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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1901. TWO CENTS.

RIPPER NO. 2 IS PASSED

Mr. Flinn, of Allegheny, Becomes Sarcastic in Discussing the Bill in Senate.

TROLLEY LEGISLATION

Somewhat Annoying to Mr. Henry. The Senate Congressional Apportionment Bill Is Passed Finally by the House—A Bill to Provide for Appropriation to Erect a Monument Over Gen. Meredith's Grave Is Reported Favorably.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, June 13.—The Focht and Scott bills supplementing and amending the Focht and Emery railway laws were passed finally by the senate today. The only speech against the bills was made by Mr. Henry, of Philadelphia. He severely criticized the propriety of placing in the hands of a board consisting of the governor, secretary of the commonwealth and the attorney general the question of whether the building of an elevated railroads in cities is a necessity. There was too much centralization of power in that particular provision, and such a question should be left in the hands of the people in the community which it affects. In concluding, Mr. Henry said:

"There has been some extraordinary trolley legislation passed during the last ten days; not in the interest of the people, but in the interest of franchise grabbers. More loot has been taken from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth than the boxers took from Pekin during the late uprising. The bills were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity."

The vote on the Scott bill, against which bill Mr. Henry's remarks were principally directed, was 28 to 9, and on the Focht bill, 29 to 8.

Mr. Flynn, of Allegheny, took a parting shot at the Pittsburg "Ripper" legislation, when the house bill supplementing and amending the second city act came up for final passage. He said that in looking over the bill under consideration it is apparent that several mistakes had been made in the original "Ripper" bill. He wanted to know from Mr. Muehlbronner, of Allegheny, who had charge of the measure, whether the Pittsburg chamber of commerce and the Municipal league had been consulted about the amendment, to which his colleague replied that they had not.

Mr. Flynn—"Do you understand all of it?"

Mr. Muehlbronner—"Not all, but nearly all."

Mr. Flynn then said that in the original bill the author had forgotten to "rip" out two offices. This error, he sarcastically said, has been discovered and in consequence the people of Pittsburg have only one office to which they can elect any one—that of controller. The magnificent civil service provision which is in the original bill, he said, is taken out by the present bill, much to his surprise. He was in favor of a greater part of the present measure, yet he could not vote for it. In conclusion he said:

"I wish to publicly announce that I am much obliged to the author of the bill that he has left us the office of controller."

The bill was passed—29 to 14.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following house appropriation bills were also passed and now go to the governor:

Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, Delaware county, $17,500; State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton, $15,000; Cottage State hospital, Conneliville, $21,650; Pennsylvania nautical schoolship at Philadelphia, $20,000; Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, before they are of school age, Philadelphia, $10,000; Western state penitentiary, $128,200; for the care and treatment of the indigent and chronic insane, $100,000; Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, $125,000; Eastern state penitentiary, $199,000; for the support of the National Guard and the naval force, $775,000.

The senate bill, appropriating $25,000 to the Jewish hospital, Philadelphia, was also passed finally.

Among the bills reported from committees was the house bill making it a misdemeanor for employers to discharge employes because they belong to lawful labor unions.

House bills validating acts done by corporations before the recording of their charters, was defeated, reconsidered and again placed on the calender.

After fifty-six bills had been passed on second reading and twenty bills had been adanced from first to second reading (nearly all of them house appropriation bills), the senate adjourned until Monday night at 8 o'clock.

In the House.

The senate congressional apportionment bill was passed finally by the house today by a strict party vote of 112 to 31. The bill creates thirty-two districts to conform with the Federal apportionment. Pennsylvania has at present twenty-eight district congressmen and two at large. This bill gives Philadelphia and Allegheny counties each one additional congressman. Under it twenty-nine districts have a nominal Republican majority and the other three are safely Democratic.

These bills were reported from the appropriations committee:

Institution for Feeble Minded of Western Pennsylvania, $510,000; Pennsylvania, Oral school, $53,000; tablet to memory of John Burns on Gettysburg battle field, $1,500; tablet to mark position of Forty-eighth and One Hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in battle of Antietam, $5,000; monument to memory of Pennsylvania victims of Andersonville prison in National cemetery at Andersonville, $25,000; Pittston hospital, $12,000; monument to General Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of United States, at Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, $1,500.

The senate amendments to the judicial apportionment bill were non-concurred in, and the measure goes back to the senate.

The Scott and Focht supplemental rapid transit bills were reported from the corporations committee. The following bills, recalled from the governor, were defeated:

Excepting from the provisions of the first section of the Act of May 6, 1887, relative to the collection of collateral inheritance tax, all estates passing from any person dying, seized or possessed thereof, to the unmarried sister or sisters of the decedent.

Regulating the collection of city taxes in third-class cities.

The bill recalled from the governor, regulating the duty of assessors in boroughs and providing that in making the valuation of the property the assessors of the wards shall act as a board of assessors, passed finally.

THE COMMUTATION ACT EXPLAINED

In Opinion of Attorney General Elkin It Should Apply to All Prisoners in State Penitentiaries.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, June 13.—Attorney General Elkin today submitted a written opinion to Governor Stone on the constitutionality of the act passed by the present legislature, providing for the commutation of sentences for good behavior of convicts in prisons, penitentiaries, workhouses and county jails. Mr. Elkins says:

From the authorities it clearly appears that the legislature had the power to enact a law regulating the commutation of sentences of those prisoners who are serving out their terms, as well as those who should be sent to prison after the enactment of the law. That the act in question applies to all prisoners confined in penal institutions in our state is plainly apparent from its express provisions.

I am of opinion, therefore, that all prisoners convicted in our state courts and serving out their terms of imprisonment in the prisons, penitentiaries, work houses and county jails of this state are entitled to the commutation provided in the act.

The act repeals all former acts or parts of acts in conflict with its provisions and must, therefore, be held to take the place of the old commutation act of May 21, 1869, so that hereafter in the recommending of prisoners for the benefits of the commutation the later act should be followed.

The question has been raised whether the new commutation act should apply to federal prisoners confined in our state penal institutions. Persons convicted in the United States courts for the commission of crimes over which such courts have jurisdiction may be sentenced to imprisonment in our state penitentiaries. The power, however, that sent them to prison, as well as the power which can relieve them from such imprisonment, is necessarily lodged in the federal government.

The president alone has the right to grant a pardon to such prisoners, and the state authorities have no right to interfere with federal prisoners confined in our state prisons. There is no provision in the new commutation law applicable to United States prisoners, and such prisoners may look to the act of congress for the commutation to which they are entitled. The act of congress of May 3, 1875, is in force, and federal prisoners should receive such commutation as is provided therein.

SOUTHERNERS AND QUAKERS

Proceedings of the Industrial Convention at Philadelphia Yesterday—Topics Discussed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The delegates to the southern industrial convention today considered the important question of waterways and their relation to the improvement of the country's trade. An interesting discussion occurred on the value of an isthmian canal, the opinion of the speakers being that the proposed Nicaragua canal would be the most desirable economical channel between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Hon Dewall C. Cobb, of Pensacola, led the debate on this subject. The Mississippi river and its tributaries was also discussed, the speakers giving reasons why the waterways of the south should be developed and utilized.

J. B. Gibson, of Birmingham, read a paper on "Iron and Steel Manufacture in the South," detailing the development of the industry and showing the benefits to investors and manufacturers. Two interesting addresses were delivered at the night session, one by Dr. William B. Tolman, on the subject of improving the condition of wage earners and the other by W. H. Council, who spoke in behalf of the colored race.

George H. Anderson, of Pittsburg, spoke briefly on the subject of a Nicaragua canal, expressing the opinion that the United States can build an isthmian canal without the help of the English or any other nation. The Suez canal, he said, is a great boon to British commerce and asserted that this country needs a short and economic course by which to send its products to the Pacific coast and thence to the markets of the world.

AMERICANS WIN SHOOTING MATCH

They Take the Third Consecutive Clay Bird Contest by Score of 843 to 739.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, June 13.—The Americans won the third consecutive day of the clay bird match by a score of 843 to 739.

The result was accepted with the greatest good will on the part of their British opponents, the ladies on the stand waving American and British flags. Speeches were afterwards made by Captain T. A. Marshall for the United States and Captain Bott for the British.

Philadelphia Theatrical Enterprise.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Mr. Bert De Young purchased the option on the Park theater in this city a month ago. This option has been purchased by Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman, the deeds, necessary papers and money payments being consummated today.

Mrs. Pullman Wants Divorce.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, June 13.—Mrs. Lynn Pullman today filed suit in the Cook county circuit court for divorce from George M. Pullman on the ground of desertion.

WANAMAKER ON FRANCHISES

Offers to Pay the City of Philadelphia the Sum of $2,500,000 for Privileges.

TRACTION CO. PROTEST

Will Contest the Granting of Privileges With Albert Johnson Who Desires to Construct Railways and Charge Three Cent Fares—Mr. Wanamaker Thinks There's Plunder in Franchise Business.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia June 13.—The latest move in the matter of the granting of street railway franchises by city councils was made today, when ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker sent a letter to Mayor Ashbridge, offering to pay to the city $2,500,000 for the powers, rights and franchises granted and intended to be granted by fourteen ordinances of council now awaiting the mayor's approval. These fourteen ordinances give to a number of capitalists, who are friendly to the dominant faction in the Republican party in this state, the right to construct underground and elevated railways on streets now occupied by surface railway companies and to build surface roads on those streets not occupied by other companies. The speed with which the enabling acts were passed by the legislature and the passage by city councils in three days of the fourteen city ordinances has aroused opposition in certain quarters. It has been understood, but not officially announced, that the Union Traction company, which occupies most of the streets of the city, would contest the granting of the privileges along with Albert Johnson, who desires to construct street railways and charge three cent fares. Up to this time Mr. Wanamaker had not figured in the matter, but his participation against the granting of the franchises does not come with surprise.

Mr. Wanamaker Cheerful.

Mr. Wanamaker, in his letter, says he believes the franchises granted by these ordinances are of enormous money value; that the people will get nothing for these franchises; passengers will have no cheaper transportation, and that the only gainers will be those financially interested in the projects. He urges the mayor to veto the ordinances before him, in order that new ordinances may be drafted conferring the franchises in question only upon the payment of a sum of money into the public treasury commensurate to the value of the grant. Mr. Wanamaker says he will cheerfully pay the sum of $2,500,000, but suggests that if the new ordinances required the franchises to be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, an amount largely in excess of that which he had offered could be readily secured.

His offer, he continues, is merely an indication in concrete form of the magnitude of the gift conferred upon private citizens without return to the people. "It seems to me," he concludes, "that to give away such franchises for nothing, when others stand ready to pay millions for the same rights, is little short of public plunder."

The Mayor Not Friendly.

In order that the offer might reach the mayor before he signed the ordinances, Mr. Wanamaker prepared two letters. One was sent to the mayor's private residence, and the other was personally handed to the mayor by Mr. Wanamaker's private secretary during the exercises incident to the formal acceptance of the new mint building by the United States government. The instant the mayor recognized the handwriting of Mr. Wanamaker he threw the letter into the crowd without reading it. This action is readily understood when it is remembered that the mayor and Mr. Wanamaker are not on friendly terms. The mayor spent the entire evening up to midnight in his office, and it was presumed that he was going over the ordinances. He refused to be seen by newspaper reporters, and what action he will take in the matter of approving the ordinances is not officially known, but it is more than probable that he will give them his approval.

AN ALLEGED SPY IS ROUGHLY HANDLED

Eugene Rispelli Is Captured by Socialists at Barre, Vt.—Rescued by the Police.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 13.—According to a dispatch from Barre, Vt., a man who described himself as Eugene Rispelli, was captured in a socialistic meeting in that city last night, and roughly handled. He was placed in a cellar and confined there until rescued by the police.

Rispelli claimed to be an Italian spy in the employ of the Italian consul in this city, and said he had been sent there to ferret out a plan by which the King of Italy was to be killed.

The Italian consul today refused to say anything about Rispelli. He professed to know nothing about the matter.

Pennsy's Purchase.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 13. The Herald will say tomorrow: It was learned yesterday positively that the control of the Pennsylvania Steel company now rests with the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The ownership rests with a syndicate of officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, so that for all practical purposes the destinies of the Pennsylvania Steel company will in the future be directed by the executive officers of the railroad company.

STREET RAILWAY CHARTERS.

List of Transit Companies Favored Yesterday by Focht-Emery Laws.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, June 13.—Charters were granted by the state department today to eight rapid transit companies under the Focht-Emery laws. All of the companies are located in Chester county and have the same incorporators. They are: Walter A. Rigg, Reading; Henry C. Moore, Trenton; William S. Bell, Philadelphia; D. B. Winchester, Wilkes-Barre; Homer Shoemaker, Harrisburg.

The following corporations were also chartered:

Center and Clearfield Street Railroad company, capital, $60,000. Ambler and Jenkintown Street Railway company, capital, $50,000. Montgomery and Doylestown and New Hope Street Railway company, capital, $150,000. Baltimore, Westminster and Gettysburg Street Railway company, capital, $750,000. The incorporators of the last named four companies are I. A. Sweigard, W. H. Barlett, R. J. Purcell, Atlantic City; T. E. Durham, Elwood Becker, David W. Hoffman, Philadelphia.

These were also issued today:

Coatesville and Western Street Railway company, capital, $39,000. Philadelphia, Bridgeport and Schuylkill Street Railway company, capital, $21,000. Philadelphia, Media and Delaware Street Railroad company, capital, $48,000. Westchester and Southern Street Railway company, capital, $15,000. Media, Newton Square and Norristown Street Railway company, capital, $12,000. Philadelphia, Devon and Westchester Street Railway company, capital, $21,000. Coatesville and Downington Street Railway company, capital, $30,000. The incorporators in the companies are Albert D. Kelley, Samuel A. Boyle, jr., Thomas W. Broom, of Philadelphia; Gerald J. Troust, of Coatesville; James G. Mitchell, Hamilton Postoffice.

Charters were issued to the following companies, of which W. J. Berryman, of Pittsburg, is president:

Dravosburg and Riverview Street Railway company, capital, $81,000. Edgewood, Braddock and Rankin Street Railway company, capital, $15,000. Wilkinsburg and Turtle Creek Street Railway company, capital, $36,000. Charleroi and West Side Street Railway company, capital, $30,000. Swissvale and Braddock Avenue Street Railway company, capital, $9,000. Maple Creek Street Railway company, capital, $36,000. Homewood and Irwin Avenue Street Railway company, capital, $15,000. Brownsville and Second Avenue Street Railway company, capital, $9,000.

W. C. Farnsworth, of Harrisburg, secured the following charters:

Court Street Railway company, capital, $9,000. Webster and Diamond Street Railway company, capital, $9,000. Wilkinsburg Avenue and Beeler Street Railway company, capital, $12,000. River Front Street Railway company, capital, $6,000.

SECRETARY HAY DINED AT THE PAN

He Is Guest of Honor at a Dinner Given by the Board of Directors.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, June 13.—The presence of men of national prominence and the sports in the stadium attracted thousands to the Pan-American exposition today.

Secretary of State John Hay was the guest of honor at a dinner given this evening by the board of directors of the exposition to the National Editorial association. One thousand covers were laid in the dining room in Stadler's hotel, the banquet being the largest in the history of the city. Secretary Hay was introduced by Director General Buchanan, who presided. Mr. Hay spoke, in part, as follows:

Last night as I looked from my window at this marvelous creation, lifted in fire upon the evening sky, and today as I have walked through the courts and palaces of this incomparable exhibition, the words of the prophet have been constantly in my mind, "your old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions." This ideal of the brotherhood of the nations of the western world is not a growth of yesterday. It was heralded when the country was young by the clarion voice of Henry Clay; it was cherished by Seward and Evarts, by Douglass and by Blaine. Twelve years ago we held the first reunion of the American republics. Much was said and done destined to be memorable in our history, opening and blazing the way along the path of peace and fraternal relations. We have made steady progress; we have grown day by day to a better understanding until now we are looking to have our coming conference in the city of Mexico, in which we have the right to hope that with our larger experiences and profounder study of the great problems before us results still more important and beneficent will be reached.

There have been statesmen and soldiers who have cherished the fancy in past years of a vast American army recruited from every country between Arctic and Antarctic seas which should bind us together in one immense military power that might overawe the older civilizations. But this conception belongs to the past, to an order of things that has gone, I hope, forever. How far more inspiring is the thought of the results we see here now; how much more in keeping with the better times in whose light we live and the still more glorious future to which we look forward is the result we see today of the armies of labor and intelligence in every country of this new world, all working with one mind and one will not to attain an unhappy prominence in the art of destruction, but to advance in liberal emulation the arts which tend to make men happier and better, to make this long harrassed and tormented earth a brighter and more blessed abode for men of good will.

RIOTING IN FRANCE.

Caused by Refusal of Mining Companies to Discharge Italians.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Grenoble, France, June 13.—There has been serious rioting at La Motte and D'Aveillans mines, in consequence of the refusal of the company to discharge Italian workmen. Several houses were sacked and numbers of persons were injured.

A force of infantry and horse artillery has been sent to assist the local gendermarmery.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, June 13.—Arrived: Oceanic, Liverpool; Georgian, Liverpool. Cleared: Rotterdam, Rotterdam. Sailed: La Lorraine, Havre; Friederich Der Grosse, Bremen via Southampton; Deutschland, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Cherbourg—Arrived: Furst Bismarck, New York for Hamburg. Queenstown—Sailed: Teutonic, New York. Lizard—Passed: Zeeland, New York for Cherbourg and Antwerp; La Champagne, New York for Havre.

Three Boys Drowned.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Bellaire, O., June 13.—Three sons of Lawrence O. Mellotte were carried away by the water in Captina creek in a cloud burst and drowned. The bodies have not been recovered. The victims were Arthur, aged 15; Wilber, 9, and Roy, 6.

FINEST MINT IN THE WORLD

Secretary of the Treasury Gage Accepts for the Government the Philadelphia Edifice.

COST OVER $2,000,000

The Secretary and Party Welcomed by Mayor Ashbridge, Col. Snowden and Henry K. Boyer, Superintendent of the Mint—Interesting Addresses Made—Description of the Building—The Architect Complimented.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, acting for the government, today accepted the United States mint, which has just been completed at a cost of more than $2,000,000, and is said to be the finest and best equipped building of its kind in the world. The ceremonies attending the transfer, which took place in the coining room, were simple but interesting.

Secretary Gage, United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts and party arrived here over the Pennsylvania railroad at 10.30 o'clock and were welcomed by Mayor Ashbridge, Colonel A. Louden Snowden and Henry K. Boyer, superintendent of the mint. After luncheon, the party proceeded to the new mint building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets, where the Municipal band gave the distinguished visitors a harmonious welcome. Colonel Snowden, who was formerly superintendent of the mint here, presided at the exercises.

On the platform, in addition to those named, were: George C. Roberts, director of mints; James M. Beck, assistant United States attorney general; former Director of Mints Preston, James M. Taylor, supervising architect; Chief John E. Wilkie and W. J. Burns, of the secret service; Attorney H. B. Knox and several city officials. The opening address was made by Colonel Snowden, who gave a brief history of coinage in the United States. Lawyer Knox, representing the estate of the late Charles McCaul, the contractor who began the erection of the building, tendered the structure to Architect Taylor, who, in turn presented the keys to Secretary Gage.

The Transfer.

In transferring the possession and control of the property to Superintendent Boyer he complimented the architect and builder on their faithful and efficient services and commended to the officials of the city the guardianship of the millions of currency to be stored in the new building. Superintendent Boyer responded briefly and during the course of his remarks stated that the most improved methods of coinage are being introduced into the mint here, resulting in greatly facilitating the work. As an evidence of the progress made within the past few years, he said that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the unprecedented number of 152,000,000 pieces had been coined.

Mr. Boyer was followed by Treasurer Roberts and Mayor Ashbridge. Mr. Beck delivered an oration and the concluding address was made by H. H. Hargrove, president of the Southern Industrial association.

Work on the new mint began early in April 1898, and was practically completed in April of the present year. The building is of gray granite, the main structure being 318 feet long and including terraces 549 feet, its width being 208 feet.

The vaults are located in the basement. That for silver dollars will hold $100,000,000, and already $70,000,000 are stored there. The interior of the building is beautifully ornate.

DIED IN ATTEMPT TO SAVE FRIENDS

Verdict in the Port Royal Catastrophe—Fate of a Brave Rescue Party.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Port Royal, Pa., June 13.—The coroner's jury at noon today returned a verdict in the case as to the cause of the death of W. F. McCune, D. James, T. Gunsaulus, sr. The verdict returned was that the men came to their deaths by an explosion of gas in the Port Royal mine of the Pittsburg Coal company, while attempting to recover the bodies of four men who had been killed by a former explosion that occurred about 6 p. m., Monday, June 10. The inquest into the cause of the explosion will be held tomorrow, and it is probable another jury will be empanelled.

The exploration party which went into the mine at this place this morning came to the surface about 12.15 p. m., confident that it would be impossible to get the bodies of the dead miners out.

Mrs. McKinley Still on the Gain.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, June 13.—Dr. Rixey remained at the White House considerably over two hours tonight. On leaving a few minutes after 11 o'clock he said: "Mrs. McKinley is maintaining a steady improvement. She passed a comfortable day and tonight is resting very well. She sat up for a while today in a rolling chair."

Stallion Murder Case.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Galena, Kan., June 13.—After a lengthy preliminary examination, Mrs. John Stallion, her father and her brothers were today held for trial on the charge of killing Miss Alice Stallion, the woman's step-daughter. Much interest has attached to the hearing and threats of lynching were freely made when the mutilated body was discovered.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:
UNSETTLED.

1 General—Senate Passes Ripper No. 2. Wanamaker Wants Railway Franchises. Independence of Cuba May Be Postponed. Philadelphia's Fine Mint.
2 General—Carbondale Department.
3 Local—Opening of the New Armory Tonight. Councils Discuss Contracts for New Apparatus.
4 Editorial. Note and Comment.
5 Local—Mrs. Bevilacqua Collapses on the Witness Stand. No Change Recorded in the Educational Contest.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial.
8 Local—Industrial and Labor.

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT AT SHREVEPORT

The City in a State of Unrest Since the Killing of John Gray Foster. Several Negroes Arrested.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shreveport, La., June 13.—This city and vicinity has been in a state of feverish excitement and unrest since yesterday, when John Gray Foster, a prominent planter, was shot and killed by Prince Edwards, a negro, employed on the Foster plantation, five miles east of this city. Armed posses of white men have been scouring the country for miles around in an attempt to capture Edwards. A dozen or more negroes are under arrest in Kennebec's store, and their fate tonight is uncertain. Foster was widely known and very popular. He was a brother-in-law of Governor McMillan, of Tennessee, and belonged to one of the oldest families in this state.

There had been bad feeling for some time past between the negroes and overseers on the Foster plantation, and Foster was appealed to to settle the differences. The planter started for the plantation, and upon reaching a negro cabin he was fired upon and killed. There were a dozen or more negroes in the cabin and they broke and ran in all directions. The overseers were quickly joined by white citizens, and it was not long before all the negroes were arrested, a single exception being Prince Edwards, who, it is said, did the shooting. Posses were quickly formed and started on a hunt for the negro, but as yet have made no further arrests.

There were many wild rumors afloat throughout the day, the most sensational being that the negroes in the Kennebec store were in imminent peril of being lynched. This rumor proved to be untrue, although many threats were heard against the prisoners. The store where the negroes are confined is guarded by a posse of twenty-five men armed with Winchester rifles, and unless sentiment changes the disposition tonight would indicate that the majority, if not all the prisoners will be let off with a thorough whipping. Edwards, if caught, will be burned or lynched.

There is much feeling against "Prophet" Smith and Edward Washington, both of whom are under arrest. Smith is declared by some persons to be at the bottom of all the trouble, while Washington is said to have been active in aiding Edwards to escape.

DAY OF JUBILEE AT BOSTON

International Convention of Y. M. C. A. Brimful of Interest—Foreign Delegates Welcomed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Boston, June 13.—Jubilee day, as today has been designated by the International Jubilee convention of the Young Men's Christian association, was brimful of interest and the morning session in Mechanics' hall was in a large degree picturesque and novel. After the formal address had been delivered by Cephas Brainerd, of New York, President Faunce, of Brown university, and Rev. Francis E. Clark, the father of the Christian Endeavor movement, the presentation of foreign delegates went on again, as it will from time to time each day, the audience rising to its feet and welcoming with friendly voice and fluttering handkerchiefs each representative from foreign lands, as he was presented, many of the latter wearing their native costumes. James Stokes, of New York, presided, with Christian Philadelphus, of Switzerland, acting as master of ceremonies. A striking figure was Father Nicholas W. Vassilief, a delegate from Russia, gowned in the deep crimson silk of his office.

A special jubilee service was held in the Old South meeting house in the chapel of which the first Young Men's Christian association in the United States was organized fifty years ago, at which a commemorative tablet was unveiled. A reception of more than 600 delegates by Governor Crane, at the state house, and a special service in Faneuil hall, with addresses by Lieutenant Governor Bates, Mayor Hart and several other foreign delegates served to fill out the afternoon.

In the evening a number of prominent railroad officials addressed a large meeting in Mechanics hall, their remarks having especial bearing upon association work among railroad men of North America.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

York, Pa., June 13.—Captain A. W. Eichelberger, president of the Hanover Branch Railroad company, died at Hanover today, aged 82 years. In point of service he was the oldest railroad president in the United States, having been elected to that office in 1853.

Toronto, June 13.—Hon. A. S. Hardy, ex-premier of Ontario, died at the General hospital tonight as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBANS

The Final Steps in the Matter May Be Postponed for Another Year at Least.

TROOPS WILL REMAIN

Many Steps Have to Be Taken Before United States Can Withdraw. Acceptance of Platt Amendment Merely the First—Some Controversy Probable Between Havana and Washington Over the Date of Evacuation.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, June 13.—The unqualified acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention, while gratifying to the administration, is recognized as only the first step of many which must be taken before American troops can be withdrawn from the island and the new Cuban government left to its own devices.

First of all, the new constitution must be accepted by the people of Cuba, and an election must be held. The constitution provides that ninety days after the promulgation of the electoral law by the constitutional convention, the election of officers shall take place and the transfer of the government of Cuba to those who may be elected in conformity with the order of the United States war department shall be made. That was in the original draft of the convention, but it is understood that some modification has been made. At any rate it will be at least three months before any substantial progress can be noted.

The president and vice president of the new republic are to be elected by the people, and the members of the house of representatives, consisting of one for each 25,000 inhabitants, are also to be chosen by direct popular vote.

The senate is to consist of four senators from each province—elected for a period of eight years by the provincial councilmen—and double their number of "compromisers," who shall meet with them in electoral committee. The election of compromisers is to take place one hundred days before the election of senators.

Another Cause.

Right there is another cause for delay. It will be months, therefore, before the members of the new government can be elected and installed in office, and months more before the legislative, executive and judicial machinery can be set in motion.

The establishment of a permanent government under the constitution may not take place for a year or more.

There may be some controversy between the American and the Cuban authorities on the question of the date. The constitutional convention in its draft of the constitution undertook to forestall the decision by announcing that the convention met for the purpose of agreeing on the adoption of a fundamental law, "which at the same time that it provides for the constitution in the sovereign and independent nation of the people of Cuba, establishes a solid and permanent form of government capable of complying with its international obligations, insuring domestic tranquility, establishing justice, promoting the general welfare and guaranteeing the blessing of liberty to the inhabitants."

If that view of the case were to be taken by the United States, then the action of the convention yesterday in adopting the Platt amendment would be the signal for the immediate withdrawal of American control. But according to the view of the United States administration it is a far cry from the adoption of a constitution to the creation of a stable government in accordance with the provisions thereof.

GOVERNOR'S VETO AXE.

Applied to an Election Duplicate Bill and Other Measures.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, June 13.—Governor Stone today vetoed a bill prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification or rejection a proposed amendment to the constitution.

The governor says: "This bill is almost an exact duplicate of senate bill No. 399, passed by this legislature and approved by me June 4, the only difference being that senate bill 399 directs that the election therein provided for be held in accordance with the provisions of the election laws of Pennsylvania, and the amendements thereof," while this bill recites at length the election laws and amendments referred to."

The governor also disapproved a bill to make the commonwealth liable for a proportionate share of the cost of construction of bridges built by county commissioners over streams above 1,000 feet in width and providing for the method of construction and manner of payment for such bridges.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for June 13, 1901.

Highest temperature ..... 81 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 61 degrees
Relative Humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 61 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 54 per cent.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 13.—Forecast for Eastern Pennsylvania: Unsettled weather Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday; fresh southeasterly winds.