and other things incident to the meat, poultry or fish trade." Provision is made for operating ships and other lines of transportation. Its powers are given to "acquire and undertake the good will, property rights and assets, and the liabilities of any person, firm or association and to pay for the rights in cash, stock or bonds of the corporation, or otherwise."

The company is empowered to conduct business in any of the "States, Territories, colonies or dependencies of the United States, in the District of Columbia and any foreign country."

### Roosevelt's Mining Claims.

Colorado Springs, Col. (Special).—President Theodore Roosevelt's name appears on six location certificates of mining claims just filed in the office of the clerk of Pueblo county. His partners are Matthew Kleenwein and J. Berger, both of whom are practical miners. The claims are located near Red Creek Springs, in the extreme western part of Pueblo county.

The region is not famous for its gold deposits, although much prospecting and but little development have been done there. Messrs. Kleenwein and Berger, who are on the ground, are confident of pay ore with proper development.

### \$7,000 in Jewels Stolen.

Duluth, Minn. (Special).—Seven thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones were stolen from the counter in the First National Bank Building. Mrs. T. D. Merrill, a society woman, had just left the safety deposit vaults and laid the jewels down. Discovering her loss, she returned, but the valuables had disappeared.

### Inoculation Prohibited.

Havana (Special).—Secretary of Government Tamayo has issued an order prohibiting the inoculation for the experimental purposes of non-immunes by mosquitoes which have bitten a person in Barbados. There were two earthquakes at Les Saintes Islands.

### Drank Poisoned Coffee.

Youngstown, O. (Special).—Mrs. Mary Joseph, aged 53, an Arabian, died here after drinking poisoned coffee. Three other members of the family—George Lupe, Chad Joseph and William Abraham—are in a serious condition. Nicholas Joseph, who is no relation of the family, has been arrested, charged with the crime. The family had been living in the house of Nicholas Joseph when they decided to move. It is said Joseph was seen prowling about the cupboard while the moving was going on.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

### Crops in All the World.

The Department of Agriculture's summary of the crops of the world shows that owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record.

The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there will be a demand among millers in the countries so suffering for good, dry grain to mix with the home product.

The semi-official Russian estimates makes the wheat, rye, barley and oats crop of that country not only larger than 1901, but exceeding the average for the five years, 1896-1900. The estimate puts the winter wheat crop at 186,582,387 bushels of 60 pounds each; spring wheat, 300,939,333 bushels of 60 pounds; rye, 244,457,750 bushels of 56 pounds each; barley, 282,130,070 bushels of 48 pounds each; oats, 846,391,875 bushels of 32 pounds each.

Throughout about four-fifths of the German Empire harvesting was delayed by frequent rains and there was still much grain in the fields in the middle of September. The Austrian official figures for September 15 say that wheat and barley are good, average crops, while rye is only medium to good medium. The quality of the grain, so far as the harvest was secured under anything like favorable conditions, is mostly satisfactory.

From Hungary the official report for September 15, received at the department here, shows that maize has suffered from drought, in some districts the plants producing no ears, and in others the grain ripened before the ears attained a normal development.

The Roumanian wheat crop is officially estimated as the best in many years. For 1902 the production is estimated at 76,220,208 bushels; rye is estimated at 95,846,466 bushels; barley, 24,671,040 bushels and oats, 21,695,205 bushels. The Bulgarian cereal crop are fairly satisfactory. The wheat is particularly good in yield though a little deficient in quality. The French minister of agriculture has issued a preliminary report giving the wheat production of France as 352,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 13 per cent. over 1901.

The crops in Belgium are stated to be comparatively satisfactory. The wheat crop in Great Britain the area under wheat cultivation is 25,508 acres greater than in 1901. The recent weather through Great Britain has greatly helped its farmers in completing their wheat harvests.

### Treaty With Newfoundland.

There is renewed talk here of an attempt on the part of the government of Newfoundland to secure the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but the responsible officials decline to say whether any progress has been made along that line.

There is reliable authority for the statement that no treaty has been concluded. Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, who is anxious for a resumption of negotiations, that were stopped after the failure of the Blaine-Bond convention, some years ago, is in the city. Any steps in that direction, it is presumed, naturally would be taken at the initiative of the British ambassador.

### Herbert's First Official Act.

The first official act performed by Sir Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador here, was the signing, with Secretary Hay, of an amendment to the reciprocity treaty with the Barbadoes, extending the period of time allowed for the ratification of that convention for six months from the 26th instant, which carry it over the approaching session of Congress. This is the last of the British West Indian and Central American treaties to be so extended.

### Transports to be Transferred.

Acting Secretary Darling, of the Navy Department, in conference with Secretary Root, Quartermaster-General Lindington and General Gillepie, Chief of Engineers, practically completed arrangements for the transfer of the army transports Hancock, Lawton and Relief, which are no longer needed in the transport service, to the Navy Department for use as hospital or receiving ships.

### Importation of Liquor Forbidden.

An order was recently issued by General Chaffee in command of the Philippines, assuming military jurisdiction of the island of Corregidor. The law prohibits the importation of liquors in the islands, except for hospital purposes, and all persons engaged in the liquor traffic are ordered to cease. All persons living on the water shed of the stream from which water is obtained for the garrison are to be removed.

### Not Sure Turkey is at Fault.

Representatives of missionary societies have formally requested the State Department to make a demand on Turkey for repayment of the amount of ransom paid on account of the release of Miss Ellen Stone. It is stated that the responsibility still lies between Turkey and Bulgaria, with perhaps the weight of evidence against the latter country.

### Contract for Charleston Dock.

The Navy Department has awarded a contract for building the first granite and concrete drydock at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard to the New York Continental Jewish Filtration Company at about \$916,000.

### Items of Interest.

The State of Kentucky filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition asking for an investigation of the combine of Southern railroads, which it is charged gives J. P. Morgan & Co. control of the railroad situation in the South.

The Naval Board of Construction decided, Admiral Melville being in the minority to sacrifice speed to power in the construction of the new armored cruisers.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows that 648,743 immigrants arrived in the United States during the year.

Count Inouye, Japanese minister to Germany, with the Countess, was presented to President Roosevelt by Japanese Minister Takahira.

Judge George Gray called on the President and announced that he would serve as one of the arbitrators to decide the coal controversy.

## RACE RIOT IN ALABAMA

### Reign of Terror Prevails in the Town of Birmingham.

### ELEVEN ARE NOW REPORTED KILLED.

### Negroes Capture a Powder Magazine and Are in Complete Possession of the Town—They Outnumber the Whites Ten to One—Special Train With Sheriff and Deputies Rushed to the Scene of the Conflict.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—A race riot is in progress at Littleton, 25 miles from Birmingham. The sheriff and 10 deputies left on a special train from this city. It is reported that three white men and eight negroes have been killed and that the negroes are heavily armed. The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained.

The negroes in the place outnumber the whites ten to one and are in complete possession of the town. The negroes have captured a powder magazine belonging to a coal company. They have entrenched themselves and are strongly fortified. A reign of terror exists.

The news of the riot was received in Birmingham at 10 p. m., and one hour later Sheriff Burgin and the 10 deputies were on their way to the scene of the trouble. The riot was precipitated by some negro men elbowing a white woman off a bridge.

As soon as the white citizens of the town learned of the attack they began the search for the woman's assailants. The negroes refused to deliver the woman's assailants and armed themselves to protect their leaders. When the news arrived the negroes opened fire, killing three of the officers. The deputies returned the fire, killing eight negroes. Owing to the large number of negroes, who outnumbered the whites 10 to 1, the posse was forced to retreat.

So far as is known here, Governor Jenks has not yet been requested to call out the militia.

### Town Marshal Killed.

Blossom, Tex. (Special).—City Marshal Benhill was killed at a negro festival here while trying to quell a riot. Three negroes were also shot by the negroes who killed the Marshal. The shooting was done by brothers, who are still at large.

### Earthquake Shakes Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—A distinct earthquake shock, accompanied by a ruffled rumbling like distant thunder was felt here. The shock was of several seconds duration, and shook property in the city and suburbs. Dishes and windows were rattled and glass windows were broken. Large vases were thrown violently from mantels in residences. On the streets the shock was felt, the earth seeming to upheave under the feet of pedestrians. Reports of shocks at the same time have been received from Trion, Ga., Sevier, Tenn., Mount Eagle, Tenn., Tracy City, Tenn., and other towns in Tennessee and Georgia.

### Younger Kills Himself.

St. Paul, Minn. (Special).—James Younger, formerly a member of the notorious James' band of outlaws, which infested the Western country a quarter of a century ago, committed suicide by shooting. He left a letter to the press, in which he gives as a reason for his act dependency over condition of health and separation from his friends. Younger occupied a room in a downtown block, and when he did not make his appearance as usual search was made for him. The door of his room was broken in and his dead body was found stretched on the floor beside the bed, a revolver clutched in his right hand. He was 34 years of age.

### His Bet Cost His Life.

Wichita, Kan. (Special).—A young Englishman jumped from the top of a Santa Fe freight car while crossing the Santa Fe bridge near Ponca City, Okla., saying the momentum would carry him to the bank and making a bet to that effect. He fell short, however, striking a rock in the river, and was instantly killed. In his pocket were found evidence that he was a nephew of the Earl of Lonsdale, and that he had served in the British army in India. In his pocket also was a letter from London lawyers asking him to return to prosecute a claim to an inheritance.

### The Kanawha Miners.

Wheeling, W. Va. (Special).—This week news is expected of the complete settlement of the differences that compel continuation of the miners' struggle in the Kanawha field. The strike leaders have been furnished with a complete statement of the operators' plan. They concede the following: A two weeks' pay day in accordance with the provisions of the new state mining law, and a work day of nine hours. These concessions, which the strikers are contending for, will not be granted: Recognition of the miners' union; the scale recognizing 2,000 pounds as a ton.

### Warnings to Missionaries.

Pekin (By Cable).—The new vicery of Sze Chuen province, Tsen Chun Suan, reports that the Boxers have not been suppressed at Chen Tu and two other centers and he asks the ministers and missionaries to refrain from traveling in Central Sze Chun at present. The Emperor's reception at the summer palace was attended by the diplomatic corps and the commanders of the legion guards, except in the case of the British minister Sir Ernest Satow, he having declined all social intercourse on account of the miscarriage of justice in the case of the murdered English missionaries.

### Alleged Patriotic.

Middlesboro, Ky. (Special).—John Wilmore, a prominent merchant in Scott county, Va., has been arrested on a charge of having murdered his father, several years ago. The elder Wilmore disappeared and his son said his father had gone to Mexico, and later he told of his death in that country. The elder Wilmore, previous to his disappearance, willed all his property to his son, who was to come into possession of the father's estate at the old man's death. The father's bones were found under John Wilmore's store last week.

## A BIG SEVEN-DAY BATTLE.

### Castro Claims a Sweeping Victory Over the Insurgents—Losses Heavy.

La Victoria, Venezuela (By Cable).—A messenger has arrived here on the between government troops and revolutionists, bringing news that after seven days of terrible fighting 9,000 rebels, under Generals Matos and Mendoza, abandoned the field, having retired from their last positions, six miles from La Victoria, retreating in the direction of Villa de Cura.

According to President Castro, the killed and wounded number 3,000.

During the last days of the fighting the temperature rose to 116 degrees. A visitor to the scene of the engagement declares he never saw such a terrible spectacle as was presented by the battlefield. The victory of the government troops, which is said to be due to the personal courage of President Castro, twice, with a Mauser rifle in his hand, charged at the head of his soldiers, is considered a serious setback for the cause of the revolutionists.

A courier from Valencia reports that up to Saturday that city was not in the hands of the revolutionists.

Washington (Special).—The Venezuelan Legation here has received a dispatch from President Castro's secretary announcing a government victory over the revolutionary forces near La Victoria. The dispatch stated that the battle was bloody, the casualties numbering over 3,000. No further details were given.

President Castro—a soldier of fortune, many have called him—staked his fate on the battle near La Victoria.

The battle began last Monday morning and resulted in the retirement of President Castro to La Victoria Tuesday afternoon. It was resumed again fiercely at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time the President had received reinforcements and had over 6,000 men engaged against 7,000 revolutionists.

Gen. Manuel A. Matos, the present revolutionary chieftain, has been a prominent figure in several Venezuelan crises. When the country was in financial straits during the Crespo administration he was called into the Cabinet as Secretary of Finance to rescue the nation. Again during the administration of Andrade he accepted the same portfolio and helped the country in a crisis.

He has always been opposed to the Castro administration, which he believes to be corrupt and which he thinks is plunging Venezuela into ruin.

### A MILLIONAIRE INDICTED.

Colonel Butler Implicated in the St. Louis Bribery Scandal.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—The October grand jury returned an indictment charging Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician and millionaire, with bribery in connection with the city lighting deal, in which \$47,500 is said to have been disbursed among members of the House of Delegates combine.

Butler's arrest was ordered immediately. When the last grand jury adjourned its report contained the statement that Edward Butler was the man who paid the \$17,500 to 19 members of the House of Delegates to secure the passage of the City Lighting Bill. The money was said to have been distributed at the house of Julius Lehmann, each member of the combine receiving \$2,500. Delegate Charles F. Kelly, a legitimate justice, is charged in an indictment with being the distributor.

### REVOLUTION IN MACEDONIA.

### Turkish Imperial Troops Route Brigands—Reports of Massacres.

Constantinople (By Cable).—The official communication issued by the Porte does not say that the Macedonian revolution is ended. It describes the fighting with Bulgarian brigands in the vicinity of Baslog and Djumbaba, and declares that the object of these brigands is to stir up revolution. The communication continues as follows: "Imperial troops have succeeded in routing and dispersing the brigands, and the villagers, in consequence, are beginning to submit and to return peaceably to their homes. The disturbance, indeed, cannot last; tranquility has already begun to assert itself."

London (By Cable).—Advices received here from Salonica, European Turkey, dated Monday, report the insurrection in Northern Macedonia to be spreading. The telegraph wires have been cut in several places between Melnik and Djumbaba. Many Turkish families are reported to have been massacred. All the Turkish second reserves at Salonica have already been sent into the interior, and large numbers of reinforcements have been ordered from Constantinople and Smyrna.

### ODDS AND ENDS OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Capt. Cyrus S. Radford, U. S. N., is suing in the Kentucky courts for absolute divorce. His wife has brought a counter suit.