Scranton Tribune.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1899. TWO CENTS.

State Library

FILIPINOS ARE ENCOURAGED

Rebels Braced Up by the Anti-Expansion Liars.

OTIS ON THE SITUATION

Little Inland Campaigning Possible Owing to the Rainy Season—Native Forces Scattered, but Encouraged by Reports of the Approaching Overthrow of the McKinley Administration — Help from a Change of Policy by the United States Their Only Hope—Sickness Among Our Troops Increased, but Not to an Alarming Degree.

Washington, June 26.—General Otis, in reply to a cable from the war department asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, today cabled a long reply as follows:

Manila, June 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando, north nearly sixty miles and to eastward into Laguna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about four thousand in Tarlac province and northern Pampanaga. Their scattered forces in bands of fifty to five hundred in other portions of Luzon; in Cavite and in Batanaas provinces could assemble possibly two thousand, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach of our troops, unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out Manila as much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope insurgent leaders is United States and. They claim near overthrow present administration to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out; much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains; trade with ports in our possession, former source insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo Archipelago and Palawan Islands.

Our troops have worked the limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports, and sixth infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition; sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous services and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent. of the command reported sick nearly 6 in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent. have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers; 25 per cent. have intestinal troubles; remaining 55 per cent. have various ailments, 11 of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered.

Otis.

The inadequacy mentioned in the last part of the above cablegram has been remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan, carrying a number of officers for regiments in the Philippines.

Adjutant General Corbin says that all officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines who are absent on account of a surgeon's certificate are under orders to join their regiments at once. Forty-four have sailed on the recent transports going to Manila.

Secretary Alger said today that no action will be taken for the enlargement of the army or sending troops to reinforce General Otis until the return of President McKinley. He also said that General Wheeler would receive no assignment until that time.

HONORS FOR COL. HAWKINS.

Is Nominated for County Treasurer at Washington.

Washington, Pa., June 26.—The Washington county Republican committee met here today and indorsed the action of the delegates to the county convention by passing a resolution favoring the nomination of Colonel A. L. Hawkins for the nomination as state treasurer.

The resolutions were received with cheers and applause and were carried without a dissenting voice. The committee meeting today was attended by eighty-three of the one hundred and five in the county and was an enthusiastic and harmonious gathering. The Acheson forces are again in complete control of the county organization. Attorney Owen C. Underwood, a staunch Acheson supporter, was unanimously chosen chairman of the county committee and C. E. Carothers, of Cannonsburg, secretary.

Steel Company Resumes.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 26.—After five weeks' idleness the puddle department of the Bethlehem Steel company resumed operations today with a raise of wages satisfactory to the men concerned. Quite a large shipment of armor plates and gun forgings were made by the Bethlehem Steel company tonight. Five plates for the forward barbettes of the battleship Illinois were shipped to Newport News, weighing 155 tons. A plate of 50 tons was shiped to Munhall and nine gun forgings to the Washington navy yard.

D. & H. CANAL SOLD.

A Kingston Capitalist Said to Be the Purchaser.

New York, June 26.—H. G. Young, second vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson, stated today that the Delaware and Hudson canal had been sold to S. B. Coykendall, who controls the Ulster and Delaware railroad.

Port Jervis, June 26.—Information has been received here from sources that are deemed reliable to the effect that the Delaware and Hudson company has sold its canal, the entire distance of 108 miles, running from Rondout on the Hudson to Honesdale, Pa., to Samuel P. Coykendall, the millionaire railroad and steamboat man, of Kingston. Orders were sent here discharging the men who have been in charge of the locks and waste weirs since the company discontinued the running of boats.

The object of the purchase can only be conjectured, but it is believed by well informed people that there is a big railroad scheme back of it and that it will be in the interest of the Delaware and Hudson company. Mr. Coykendall and this company are on very friendly terms, and it is only recently that he extended his Ulster and Delaware road to Oneonta, where it connects with the Delaware and Hudson, and the coal of the latter road now finds its way to Kingston by means of this connection. For the past week a corps of engineers and surveyors has been locating and surveying a route on the Moosic mountains, from Waymart, Pa., to Edgerton colliery, east of Mayfield, in the company's coal fields. The company secured options for the line some months ago, and by following the line of the canal in part it will afford a short route to tidewater, as well as easy grades. The canal cost over $6,000,000, but in the last report of the company it was wiped out as an asset.

COLLEGE BOAT RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Pennsylvania Wins the Four-oared Race—Cornell Ahead on the Freshman Eight-oared Contest.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26.—Two of the college boat races were rowed on the Hudson river this evening. Tomorrow the big 'varsity eight-oared crew of Cornell, Columbia, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania will contest. The race between the four-oared crews of Pennsylvania and Cornell this evening was won by Pennsylvania by a length and a half.

Pennsylvania took the lead at the start and although Cornell hung close for a while the Quakers at the end of the first mile had a lead of a boat's length. At this point a collision was barely averted. The Pennsylvania boat caught the wash of a ferry boat and the shell turned almost directly toward Cornell. To avoid a collision the Cornell boat was turned away also. Then the boats after straightening out and from this point to the finish Pennsylvania increased her lead and crossed the line a winner by a length and a half. Official time, 11.12, and the distance, two miles.

The freshmen race of eight-oared crews of Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania was in its earliest stages one of the closest and most exciting races seen on the river for years. Cornell took a slight lead at the start with Columbia and Pennsylvania following close in that order. At the first mile Cornell had worked about half a length in front, with the other two hanging on and Columbia seeming to gain on the leader. Cornell here drew further away and at the half mile post Pennsylvania dropped rapidly astern, Columbia held her own, but Cornell with a steady stroke of 36 crossed the line a length and a quarter ahead, with Pennsylvania three boat lengths behind Columbia. Cornell's time, 9.55, distance, two miles. Yale in 1897 covered the same course in 9.10.

TROUBLE AT SAROGOSSA.

Violent Demonstration Against the Spanish Government.

Sarogossa, Spain, June 26.—A violent demonstration against the proposals of the Spanish government took place here today. The mob pillaged the building of the Spanish consul general and stoned the gendarmes on guard, several of whom were severely injured. The disorders increasing, the troops were ordered out and charged the rioters.

Martial law was then proclaimed, the prefect of police handing over the reins of power to the military authorities.

The rioters attempted to stab the governor, but he was rescued by the police. A police inspector was wounded and a gendarme killed.

The ringleaders were arrested.

OFFICERS HOME FOR REST.

Arrivals from Hong Kong by the Rio de Janeiro.

San Francisco, June 26.—Among the arrivals on the steamship Rio de Janeiro from Hong Kong were Captain N. M. Dyer, of the Baltimore, who has been succeeded by Captain J. M. Forsyth, and is on his way to his old home in Melrose, a suburb of Boston; Captain A. N. Walker, of the Concord, who has been succeeded by Captain Seth M. Arlkey, and is here on his way to Frankfort, Ky., and Medical Inspector J. C. Wise, of the Baltimore, who is going to Washington.

These officers have been detached from duty and ordered home to secure much-needed rest.

Owen Zeigler Defeated.

New York, June 26.—Charley McKeever, of Philadelphia, was given the decision over Owen Zeigler at the end of the seventh round of what was to have been a 20-round bout before the Coney Island Athletic club tonight. Zeigler's seconds threw up the sponge.

Fitz Will Fight the Kid.

Denver, Col., June 26.—Kid McCoy gave a sparring exhibition at the Tabor Opera house tonight and it was announced from the stage that Fitzsimmons today agreed to fight McCoy in September next.

RECENT ADVANCES IN JURISPRUDENCE

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS.

Delivered Before the Graduating Class at the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Yale Law School—Not True That While Progress Has Been Made in Other Directions of Human Activity There Has Been None in the Administration of Justice.

New Haven, June 26.—Attorney General Griggs tonight delivered the address before the graduating class at the seventy-fifth anniversary of Yale law school, taking for his theme "Advances in Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century." He said in part:

Whatever doubts the historians have had heretofore in deciding what particular era of the world is most worthy of the designation of the Golden Age in the history of the Anglo-Saxon people, there will be no disagreement, I think, when the records are written up to its close, in awarding to this last year of this most wonderful century the distinction of having reached a higher point of attainment, a more universal condition of intelligence, and a greater average of personal comfort than the human race ever before enjoyed. Regard the education, the intelligence, the manner of living, the improvemat of ordinary dwellings, the food on the table, the clothes that are worn, the books that are read, the newspapers that come every day, the shortened hours of labor, the holidays, the increase of travel and visitation, the extension to the masses of the privileges of art, literature and science, which but a short time ago were obtainable only by the wealthy—consider the extension and improvement in all these things, as well as in the scientific inventions and appliances that tend to promote business, improve manufacture, extend commerce, and create wealth, and everybody will admit without a moent's hesitation that the people are living better, feeling better, and doing better than in any other period of the world's history.

Let us review the course of jurisprudence, especially in America, and see whether that department of human government has kept pace with the general progress of civilized society.

Criminal Law Softened.

It has been said by an eminent student of the history and philosophy of law that legislation has failed to keep pace with this material progress and with the increase of accumulated wealth. If by this is meant that our jurisprudence has proved inadequate as a system of legal mandate and judicial procedure to provide protection and redress in reasonable measure for all the new and expanded relations of property, of business, and of civil status that have developed, then the statement may well be challenged.

If, on the other hand, it is only meant to assert that those ancient principles of jurisprudence which supply the basis of our system—the English common law—moulded by the progress of development from century to century and from time to time enlarged, restrained, and variously modified by statutory enactment, have remained substantially the rule of civil conduct, supplying the standard of justice by which the novel methods and vast transactions of our day are to be judged, without yielding to the universal demand for change and experiment, then the statement may be received as a testimonial to the wisdom, the stability, and inherent adaptability of English law; for one of the most remarkable characteristics of the common law is its easy and natural adaptation, through its administration by the bar and the courts, to relations and circumstances that are novel and without exact precedent. If no precedent is forthcoming, there is always the more substantial guide of analogy, principle to point the way to a decision that shall stand thereafter as a ruling precedent.

A Statement Challenged.

Substantially our system of jurisprudence remains unaltered from that which our fathers obeyed and administered when the nineteenth century first dawned. With forty-five state legislatures annually or biennially engaged in enacting, amending, supplementing, and revising, and constantly issuing vast volumes of new statutes, it is remarkable how little alteration has been made in the substantial system of English law which we inherited from the mother country, and which still remains a steadfast system of justice, the foundation of our civil rights and liberties. Changes, indeed, there have been, some for the better, some, perhaps, for the worse. Most of them have been in procedure rather than in the matter of substance or principle. There has been a vast acceleration of legal process, from summons to execution, that is in keeping with the more rapid business requirements of the times. The refinements and complications of practice, both in the law and chancery courts, which formerly prolonged to unreasonable lengths the pursuit of justice, and made it more prudent for many to bear the ills they had than to fly to others that they knew not of, have given way to more direct, more simple and expeditious courses of procedure whereby justice has been made not only more certain, but more speedy, thus increasing general confidence in the courts, and adding immensely to the respect and authority inspired by a system of just and equal laws efficiently administered.

If we could recall some lawyer of the old days and set him down among the bar in one of our modern court rooms to observe the trial of a case, he would recognize the same rules and precents, the same principles of justice with which he was familiar a century ago. He would note, however, a decreased observance of form and ceremony, a more rapid and direct progress of the trial toward the very essence of the case, and would learn that many ancient rules of procedure, once supposed necessary for the protection of litigants and the attainment of a just judgment, have been supplanted by more liberal and straightforward methods, under which the administration of law is now conducted to more speedy and satisfactory results.

Substantially Unaltered.

This century has witnessed the practical abolishment of the evils and horrors of poor debtors' prisons. Out of a more refined spirit of humane sympathy, under the mollifying influences of general prosperity and a larger average of personal comfort among the population, came an intolerance of the idea that anyone, guiltless of crime or fraud, should lose his liberty merely because of his poverty or misfortune.

Those who are familiar, through literary works, with the pitiful condition of those confined in the poor debtors' prisons of Great Britain must not assume that such a system was peculiar to that country, and that we in America have always been free from similar reproach. Such is not the case. On the contrary, until about the end of the first half of the century imprisonment for simple debt was the prevalent law in every state of the Union. In one year, during the second term of President Jefferson, eleven hundred and fifty persons were confined for debts of $25 or less in New York city alone; and we will appreciate the poverty of the time, as well as the general hardness of heart among the so-called "creditor class" of that day, when we further learn that of these eleven hundred and fifty cases, five hundred and ninety were for debts under $10. Imagine the outcry of horror and indignation which would arise at such a condition in our day!

Signs of Progress.

This has been the great century of amelioration. Generous hearts are constantly contriving new means of adding to the comfort and bettering the welfare of the miserable and unfortunate, and generous hands are constantly contributing in lavish sums the money that is necessary to provide them. So we find that legislation has been very active along similar lines. The general health and safety of the community have become, within proper limits, objects of public concern, and statutes relating to sanitation, health, food, personal safety from accident, water supply and pollution, are now an important part of the statute law of every state. In the exercise of the police power the government has become very active in regulating things which used to be left to the unrestrained and reckless control of individual judgement or caprice. It not only takes charge of the public drainage of our cities, but compels as well each householder to conform the sanitary arrangemnts of his dwelling to an aproved scientific standard. It punishes by fine or imprisonment acts that tend to pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the streets in which we walk. It exacts compulsory vaccination. It establishes and maintains quarantine. It forbids the sale of adulterated food. It regulates the height of buildings and the thickness of their walls. It subjects to inspection places of amusement and buildings where crowds assemble. It ordains fire escapes. It has abolished the car stove, compelled the use of the safety coupler, required

[Continued on Page 4.]

MRS. BARROW'S FATE.

Last of Marion Clarke's Kidnapers Sentenced—A Term of Twelve Years and Ten Months Imposed by Justice Werner.

New York, June 26.—Mrs. Addie Barrow was arraigned before Justice Werner in the criminal branch of the supreme court today on a charge of being one of the kidnappers of the child Marion Clarke. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a term of twelve years and ten months' imprisonment.

In pronouncing the sentence Justice Werner said:

"It is usual and proper where a plea of guilty is entered by a defendant and the expense of a trial is saved to the community to show leniency," began the justice. "No one could have heard the eloquent plea here made by the counsel for the defense without being strongly impressed by it. This, however, is an extraordinary case. It is a case so important and so unusual that no custom or sentiment should interfere with the sentence. This defendant has been shown to be utterly devoid of the fine and tender feelings that are the distinguishing characteristics of her sex. The crime of which she is guilty has spread fear and distrust throughout the land, and it is due to the parents and the children of this country that such punishment should be inflicted as would not only prevent her from committing such a crime again but serve as a warning to others not to traffic in human flesh and blood."

Mrs. Barrows held on to the railing firmly. She grew ashen pale and seemed to be making a desperate effort to bear up.

"The sentence of the court," concluded Justice Weiner, "is that you shall be confined in the state's prison at Auburn for the term of twelve years and ten months."

Many of the spectators leaped to their feet. The court attendants called for order. For a second Mrs. Barrows stood looking about her aghast, as if unable to realize the full meaning of the words she had just heard. Then she took her head between her hands and tears came streaming down er thing checks. Her foster mother ran up to her, sobbing, but the young woman was wrenched from her and led out of the room.

ROUGH RIDERS' REUNION.

Governor Roosevelt Given a Royal Speeding on His Departure.

Las Vegas, N. M., June 26.—Governor Roosevelt was given a royal speeding at 1.30 o'clock this morning on his departure for the east.

Roosevelt's appearance on the car platform was the signal for enthusiastic cheering by the large crowd that had assembled. The enthusiasm of the Rough Riders who are holding their first annual reunion here continued unabated today.

The Rough Riders' and citizens' parade took place at 10 o'clock under the command of M. H. Albiger. It was nearly a mile in length, with a band of music heading each of the four divisions. The Rough Riders, constituting the first division, were commanded by Colonel Brodie and lined up regardless of the various troops to which they belonged.

The regimental colors that floated on San Juan hill were carried by David L. Hughes, of Tuscon, Arizona, a member of Troop H.

GERMANY BALKS.

Will Not Agree Not to Increase Military Effectives.

The Hague, June 26.—The first committee examined today the Russian proposals relating to military effectives and budgets. Colonel Gross Von Schwarzhoff, of the German delegation, declared that Germany could not enter into any engagement not to increase her naval and military effectives.

The committee referred the Russian proposals to the special committees of the naval and military sub-committees. The drafting committee on arbitration adopted the first reading of the proposed code of procedure on arbitration. The vote on the second reading will occur Friday, when the second reading of the permanent arbitration proposal based on the scheme of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the head of the British delegation, will occur.

COLUMBIA ACCEPTED.

The Owners More Than Satisfied with Results of Trial.

Bristol, R. I., June 26.—After a conference among the owners of the new cup defender, Columbia, O. Oliver Iselin, the own, notified the Herreshoffs that the yacht would be accepted without a further builders' trial.

The owners expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the performance of the yacht in yesterday's trial. The formal transfer was made this afternoon to Mr. Iselin as managing owner of the Morgan-Iselin syndicate.

Authority to Perform Marriage.

Washington, June 26.—Civil authorities to perform marriage in the District of Columbia has been conferred upon Bishop Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States.

LABOR'S BENEFIT AT PITTSBURG

GOVERNOR STONE REMARKS UPON PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

An Earnest Appeal for the Support of the Government—Possibilities of Trade in the Additional Territory Acquired During Our War With Spain—Other Speakers That Will Be Present.

Pittsburg, June 26.—Benefit week of "all organized labor of Western Pennsylvania" at the Grand Opera house has assumed proportions not thought of by the promoters and the affair promises to result in closer union of the laboring classes in this section than ever before.

A splendid vaudeville entertainment of about two hours duration has been provided for each afternoon and evening, after which prominent speakers have been engaged for the further enjoyment of the audiences.

The week was inaugurated with a large parade in which all the labor organizations of the city participated, escorting as the guest and orator of the evening Governor Stone, who, at the conclusion of the vaudeville bill, made a short but heartily appreciated address.

Governor Stone said in part:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to meet the representatives of organized labor of western Pennsylvania and to congratulate you on the success of your undertaking. The old saying that "In union there is strength," applies to organized labor. If there is any justification for organized capital there is much greater justification for organized labor. Capital is organized for profit to the stockholders. Labor is organized for protection to the workers. Corporations are capital organizations. There is no necessary contest between organized capital and organized labor. There should be the greatest reciprocity and good will between them.

The desire of both labor and capital is to create a greater demand for our products. Whenever and wherever you increase the demand for products you increase the demand for labor. Wherever the demand for labor increases the price of labor should increase. Labor will organize wherever or wherever labor is performed and it is right and proper that it should. Labor asks no sympathy from capital. It is quite able to take care of itself.

Our recent war has brought us additional territory. What shall we do with it? Shall we withdraw our ships and our soldiers? Strike our tents, haul down our flag and withdraw from the Philippines? No. Let us maintain that the territory acquired in war and in honor, sanctified by our flag and baptized by the blood of our soldiers and sailors, shall remain under the protection of our flag until stable government shall be established, life and property secured and trade and commerce resumed. Organized labor is interested in the Philippines; for no matter what form or kind of government shall be established there a large increase in the demand for our surplus products must take place. That means an increase in the demand for labor to produce them. But above and beyond the question of trade advantages, patriotism, love of country and honor to our flag will not let us turn our backs on the Philippines; and when has honor's call been unanswered by the laboring men of this country?

Patriotism dwells in the home of the men and women of this country who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The programme for the balance of the week includes the following prominent public men as special attractions: Tuesday, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor; Wednesday, Terrence V. Powderly, immigration commissioner; Thursday, J. P. McGuire, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Friday, Major General Nelson A. Miles; Saturday, Samuel P. Jones, mayor of Toledo.

While each of the above named men will be received with much ceremony by the executive and citizens' committees, the special demonstration will be made on Friday, when all the military, as well as many of the civic organizations will turn out in force to welcome the distinguished commanding general.

PINGREE EXPLAINS.

He Tells of Conditions That Would Make Him a McKinleyite.

Detroit, June 26.—Governor Pingree today made a statement brought out by Washington dispatches which quoted Secretary Alger as saying that "Governor Pingree is for President McKinley first, last and all the time." Said the governor:

"If General Alger said that, it is his opinion from his point of view. The question whether I am for McKinley lies with the president, not with me. If General Alger knows that President McKinley is opposed to territorial expansion, and is not an advocate of the murders and the destruction being visited upon the innocent Filipinos, he has a right to say that I am for McKinley. If General Alger is informed that McKinley is opposed to trusts and to legislation which fosters, creates and encourages them, and in favor of legislation to restrict and suppress them, then I am closer to the opinions of McKinley than has generally been believed. If General Alger is assured that President McKinley is not in touch and sympathy with the disreputable political methods of Mark Hanna and his friends, and deprecates such leadership, then I am for McKinley.

"The question of whether I favor McKinley is of no consequence in this senatorial matter, but I am for McKinley in everything he does which I consider right and against everything he does which I consider wrong."

Negroes Leave Pana.

Springfield, Ill., June 26.—Governor Tanner today issued a proclamation revoking the declaration of martial law at Pana. State troops, which have maintained peace between the striking union miners and imported negro laborers for several months were withdrawn today. The negroes are said to be leaving Pana, fearing to work longer without protection.

Phyllis Gets a Divorce.

New York, June 26.—Phyllis Rankin Gibbs, known on the stage as Phyllis Rankin, was granted a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Henry D. Gibbs, the theatrical manager, today.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

FAIR.

1 General—General Otis' Views of the Philippine Situation.
French Chamber of Deputies Approves the Cabinet.
Attorney General Griggs Addresses Yale Graduates.
Governor Stone Addresses Pittsburg.
2 Atlantic, National and Eastern League Base Ball Games.
Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Break in the Builders' Exchange.
Rigid Inspection of Pave Repairs.
Industrial Jottings.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—Shake-Up Promised in the High School Faculty.
Judge Gunster Says Conspiracy Act Is Unconstitutional.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 News Round About Scranton.
8 Local—Criminal Court Proceedings.

HOWLING FARCE AT LOUISVILLE

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention the Most Uproarous Upon Record—Result of the Ballot.

Louisille, June 26.—A continuous performance of howling farce, lasting eight hours, a rare vocal entertainment with soloists and a chorus of several hundred voices, and horns tests of lung power made up the programme of the sixth days session of the Democratic state conention and it narrowly escaped winding up in an exhibition of pugilism and marksmanship. From 10 o'clock until 6 today central music hall contained without doubt the most uproarious and disorderly body of men that ever gathered together for the transaction of political or other business. Angered by what they considered an arbitrary ruling of the chair, in refusing to allow an appeal from his decision declaring out of order a motion to remove policemen from the hall, over half the delegates set about with all the energy they could command to prevent by deafening noise the transaction of any further business until they secured a vote on this appeal. This plan was successfully carried out until nearly six o'clock this evening, when, principally because of utter physical exhaustion the filibusterers allowed themselves to be outwitted and the ballot on nomination for governor, which the chair had ordered early in the morning and he had tried repeatedly to proceed with, was concluded by having the county chairman, or as many as would come to the stage and yell their votes at the clerk, who at a distance of a few inches was able to catch the figures.

Before they fairly realized it they were beaten and a second ballot was reached, this time with less tribulation. These two ballots, both fruitless, represent the day's work of the convention.

After they were completed all were glad enough to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Behind this spectacular entertainment the three candidates for governor worked like beavers. Today it was clearly Goebel against the field and the Kenton county leader, cold and nerveless as ever, has successfully defied his two opponents to combine and beat him. They may do it yet, but so far they have shown themselves woefully lacking in ability to throw their vote in any one direction or to keep it silent when their manager seemed it best that no votes be cast. Goebel controls the organization of the convention and through it the state central committee, but at present the fight is as open and as fierce as it has been at any time.

The two ballots taken were the twelfth and thirteenth of the convention and resulted as follows:

Twelfth: Goebel 352½; Stone, 261½; Hardin, 67.

Thirteenth: Goebel, 320½; Stone, 275; Hardin, 89.

RIOTS AT SEVILLE.

Popular Discontent with Financial Proposals of Spain.

Seville, Spain, June 26.—Serious riots occurred here today growing out of the popular discontent with the financial proposals of the government.

The rioters stoned the military club.

Trip of the Annapolis.

Philadelphia, June 26.—The training ship Annapolis with the Third and Fourth year classes at the United States naval academy on board passed up the Delaware river today and is expected to arrive at League Island navy yard tomorrow or Wednesday. During their stay in the Delaware the middies will be shown the details of shipbuilding in the great yards at Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington. Captain John J. Hunker is in command. After a few days the cruiser will leave for Bath, Me.

Engineers at Cape May.

Cape May, N. J., June 26.—The thirty-first annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers will begin here tomorrow. About six hundred members arrived on a special train this evening. The convention will hold sessions for four days.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, June 26.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg; Georgic, from Liverpool; City of Rome, from Glasgow. Cleared: Trave, for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton; Cevic, for Liverpool. Antwerp—Arrived: Friesland, from New York.

Another Increase in Wages.

Reading, Pa., June 26.—On July 1 the Reading Iron company will again increase the wages of its puddlers and others. This is the fourth advance this year. It will be from 5 to 8 per cent. for over 1,000 hands.

Pulp Wood Land Sold.

Quebec, June 26.—Charles Lionais, of this city, has sold large tracts of pulp wood land for $1,850,000 to a United States syndicate, principally New Yorkers. No names can be obtained.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, June 26.—Pension certificates: Original—W. F. Kreidler, Ashley, Luzerne, $6.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

Chamber of Deputies Adopts M. Perillier's Motion.

BY A VOTE OF 263 TO 237

M. Roche, a Socialist, Violently Attacks the Minister of War, the Marquis de Gallifet—M. Waldeck Rousseau Explains the Motives Animating the Formation of the Cabinet—Scenes of Excitement in the Lobbies.

Paris, June 26.—In the chamber of deputies today M. Ernst Roche, Socialist, interpellated the government regarding the policy and composition of the ministry. He declared it was a government of way and of defiance and violently attacked the minister of war, General Marquis de Gallifet.

Other speakers followed in a similar vein and eight orders of the day were moved, only two of them approving the ministerial statement.

M. Waldeck Rousseau replied to the various interpellations explaining the motives animating the formation of a cabinet of somewhat divergent views, one of the main objects being to reunite all republicans. He added that the ministers had already assumed some responsibility but he thought the backing of the chamber was necessary for further steps and asked what ministry could for a moment tolerate acts seeming to create the belief that the army desired to constitute itself the judge of its policy. He further expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to take more severe measures and said he thought it easy to demonstrate whence came the attacks upon the courts.

Explaining the inclusion of General the Marquis De Gallifet in the cabinet as minister of war, he said it was because no other general had so spontaneously supported the constitution and it was thought necessary punishment of certain military men could be somewhat relaxed if emanating from such a trusted authority as General De Gallifet.

In conclusion he said:

"Our task is heavy. Whatever course the chamber may pursue I have done all my duty."

The speech of M. Waldeck Rousseau was much interrupted. The noise at times was deafening and several members were called to order.

M. Waldeck Rousseau accepted an order of the day moved by M. Jules Perillier, radical socialist, reading as follows:

"The chamber, approving the declarations and acts of the government passes to the order of the day."

The chamber adopted M. Perillier's motion by a vote of 263 to 237. An indescribable scene of excitement followed in the lobbies.

FIVE YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE.

Gen. Guiseppe Too Inquisitive About French Fortifications.

Nice, June 26.—The trial of General Giletta Di San Guiseppe, the Italian, charged with espionage, who was arrested here on June 12, resulted today in a verdict sentencing him to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs.

He was arrested by agents of the French government, who asserted he had been inspecting the fortifications on the frontier of France. Several plans were found on his person.

AGAINST NON-UNION MEN.

Workingmen Refuse to Ride on Cars Manned by Them.

Cleveland, June 26.—There is a general disposition among the workingmen to refuse to ride on cars manned by non-union crews, and if the conductors cannot show a union card on demand workingmen refuse to pay their fare or remain on the cars. In consequence of this feeling it is said, the non-union men are leaving the city in droves.

The company had hoped to keep about 250 of them, but it is now said that within a week not more than 50 will be left.

PENALTY FOR ASSAULT.

Three Negroes Will Die on the Gallows at Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 26.—Cornelius Gardner, Charles James and John Myers, all colored, were sentenced to be hanged today by Judge Wright in the criminal courts for criminally assaulting 15-year old Annie Bailey, also colored. The crime was committed on May 8 about 7 p. m. in the home of the girl.

From descriptions all three men were captured within four hours. Evidence adduced at the trial was conclusive.

Charters Issued at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, June 26.—Charters were issued by the state department as follows: Pittsburg and Allegheny Railroad company, Pittsburg, capital $100,000; East McKeesport Railway company, McKeesport, capital $25,000; General Accident Insurance company, Philadelphia, capital $100,000; Kennedy Perfect Oiler company, Carbondale, capital $125,000.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 26.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; increasing cloudiness Wednesday; variable winds.