

PARKER AND DAVIS

Nominated for President and Vice-President By National Convention.

JUDGE PARKER DECLARES FOR GOLD.

Sends a Message Notifying the St. Louis Convention of His Views on That Subject—Causes Tremendous Political Sensation—Convention Adopts a Sympathetic Reply By An Overwhelming Vote.

St. Louis, (Special).—One of the greatest sensations in American political history was created here late Saturday afternoon by the reception from Judge Alton Brooks Parker, whom the Democratic National Convention nominated for the Presidency at 5:45 o'clock Saturday morning, of the following telegram:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, no course should be made known to the convention and if they are proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

When the telegram came hurried conferences of the leaders were held. The following message, to Judge Parker, was framed:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

When the convention met at night Judge Parker's telegram was read from the platform by Gov. J. K. Vandaman, of Mississippi, to whom it was handed for the purpose by John Bryan Williams. It was addressed to W. F. Sheehan, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Judge Parker's personal representative at St. Louis. The proposed reply was read by Senator Tillman.

Debate began at once. William J. Bryan, who had been stricken with what was considered a light case of pneumonia in the afternoon, rose from his sickbed and entered the convention hall. He made a speech to the delegates, urging that if the question was brought up again it should be fully gone into. The convention, he said, is should adopt a gold plank, and he would not speak on the proposition, though he would vote against it.

The debate continued, Senators Daniel, Carmack and others speaking. John Sharp Williams made a hot reply to Bryan, declaring that in spite of his protestation Mr. Bryan was the one man in the convention who was preventing harmony.

The reply to Judge Parker was adopted by the convention by a vote of 774 to 191.

The convention having held an all-night session the night before, had reassembled a 2 P. M. Saturday to nominate a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but adjourned until 5 o'clock so that the leaders might discuss the availability of the various candidates. It met at the latter hour and ex-Senators Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; George Turner, of Washington State; and William A. Harris, of Kansas, and Representative James R. Williams, of Illinois, were put in nomination for second place.

About this time hints of the Parker telegram began to circulate, and this created such a sensation that a recess was taken until 8:30 o'clock to give opportunity for conferring. In considering material for the Vice-Presidency Messrs Sheehan and Hill at first were inclined toward the selection of Judge Judson Harmon, but the factional fight in Ohio between the friends of Harmon and those of John K. Tener was considered too great an obstacle. Senator Daniel was asked to take the nomination, but was reluctant to do so unless it could be demonstrated that no candidate would be more available.

On the first ballot for the Presidency, early Saturday morning, Judge Parker received 658 votes and Hearst 200. Scattering votes were cast for Olney, McClellan, Cockrell, Pattison, Gray, Gorman, Wall, Towne, Miles, Coier and John Sharp Williams. Idaho and Wyoming conspicuously changed enough votes to give Parker the needed two-thirds majority, and then the nomination was made unanimous.

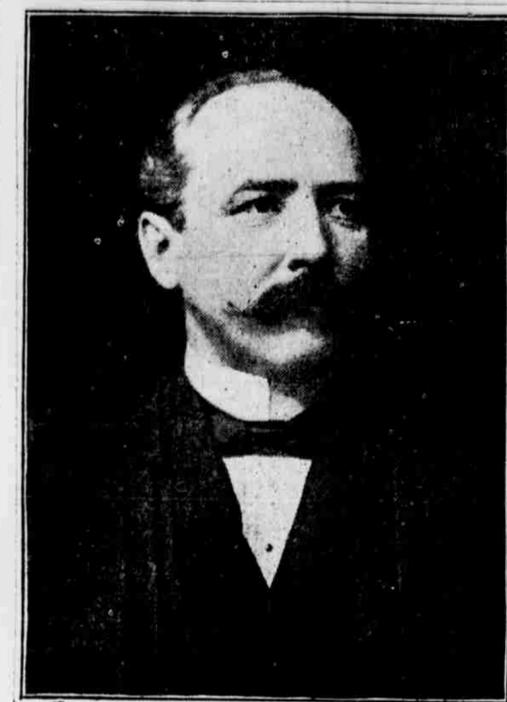
Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. Following the passage of John Sharp Williams' resolution the vote for Vice-Presidential candidate was begun. The first ballot resulted in Davis receiving 652, being 15 less than the necessary two-thirds. Turner, Williams, of Illinois, and others being voted for.

Then the States began changing their votes, and in a burst of enthusiasm the nomination was made unanimous.

Chairman Clark at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning declared the convention adjourned without date.

First Day.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special).—Exactly at noon Wednesday Chairman J. K. Jones of the national committee called



ALTON B. PARKER.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

the convention to order. His appearance on the platform and the sound of his gavel brought forth a cheer from the floor and galleries. Chairman Jones directed the sergeant-at-arms to secure order. He continued belaboring the table with his gavel, but it was some time before quiet reigned.

California's appearance with a huge silk banner and silk American flags and a yell "California! California! Hearst! Hearst!" caused cheering. Just as the California delegation reached its reservation after marching up and down the center aisle William J. Bryan, who had come in unnoticed, arose in his place and was given a cheer. Then an enterprising member among the delegation created a diversion by vigorously ringing of a cow bell.

Again Chairman Jones demanded that the convention be in order and at once directed the secretary to read the call for the convention.

Applaud followed the reading of the call. After quiet was restored Chairman Jones announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. John F. Cannon, pastor of Grand Avenue Baptist Church, of St. Louis.

During the invocation the convention stood. Dr. Cannon's voice was entirely inadequate to reach even the center of the hall.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the chairman's announcement that he was directed by the national committee to appoint John S. Williams temporary chairman and C. W. Walsh temporary secretary and John I. Martin temporary sergeant-at-arms.

The chairman appointed Col. J. M. Geary, of Pennsylvania, and M. F. Tarpey, of California, to escort Mr. Williams to the chair. As the platform was enclosed by a railing it was necessary for the committee and Mr. Williams to climb over the railing. The committee lifted Mr. Williams safely over, and the entire convention burst into cheers as he ascended the platform.

"I have the honor to introduce to you John S. Williams as temporary chairman," said Chairman Jones, and again the convention cheered. Mr. Williams was attired in a light gray suit and white waistcoat. He delivered his address calmly and without gestures. Several cries of "Louder, louder!" interrupted Mr. Williams as he began, his clear but not powerful voice at first failing to reach all parts of the hall.

As Mr. Williams proceeded his voice increased in volume and the delegates listened attentively. A great part of Mr. Williams' speech was delivered under great difficulties for the speaker and those of his hearers who were supposed to be most directly interested in his remarks. Several times the speaker stopped and asked that the talking cease in order that he might make himself better understood.

Passing from the discussion of Mr. Root's speech the speaker took up the republican platform. Mr. Williams drew a picture of the country's condition at the time of President Cleveland's first inauguration, declaring that much of the distress that came in the early nineties were due to republican misrule that had gone before. Under Harrison, he said, for three years all hope had well nigh vanished from the business world. He recited the attitude of the republican party on the financial question, declaring that it had been full of inconsistencies and absurdities. He mentioned the name of Mr. Bryan in discussing the price of wheat during the first Bryan-McKinley campaign. The utterance of the name called forth a little applause and some cheers. A second later he mentioned the name again and the applause was not repeated.

FINANCIAL.

The city of Portland, Me., has borrowed \$4,100,000 for three months, paying 27 per cent. interest for it. American Car & Foundry directors were re-elected. The net earnings for the year were \$4,686,000, compared with \$7,402,000 the previous year and \$4,686,000 in 1902.

If it had not been for the efforts of E. B. Smith, Lehigh Valley directors would not have declared any dividend.

Charles M. Schwab has resigned as a director of the United States Steel Corporation, W. F. Snyder is slated to succeed him.

This from a director of the Lehigh Valley: "I don't know and no one knows when the next dividend on Lehigh Valley will be declared."

The latest Winter wheat estimate puts the crop at 342,000,000 bushels, which is 50,000,000 bushels below last year's estimate at this time.

"Things will mend," says Russell Sage. He is anxious to loan some of his money at better than a 1 per cent. rate.

A mention of the name of Grover Cleveland was cheered lustily. A moment later the first scene of the session occurred. Mr. Williams declared that it was brazen effrontery for the republican party to attempt to seize the laurels of Grover Cleveland. A genuine outburst of applause followed. Cheers after cheer rolled through the hall and, although the chairman used the gavel vigorously, the convention was soon beyond his control.

As he finished, after speaking for one hour and forty minutes, the band struck up a medley of patriotic airs and the stirring strains of "Dixie" calling forth the wild cheers that never fail to follow the song, no matter when or where rendered.

"The delegates are invited to visit the exposition," said Mr. Williams, "and the clerk will read the invitation."

The last few words were lost in cries of "Bryan," "Bryan," that came swift and thick from different parts of the hall. Cheers mingled with the calls, and it was fully a minute before the voice of the clerk was able to raise above the tumult. Mr. Bryan remained quietly in his seat during the demonstration made by his friends and gave no outward sign of his recognition of the applause that had greeted his name.

Delegate Powers, of Michigan, was recognized by Chairman Williams to return the thanks of the convention to the exposition officials for the courtesy shown and made a brief speech of acknowledgment.

The motion to accept the invitation with which Mr. Powers concluded was adopted unanimously. When the ticket passers had nearly finished their task, the chairman announced that the roll of states would be called, each state as its name was called to send up to the chairman's desk the names of its committeemen selected in caucus.

When the roll call was in progress the spectators, concluding that the interesting scenes of the convention were finished for the day, streamed out by thousands. Announcement of Mr. Bryan as a member of the resolutions committee from Nebraska called forth a cheer from such of his friends as were able to hear the announcement. David B. Hill's name as a member from New York also brought a shout of applause.

As the roll was finished and the call was begun for the states which had not answered on the first call, Chairman Williams drew a cigar from his pocket, lighted it and commenced to smoke with great satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that numerous signs prohibiting the indulgence were posted all around the building.

After announcing the time and places for the various committee meetings, a motion was made by Bourke Cockran that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The motion was adopted and the convention adjourned at 2:50 o'clock.

Second Day.

St. Louis, (Special).—The Democratic National Convention held two sessions in St. Louis Thursday.

Late at night the full text of the platform, as agreed upon by the subcommittee of the platform committee, was made public. Its adoption by the full committee without change is expected. The financial plank declares that the greatly increased production of gold has "contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value, no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention." The plank is exceedingly brief.

The early session of the convention, which began shortly after 10 o'clock, was brief. Its only important in-

Slaughter of the Achinese.

Amsterdam, (Special).—A dispatch from Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, says that the commander of the expedition to North Achin, Northern Sumatra, attacked Likat, on June 20. The Achinese losses were 432 killed, including 281 women and 88 children, and 54 wounded. Seventeen prisoners were taken. The Dutch casualties included the commander, a lieutenant, two sergeants and 13 soldiers wounded.

Says Swallow Will Accept.

Chicago, (Special).—Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, made a statement positively denying that Dr. Silas C. Swallow had declined the Prohibition nomination for President. He was equally positive in denying the rumor that the party managers had re-engaged Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis, and that the delegates to the national convention were to be re-assembled. Mr. Stewart in his statement says: "Since there is no vacancy on our ticket and not likely to be one, there is no room for the nomination of General Miles."

17 KILLED; 50 INJURED

A Passenger Train Crashes Into An Excursion.

THE OPERATOR GAVE WRONG SIGNAL.

Accident on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie Railroad at Midvale, N. J.—Locomotive of the Passenger Crashed Into the Rear Coach of Excursion and Plowed Its Way Entirely Through.

New York, (Special).—Seventeen persons were killed and about fifty injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N. J., just before noon, when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie railroad ran into an excursion train that had stopped to take water. All the dead and injured lived in Hoboken, Jersey City and New York.

The accident is believed to have resulted from a tower operator having lowered his signal too soon, and this was admitted by D. W. Cooke, general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad, who gave out a statement in which he said:

"The operator in the tower failed to set the block signal against the train following."

The train which was run into was a special carrying members of the Flatbush Association of Hoboken on their annual outing, and had 800 passengers. It consisted of twelve cars and two engines. The first engine had taken water and the train moved up and stopped with the second engine beside the tank, when the regular train drew near.

The flagman of the special signalled the engineer of the incoming train, but, owing to a curve in the road, his flag was not seen until too late.

It is claimed that the engineer of the regular train had slowed down to about ten miles an hour before he crashed into the special, but his engine tore through the rear car the greater part of its length, and drove the forward end of that car into the car ahead. The killed and injured were in these two cars.

The wreckage did not catch fire, and the work of taking out the dead and maimed was accomplished quickly.

The passengers from the uninjured coaches ran back and joined in the work, and the residents of Midvale, many of whom had heard the crash, assisted them.

The fourteen dead were soon laid beside the track, and the injured were carried to the nearby houses. While physicians were being sent for women of Midvale brought bandages and other articles to be used in caring for the injured.

Two engines and two cars were sent from Little Falls to the scene of the wreck, and as rapidly as possible the most seriously hurt were prepared for transportation by train to Little Falls and thence to Jersey City or Hoboken.

The less severely hurt were continued until later in the day. All those hurt were eventually taken either to their homes or to hospitals.

WESTERN FLOODS RECEDED.

War Department Sends Tents and Food for Sufferers.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special).—The flood at Armourdale, Argentine and Lower Kansas City, Kan., on the Kaw river, and to Manhattan, half-way across Kansas, has fallen steadily since late Saturday.

The waters at Manhattan became stationary at midnight, after rising steadily all day, and then began to go down, eliminating the last danger of further damage at the mouth of the Kaw or along its course.

The Missouri river at Kansas City and north also receded fast and no additional damage to Harlem or the East Bottom will result from the overflow of that stream. At the stockyards the fall was slow and conditions were still bad. Most of the pens were flooded. Railroad and business men say the damage locally is insignificant, when compared with last year's losses.

The relief committee of Kansas City, Kan., which are caring for the 5,000 homeless in the suburbs of that city, has decided to accept the aid granted by the War Department. Lieut. R. S. Loughborough, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., who was sent by the War Department to investigate the situation, recommended that 2,000 rations be given the city and additional food supplies be sent each day as needed. A refuge camp has been opened as last year, and all the sufferers are being well taken care of.

Washington.—Acting upon a report from General Bell, who investigated the conditions at Kansas City, the War Department has ordered that the Secretary of War Oliver Theobald be authorized to issue 1,000 tents and five days' rations for the flood sufferers.

Cholera in Manchuria.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A cable report from Minister Allen at Seoul points to the existence of great danger to both belligerent armies in Manchuria. He says that he has learned from a missionary surgeon that cholera has crossed Manchuria and appeared at Antung.

Shot Bloodthirsty Son.

Owingsville, Ky., (Special).—Nimrod Byrd, 30 years old, came from Lexington to his home, near Steops intoxicated, and set fire to his bed and attempted to burn the house. Falling in this, he tried to murder his parents, wife and child. He was finally disarmed and locked in a room. Byrd then broke open the door, seized a butcher knife and was rushing at his father, Almaza Byrd, 70 years old, when the father shot him dead. The father then gave himself up.

Settles for Eitel's Death.

Washington, (Special).—The Chinese Government has settled the claims growing out of the killing of Louis Eitel, a newspaper correspondent, in a manner regarded by the State Department as highly honorable and satisfactory. Minister Conger has cabled the department that the Chinese Government, after making an investigation, has ordered to punish the assets of the officer and soldier who killed Eitel. China has undertaken to pay an indemnity of \$25,000 (Mexican), which will be given to the widowed mother of Eitel in Denver.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Weekly Crop Report.

The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

"In the Lake region and central valleys the week just ended was unseasonably cool and unfavorable for rapid growth, but highly favorable for the wheat crop in the Southern States and in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast districts. In the districts east of the Rocky Mountains the rainfall, as a whole, was well distributed and ample, too much occurring in the lower Missouri and Red River of the North valleys. Portions of the South Atlantic and east Gulf States continue to need rain, although droughty conditions in these districts have been largely relieved. Rain in much needed in the immediate North Pacific Coast."

"In Nebraska and Kansas corn has grown well, but in the central and eastern portions of the corn belt growth has been slow, as a result of cool weather. Except in portions of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri where fields are weedy, the crop is in a good state of cultivation.

"Winter wheat harvest has made slow progress in Missouri and Kansas, and damage to wheat in shocks is reported from the first named State. Complaints of rust are also received from portions of Missouri and from Nebraska and Kansas. East of the Mississippi River better harvesting weather has prevailed, and this work, as a whole, has advanced satisfactorily, having begun in the valleys and will soon begin in Washington."

"In the northern portion of the spring wheat region cool wet weather has checked rapid advancement of spring wheat, which, however, is generally doing well. The portion of the spring wheat region the reports indicate an improvement over the previous week. An improvement is also reported from Washington, but in Oregon the crop is heading short, and high yields are expected.

"The general outlook for oats is promising, but this crop has suffered from excessive moisture on lowlands in Minnesota and in portions of Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. East of the Mississippi harvesting has made good progress in the more southerly districts, but to the westward this work has been interrupted by rains in Missouri and southern Kansas."

"An improvement in cotton is generally indicated throughout the cotton belt, and while the plant continues small in the central and eastern districts it is now making rapid growth throughout the belt, especially in the central and western districts. The crop is generally well cultivated, although some fields in Oklahoma and northeastern Texas are foul. Cotton is beginning to open in the extreme southwestern coast counties of Texas.

"All reports respecting tobacco indicate that the crop is growing nicely and is in very promising condition."

Mr. Moody Will Decide.

Attorney-General Moody will be called upon to settle a question of military law that arose in his administration as Secretary of the Navy.

The question is as to whether officers of the Marine Corps on the retired list who served with distinction during the Civil War are entitled to the benefits of advanced rank and pay on the retired list, under the provisions of the veteran retirement section of the Army Appropriation Act of April 23, 1904. Two retired Marine officers have made formal application for advancement on the retired list under the provisions of the act in question, and a brief has been submitted to the Navy Department in support of their claim. Generally the laws relating to retirements in the army apply to retirements in the Marine Corps, and the only question in doubt is as to the applicability to officers of the Marine Corps of the beneficial provisions of the act of April 23, 1904.

Mr. Moody declines to decide the question while Secretary of the Navy, but will be called upon to do so in his new capacity as Attorney-General. Preparations are being made by the Navy Department for the establishment of a branch of the United States Naval Observatory at Tutuila, Samoa.

This will be in charge of Prof. John C. Hammond and under his supervision, and will be used for the observations of a list of 500 of the 1,507 stars adopted for publication in nautical almanacs of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. This list was recommended by a conference in 1867 for the accurate determination of time. Tutuila is in latitude 15 degrees south and longitude 168 degrees west, and is considered an ideal location for an observatory by astronomers of this country and abroad.

It is also to be a part of the proposed Government establishment on the Tutuila station. To Aid at White House. First Lieutenant "Dan" T. Moore, of the Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., who has been granted leave of absence from August 16 until October 16, has been ordered on the expiration of his leave to report to Col. Charles S. Bromwell, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for duty at the White House as one of the military aids of President Roosevelt.

Lieutenant Moore is a native of Alabama, but was appointed to the army from New York. During the Spanish War he served as second lieutenant of the Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and in April, 1899, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry. In April, 1901, he was transferred to the Artillery Corps and became a first lieutenant in that arm in May, 1901.

Talked About His Mother.

Hopkinsville, Ky., (Special).—Mack Hern, of Paducah, aged 28, shot and killed his father, James Hern, aged 60, a barber. The dead man had been divorced and married again, and the son took offence at remarks made against his mother and they exchanged blows. Later young Hern walked into the saloon and shot his father. "I'd kill two fathers if they talked about my mother!" is his explanation.

Twins Reach Age of 87.

Bridgeport, Conn., (Special).—Julius H. and Junius N. Benham, probably the oldest twins in the United States, celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of their birth with a shore dinner, which they gave to several of their friends at a summer resort near this city. The two hale old men, who are alike, dress alike, speak alike, and some of their friends say they think alike. They were born on July 8, 1817, in Middlebury, Conn. Both are builders, and have erected many of Bridgeport's important structures, including three churches.

GENERAL ADVANCE BEGUN

Japanese Forcing Back the Russians

All Along the Line.

FIGHTING NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

General Sakharoff Reports to the Czar That the Japs Are Taking the Offensive Simultaneously Along His Entire Front From the Stanhere to the Valley of the Chinchou River—Thirty Thousand Men in Movement

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—General Sakharoff, commander of the Eastern army, in a long dispatch to the general staff, reports outpost skirmishes over a wide territory throughout July 5 and July 6, which indicated a general advance of the Japanese, who are driving back the Russian advance posts. Sakharoff says the Russian losses during the fighting July 5 have not been definitely ascertained, but it is known that 2 officers and 15 men were killed or wounded. He says:

"In general we observed, July 6 that the enemy was taking the offensive simultaneously along his whole front, extending from the sea-shore as far as the valley of the Chinchou River. On the morning of July 7 a vast camp of the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood of Siao Khetza. At 8 A. M., July 7, the enemy occupied the heights near Baositchja.

"No rains have fallen recently." A dispatch from Niuwang says General Kuroki is advancing all along the line, and adds that Japanese officers are organizing Chinese bandit bands throughout the Liao Valley for an attack on Mukden.

The strategic plans of the Japanese, as well as the location of their main force, are under the microscope. Their blow will be struck, whether at Kaichow, Haicheng, Liaoyang, or even at Mukden, are still puzzling the Russian authorities. In a general way the Japanese seem to be withdrawing their pressure from the west of Kaichow and Liaoyang but to be maintaining it northeast, as if contemplating a combined attack on Ta Tche Kiao and Liaoyang.

The success of the Japanese flanking operations is disconcerting the Russians. One by one the passes in the mountains which the Russians had fortified in advance with infinite pains have been attacked by the Japanese, who have always managed, by trails not marked on the maps, to circumvent the Russian lines. The advance along the interior lines, with the railroad to facilitate the movement of troops, the Russian general staff believes this fine quality of the Japanese will disappear, and that when the Japanese debouch into the plains the Russians, who are accustomed to maneuvers in a flat country, will be completely at home.

Later reports from the front indicate that the continued and increasing activity of the Japanese is all-important. The advance posts of Lieutenant General Keller's force, holding the Feng Wang Cheng roads converging on Liaoyang are faced by a heavy Japanese force and there is constant skirmishing in the region of Dain Pa. General Kuroki at Kaichow, at the railway which every one at the front is expecting, may fall anywhere between Kaichow and Liaoyang.

It is believed that the Japanese are planning an attack of some sort before the rains begin again. Mad Mullah Fighting Again. London, (By Cable).—The Daily Mail's Aden correspondent, under date of July 6, says that the Mad Mullah's forces have attacked the Somali, killing 50, levying on the natives a contribution of 1000 sheep and 50 cattle. They then retired, pursued by pioneers, who shot down 20 of the Mullah's men. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Berbera, the capital of Somaliland, maintains that the whole of the Somaliland campaign has been fruitless, the Mullah retaining full control of his particular region.

Rockets Humberd Audience. Tacoma, Wash., (Special).—Fireworks which were to have been set off in Wright Park as a final to a big Fourth of July celebration caught fire from almost the first rocket that was sent up, and in a few minutes the entire heap of explosives was flying in all directions. About four dozen eight-pound rockets flew through the audience of 30,000 persons, creating a panic in which many were injured. Others were struck by the flying explosives, and it was estimated that as many as 50 were injured, but none fatally.

For Corregan and Cox. New York, (Special).—Charles H. Corregan of New York and William W. Cox of Illinois were chosen as candidates for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor party, in session here. The candidates, both of whom were members of the Convention, each responded to demands for a speech.

George F. Kroehl, president of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, was acquitted of the charge of making false entries in the books of the bank.

Rev. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for president, will be officially notified July 22, at Indianapolis.

3 Girls Burned to Death. Raleigh, N. C., (Special).—Three girls, with ages ranging from 4 to 12 years, were burned to death at Carleigh Cotton Mills, near this city. They were the daughters of John T. Cole, a boss spinner. The father, mother and two children escaped, one of the latter, a boy, being terribly burned. The father made frantic but ineffectual attempts to rescue his children. The place is isolated and had no fire protection.

Sully Offers 40 Cents on the \$1. New York, (Special).—Creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. met here to consider a new settlement proposition. It was reported after the meeting that the offer would involve the payment of 40 cents on the dollar and the suggestion that the legal proceedings for a friendly basis, and be continued on the assets of the Sully firm are sufficient to pay about 35 cents on the dollar and that the balance of a 40-cent cash settlement will come from interests friendly to Sully & Co.