

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 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 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 posse 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 ten to one, 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 marshal who killed the Marshal. The shooting was done by brothers, who are still at large.

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 Dimnabala, and declares that the object of these brigands is to stir up revolution. The communication continues as follows:

"Imperial troops have opened in routing and dispersing the brigands, and the villagers, in consequence, are beginning to return 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 Djumabala. Many Turkish families are reported to have been massacred. All the Turkish soldiers in Salonica have already been sent into the interior, and large numbers of reinforcements have been ordered from Constantinople and Smyrna.

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 out of 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 tankman.

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

Young Widow Under Terrible Charge.

Preeble, 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 and the announcement of his approaching marriage to another is given 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 10 suddenly. He had not been ill, and after a hard day's work, ate dinner and retired. He was found dead in bed the next morning.

Fell Dead in Cornfield.

Carlisle, Pa. (Special).—John W. Shearer, a farmer, near here, fell dead while working in his corn field. He was 60 years old.

Father and Son Burned.

Urbana, O. (Special).—Carl Maggett was burned to death, Arthur Maggett fatally injured and Night Watchman Charles Maggett, 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 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 Mousse, 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 \$200,000. The firm places its loss at \$150,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. The remainder of the loss, about \$150,000, is divided among about 20 small firms.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

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 lightship 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.

At Tall Cane, the steelsmith Lucama from Liverpool.

There will be a contest in the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre over the question of the companies retaining nomination 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, who was to have been convened 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.

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

The National Candy Company, composed of a number of firms in different parts of the country, was organized in St. Louis.

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

The New York Retail Coal Exchange fixed the price of anthracite coal at \$15 per ton.

The final sessions of the Church Congress of the United States were held in Albany.

The Grand Hotel, at Point Chautauque, was destroyed by fire.

An official of the Peoria Board of Trade says that Bishop Spaulding, a member of the coal arbitration commission, recently expressed to him great sympathy with the miners.

Foreign.

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. Kraemer, 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 Below, 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 political-commercial armor, so as to enable us to meet our opponents."

The burgomaster of Bamberg, Bavaria, formally annexed the new coat-of-arms of the United States over the entrance of the consular agency in place of the arms denied last June by unknown persons.

Many foreign residents are reported to be dying of hunger in La Victoria, where President Castro is cooped up with his army. The battle with the revolutionists is still in progress.

The Boer generals arrived in Berlin and were given an enthusiastic reception by the citizens. General Botha emphasized the nonpolitical character of the mission.

General Perdomo, supreme commander of the Columbian Army, who has been invested with presidential power, has arrived at Panama.

A 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.

17 MILLIONS OF PUPILS

Last Years Attendance at Public and Private Schools.

SCHOOL PROPERTY WORTH \$579,963,059

The Number of Pupils Enrolled in Institutions Supported by General and Local Taxes Furnished by States and Municipalities Was 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462, the Number Reported for the Previous Year.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The annual report of the Commissioner of Education, just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, shows that the grand total of pupils in schools, elementary, secondary and higher, both public and private, in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, was 17,209,230, an increase of 278,520 pupils over the previous year.

Of this number the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by States and municipalities was 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462, the number reported for the previous year. Besides these there were certain special institutions, like city evening schools, business schools, schools for Indians, reform schools, schools connected with asylums, schools for cookery and other special trades and vocations which had nearly 500,000 pupils. Adding the enrollment in these special schools to that for general education, the aggregate is something more than 17,200,000.

At the closing session of the annual meeting for a longer or shorter period during the year ended June 30, 1901.

The value of property used for public school purposes has risen to \$579,963,059 from \$130,800,000 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools (including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education) amounted to \$226,043,230, having risen to this sum from \$63,300,000 in 1870.

In 1870 the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was \$1.64; the last year it was \$4.03 per capita of the population, the highest it has ever been. It was an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman and child over the year previous. The average attendance of each pupil for the entire number of pupils enrolled was 99 days for the year, an increase of 24 days over the previous year.

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 \$5,000,000. The charter is similar to that of the United States Steel Corporation, which 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, raise and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish and all kinds of live stock, and to 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, further powers are given to acquire, own and operate 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 staked 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 has 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.

Deloth, 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-immune persons against the yellow fever and mosquito, which have bitten a person with the yellow fever and which have been infected for over 20 days.

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, Chady 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.

Kansans Tar and Feather a Woman.

Longford, Kan. (Special).—Two hundred persons wrecked the building in which Riseman's "joint" was conducted, smashed 20 cases of beer and to kegs of whiskey and tarred and feathered a woman inmate.

Terrible Mistake of a Mother.

Cruger, Miss. (Special).—Three children of George Moorhead were burned to death here. They had been locked in the home, which caught fire during the absence of the mother on an errand.

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 186,282,387 bushels of 60 pounds each; spring wheat, 300,939,133 bushels of 60 pounds each; rye, 282,130,625 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 were considerable losses in the fields in the middle of September. The Austrian official figures for September 15 says 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 drooping to ears, and in others 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, 21,071,040 bushels; barley, 21,071,040 bushels. The Bulgarian cereal crops 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 32,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10 per cent over 1901.

The crops in Belgium are stated to be comparatively satisfactory.

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 belated 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 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 recognition of the reciprocity treaty, 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 for the completion of the duties 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 Indies 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 Ludington and General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, practically completed arrangements for the transfer of the State 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 bringing 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 annual 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 Concrete Filtration Company at about \$916,000.

Items of Interest.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order giving warning to federal officials not to violate the law bearing upon the divorce of the State of New York. Attorney General Knox accompanying the order.

It is believed in Washington that the adoption by the Rigsdag of the treaty giving the Danish islands to the United States is by no means certain.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows that 68,743 immigrants arrived in the United States during the year.

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President Roosevelt is now well enough to go about without crutches.

The members of the Naval Board of Construction differ widely in their views of the two new warships should be built.

A two-thirds vote will be required to decide questions in the Strike Commission. Mr. Parker has consented to serve, and called on the President with General Wilson and Mr. Wright.

Private Longerberger admitted that he had no knowledge of the story he wrote in a letter to his mother of atrocities to Filipinos.

Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of West Point, submitted his annual report, saying that the institution of hazing no longer existed at the Military Academy.

A BIG SEVEN-DAY BATTLE

Castro Claims a Sweeping Victory Over the Insurgents.

ABOUT 3,000 MEN REPORTED FALLEN.

During the Last Days of the Fighting the Temperature Rose to 116 Degrees—Terrible Scenes on the Battlefield—Castro Claims to Have Routed the Rebels, Whose Losses Are Three Thousand.

La Victoria, Venezuela (By Cable).—A messenger has arrived here on the between government troops and revolutionists, bringing news that after seven days of the engagement near this place 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 Master of Arts 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.

Earthquake Shock 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 rattled from their frames in fright. At Lafayette, Tenn., 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.; Seawane, Tenn.; Mont Eagle, Tenn.; Tracy City, Tenn., and other towns in Tennessee and Georgia.

Younger Kills Himself.

Wichita, Kan. (Special).—A young Englishman jumped from the top of a Santa Fe freight car while crossing the Salt Fork Bridge, near Ponca City, Ok., saving the train from carrying 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 evidences 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.

Alleged Patricide.

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.

Earthquake and Tidal Wave.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—Great damage was done to various ports on the Mexican and Central American coast by an earthquake and tidal wave September 23 and 24. Captain von Riegen, of the German steamer Denderah, says he was unable at some of the ports to make a landing, owing to destruction of the piers. At Salina Cruz, on Tehuantepec, he says the loss was greatest, and that launches and barges were carried inland over 100 feet.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

President Roosevelt Names the Men to End Coal Strike—Both Sides Pleased.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday morning it was announced at the temporary White House that both parties to the coal strike had agreed to the appointment of an arbitration commission, consisting of six members, and that the President had named this body.

On the commission is a prominent representative of organized labor. The commission, as finally named, it is stated, is perfectly agreeable to all parties.

Some of the members were named by John Mitchell and F. P. Sargent at their conferences with the President, and in later meetings Mr. Sargent officially represented the strike leader.

Official Statement.

The following official statement was issued at 2:30 a. m.:

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the President has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields."

"Brig-Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the Engineer Corps of either the military or naval service of the United States."

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is Chief Statistician of the Coal Division of the United States Geological Survey and the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York."

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a Judge of the United States Court."

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist; the President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge."

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal."

"John L. Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill. The President has added Bishop Spaulding's name to the commission."

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission."

GONAIVES GIVES UP.

And Haiti's Latest Revolution is Practically Ended.

Port au Prince, Haiti (By Cable).—The foreign consuls at Gonaives, the headquarters of the revolutionists, after negotiating with General Nord, commander of the Government forces, have brought about the capitulation of that town.

Government troops will enter Gonaives, and it is hoped there will be no clash with the revolutionists. Detachments of marines from the Cincinnati, the D'Assas and the Falke are guarding the foreign consulates there. The consulates are filled with refugees.

M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, left October 15 for Mathewtown, Inagua Island, Bahama, on the steamer Adriatic, of the Hamburg-American Line. He was accompanied by about 200 of his followers.

Washington (Special).—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Commander Mason, of the cruiser Cincinnati, in Haitian waters:

"St. Marc surrendered; national forces occupied town peacefully. Cincinnati arrived at Gonaives Wednesday noon. Firmin evacuated Gonaives and has left by Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamer for Mathewtown, Bahama Islands, with about 200 adherents, leaving no government at the place. Have large force for the protection of American consulate and to preserve order. The German gunboat landed force also. National forces are near at hand, and it is expected that they will occupy the town Saturday or next day. All quiet there. It is considered practically the end of the revolution."

"I am returning to Gonaives immediately. I shall embark landing party and proceed to Cape Haytien when affairs are settled at Gonaives. No attempt has been made to blockade St. Marc. General Gourdeau and General D'Assas arrived at Gonaives Thursday."

SANTOS-DUMONT'S DARING PROJECT.

From Paris to San Francisco in an Airship for a Price of \$200,000.

London (By Cable).—Ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, who just arrived in London from the Continent, said to a representative of the Press that M. Santos-Dumont, with whom Mr. Phelan dined, is about to make an offer to travel from Paris to San Francisco by airship.

"Santos-Dumont," said Mr. Phelan, "asks that a prize of \$200,000 be put up only in case the trip is successful. The price of the airship is \$100,000, the expenses, and he is already at work building a new airship for this purpose. He seems entirely confident of achieving his object. He pooh-poohs the difficulties of such a trip, and not only believes he has a chance of completing this transoceanic and transcontinental air journey, but that there will be found a sufficient number of contributors to make up the purse that he asks as a reward."

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Alderman Bill Davis, a saloon-keeper of Austin, Tex., picked up Mrs. Carrie Nation and threw her into the street because she refused to leave his place.

Eleven barges loaded with bituminous coal were sunk in the Ohio river near Cattlesburg, Ky., as a result of the collision of the towboat with a dike.

Archie Woodin, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., murderously assaulted his father-in-law, mother-in-law and his own child, and then attempted to kill himself.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's annual report shows losses in gross revenues of