

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER

Campaign Issues Discussed by the President.

VERY SEVERE ON HIS OPPONENTS.

President States That His Administration Has Been Misrepresented Outright—It Would Be Disastrous, He Argues, to Abandon a Single One of His Policies—False Criticism, He Says.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—President Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency was made public here. It is in part as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1904. Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir—I accept the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention and cordially approve the platform adopted by it.

In writing this letter there are certain points upon which I desire to lay especial stress. It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss both as to what it is that they really believe and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything.

In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue; as soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away.

Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions; for when this improvised it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

The party now in control of the Government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions and then correct the guess if it seems unpropitious. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us, but they cannot accuse us of shiftness or insincerity.

The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the Government. We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues and, if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any manner.

No other administration (than the present one) in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outrages the civilization of the age, at home or abroad.

Pension Order No. 78 (directing that any veteran of the Civil War who has reached the age of 62 years should be presumptively entitled to a pension of \$6 a month) is justified, not merely on legal grounds, but also on grounds of public morality.

The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system and that our opponents cannot be so trusted.

The action of the Attorney-General in enforcing the Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws, and the action of the last Congress, have for the first time opened a chance for the national Government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society.

Because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the concentration of power in the hands of a few, it is necessary to have for the protection of the benefit of the high standard of living which we desire to see kept up in this country. To speak of the tariff in this sense as robbery is, in our face false.

From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country, but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system.

At no time in the history of this or any country has there been an era so productive of material benefit alike to workman and employer as during the seven years that have just passed.

The army as it is now is as small as it can possibly be and serve its purpose as an effective nucleus.

The expenditures of the nation have been managed in a spirit of economy, as far removed from waste as from niggardliness.

The public work of the United States has never been conducted with a higher degree of honesty and efficiency than at the present time. We have known no party in dealing with offenders.

Meiba's Auto Kills Man. Paris (By Cable).—Mme. Meiba, the distinguished singer, while driving an automobile here, accompanied by her two cousins, the Misses Walker, ran over a man about 84 years old and killed him instantly. The accident occurred on the Boulevard Perreire, Mme. Meiba being on the way from the Hotel Ritz to Versailles. The chauffeur was not to blame, as the old man got in the way of the automobile while trying to escape being run over by a cab.

A Clever Burglary. Pomeroy, O. (Special).—Two youthful strangers entered the county treasurer's office, covered Treasurer Chase with revolvers and robbed the safe of \$14,000. They then locked Chase in the vault and escaped. Mr. Chase was locked up nearly three hours before he was found and released by his wife. A local banker was secured to work the combination as Mr. Chase directed the work from inside the safe. Five thousand dollars in gold safe at the bottom of the vault were overlooked by the robbers.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Forest fires are raging in the principal timber districts of California. All Knights Templar trains scheduled to leave for the East via Ogden were canceled.

Charles Michaels, a New York bookkeeper, committed suicide to avoid being killed by the brother of a stenographer with whom he had become entangled.

William F. McMullen, the operator of the "spot light" at the Iroquois Theater, in Chicago, at the time of the disaster, has disappeared.

Banker Eiland has returned to his home, in Portales, N. M., with a story of being held up by Mexican brigands and held for a ransom.

The National Executive Board of the Mineworkers advises the men in the Knoxville district to accept the proposed reduction.

New York police broke by force into the flat of Mrs. Elizabeth Calder, the woman who was driven mad by her husband's death.

In a quarrel at Glenwood Springs, Col., Sergeant Boyie shot and killed Private Pearl Allen, of a Fort Robinson cavalry troop.

It was officially denied that Judge Parker proposes to go to New York and take personal charge of the campaign.

The steamer Longfellow sank off the Highlands Light on the Massachusetts coast. All the crew were saved.

The new cruiser Milwaukee was launched from the ways of the Union Iron Works, in San Francisco.

Thrilling rescues were made by firemen at a tenement-house fire in New York.

Fire attacked the snowsheds in the neighborhood of Blue Canyon, Cal., destroying, according to the meager reports received about 500 feet of the inclosure.

Minister W. W. Russell, the American minister to Colombia, called to see the Acting Secretary of State Loomis with reference to his mission.

The British schooner Franklin struck on Pollock Rip Shoal, off the Massachusetts coast, and is a total wreck. The crew was taken off.

Forest fires are raging violently on the shores of Spirit Lake, near Coeur d'Alene City and Rathdrum, all in Kootenai county, Idaho.

Three persons were injured in Pittsburg, Pa., in a collision between a large racing automobile and a park trap. All will probably die.

The voting trust of the Reading Railroad has been dissolved, leaving the affairs of the company in the hands of the shareholders.

Mrs. Charles Evans, of Monterey, Ia., committed suicide because her husband went to the ball game, contrary to her wishes.

Investigation of the lynching of the negro in Huntville, Ala., by a special grand jury in Huntsville, Ala.

Larkins Johnston, colored, was hanged at Columbiana, Ala., and Andrew Burton at Anniston, Ala.

A fine of \$15,000 was imposed in Boston on the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London.

Two robbers looted the safe of County Treasurer Chase, in Pomeroy, O., of \$14,000.

Three prisoners under indictment for burglary walked out of jail in Glens Falls, N. Y.

Jesse Allen, a negro, was legally executed in Oxford, N. C., for felonious assault.

Thousands of acres of valuable land in California were destroyed by forest fires.

The three big tobacco organizations are to be consolidated.

Joseph Elise, an aeronaut, was killed in making a balloon ascension and parachute leap at the Douglas County Fair, at Tuscola, Ill. While descending his parachute was caught in the top of a tree he fell 100 feet, breaking his neck.

Boatswain Haley, who was recently ordered court-martialed for drunkenness, has been adjudged insane and will be brought to Washington and confined in an asylum.

RUSSIANS IN TIGHT PLACE

Reported That 12,000 Are Surrounded by the Japanese.

THE LOSSES AT LIAOYANG 50,000.

Reports of the Evacuation of Liaoyang.—Wretched Condition of the Russian Soldiers After Their Long Flight From Liaoyang Through Mud and Mire—Thousands of Them Shelterless in the Terrific Rainstorms.

While reports received at St. Petersburg state that the Japanese forces abandoned the attempt to head off General Kuropatkin's army, which arrived safely at Mukden, the movements of the three armies of the Mikado are again veiled in mystery. A German correspondent at Mukden reports the Russian evacuation of that place progressing.

The London Express says Kuropatkin's army is divided into five columns. The first has reached Tie Pass, 40 miles north of Mukden; the second is between Mukden and the pass; the third is at Mukden, the fourth is holding Kuroki in check by hard fighting, and the fifth, numbering 12,000 men, is nearly surrounded by the Japanese.

The Russian troops, after their long marches through mud and mire, are in a deplorable condition. The suffering of the men along the line of retreat were terrible. Thousands of them have no tents or any kind of shelter.

The Russians in their flight left the task of burying the thousands of dead to the Japanese. Incessant rains have prevented the cremation of the corpses.

A representative of the Russian Army in the retreat from Liaoyang says the combined losses in the battle there were 50,000 men. When the Russians left the town the streets were strewn with corpses. The Russian soldiers' positions there were too extended for their army to hold.

During five days of the fighting around Liaoyang 12,000 wounded Russians were treated in Red Cross ambulances.

The Russian press and public, particularly at St. Petersburg, do not conceal their disappointment and discomfiture over the retreat from Liaoyang and the general conditions at the front. Russian papers demand reorganization of the army, and intimate that Viceroy Alexieff is interfering too much. One St. Petersburg newspaper says "that what is needed is some of the do-or-die spirit of the Japanese."

Gen. Kuropatkin's Army Divided. London (By Cable).—The Daily Express claims to have trustworthy information that the Russian army is divided into five columns. The first has reached Tie Pass, 40 miles north of Mukden, and is preparing to defend that place against the Japanese. The second is midway between Mukden and Tie Pass.

The third is at Mukden. The fourth consists of 40,000 men, under General Meyendorff, is holding General Kuroki in check by hard fighting 12 miles south of Mukden.

The fifth, of about 12,000 men, is further south, exhausted by incessant fighting, and is surrounded on three sides by the Japanese, its position being one of extreme danger, from which it can hardly hope to escape.

"Everything now depends," says the paper, "on Meyendorff's ability to hold Kuroki in check, which so far has been successfully done."

Wearry Russians Lay Down in Mud. St. Petersburg (By Cable).—It seems to be definitely established that Field Marshal Gyama's tired troops practically abandoned on Wednesday the attempt to head off General Kuropatkin, and the latter's army has arrived safely at Mukden, after a frightful experience in floundering through mud and mire over the Mandarin road.

Some descriptions of the scenes along the line of retreat are almost incredible. They tell how the men lay down in the mud and slept in a drenching rain and without shelter.

It is evident that the last determined effort of the Japanese to bring Kuropatkin to bay was made on Tuesday; but the Russian commander-in-chief faced about, and two corps, with artillery, beat off the Japanese, while the remainder of the troops continued the march to Mukden. After that the Japanese could only hang on to the banks and try to shelter their retreating columns from the hills. The outposts are still in contact, but they are not even exchanging shots.

A late dispatch sent from Mukden describes the horrible plight of the tentless and shelterless soldiers. The general expectation is that the losses will approximate 20,000, against 30,000 for the Japanese.

Told to Stop Raids. St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The foreign office has been informed that the instructions to the Russian government not to further interfere with neutral shipping has been communicated to the ministry of the interior.

The proposed visit of King Alfonso of Spain to President Loubet of France has been postponed until spring.

An operation for an affection of the glands was performed on Coquelin the elder in Paris.

Russia is reported to be opposed to the proposed annexation of Crete.

The Russian Minister of the Interior says no reports of extensive anti-Jewish disturbances in several of the governments of Southwest Russia have been received. The only recent disturbance, it is added, was a small affair at Biela, near Kieff, in which no one was killed.

Work on the great Simplon tunnel, in Italy, has been suddenly stopped by the striking of a hot spring flowing 1,500 gallons a minute.

Louis Deibler, who directed the guillotine of Paris for 20 years, died at Antei, at the age of 81.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian Patriot, in a letter to a Rome newspaper, says that there will soon be presented to the powers a protest by 70,000 Albanians living in Italy against the alleged action of General de Giorgis, commander-in-chief of the international gendarmerie in Macedonia, in favoring Austria against the interests of the Albanians.

The keel was laid at Stettin, Germany, of a new North German Lloyd liner, which is to be the largest of her class.

The strike of the dockworkers at Marseilles is gradually breaking up.

TRAIN FELL INTO RIVER.

Engine and Coaches on Seaboard Air Line Plunges Through Trestle.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Shortly after 1 o'clock A. M. train No. 41 on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad consisting of an express car, a mail car, two day coaches and a Pullman sleeper, was derailed at a trestle just south of the Catawba river, South Carolina, and 22 miles southwest of Monroe, N. C., followed by the wreck of a light engine and caboose, resulting in the death of 4 persons and the injuring of 35 others.

J. M. Barr, first vice president and general manager of the road, said that there was evidence of a malicious attempt to wreck the train, a number of joints having been found disconnected.

He gave the following details: "Train No. 41 was in charge of Conductor Richard West and Engineer Gaston Mears. The wreck occurred about 1 o'clock at the trestle just south of Catawba River, South Carolina, and 22 miles southwest of Monroe, N. C. The engine passed over the trestle and went down the embankment, killing Colored Fireman Ed Roberts, and seriously injuring Engineer Gaston Mears. A light engine and caboose, running as No. 19, in charge of Conductor Chapman and Engineer E. Y. Barksdale, which train was passed by the train, was derailed at the same point, and a short distance east, ran into the damaged trestle and top of the passenger train, resulting in the death of the engineer of No. 19, the fireman of the passenger train and of Mrs. Black and an unknown lady passenger. Two Pullman employes, six railway employes, one mail clerk, one Southern Express Company employe and 23 passengers were injured."

The wrecked train was running about 40 miles an hour when the trestle, which is about 300 feet long, spanning a meadow near the Catawba river, gave way. The engine and some of the cars passed over, but were drawn backward into the abyss and upon the other cars, and then to add to the disaster a light engine and caboose ran on top of the train of wreckage before it could be flagged.

Gaston Mears, the engineer of the passenger train, escaped with some bruises and a painful scalp wound. How he escaped a death is beyond his own or anyone else's comprehension. He said that he was driving at the rate of 40 miles an hour as he crossed the bridge. Just before the engine had swept entirely clear of the structure he felt it sinking, but the impetus carried the engine and all the cars except the first-class passenger car and the Pullman over a clear of the yawning gulf, which was left when half the bridge collapsed, but the engine and cars were swerved from their course to the right, tearing the rail loose from its fastenings and hurling the entire train upside down over an embankment to the meadow, about 30 feet below.

The accounts of the survivors are terrible. When the train went crashing over the embankment every light went out and passengers were thrown heads over heels against the sides of the coaches, bleeding and bruised. Some were rendered unconscious for a moment. Mrs. Black, sitting with her husband, gave a short cry, and when he managed to strike a match and find her body he discovered that she was dead, her neck having been broken. She was the only passenger killed or even hurt seriously.

RUSSIA READY TO MAKE CONCESSIONS. Answer to United States and Great Britain Concerning Contraband.

London (By Cable).—The preliminary representations made by Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, to the Foreign Office indicate that Russia is on the point of making substantial concessions to the United States and Great Britain regarding the question of contraband of war, as a result of the submission by Foreign Minister Lansdowne of the report of the general commission to Emperor Nicholas, together with information transmitted by Ambassador Benckendorff showing the views of the British government.

The Russian Foreign Minister is expected to present to the British government through Sir Charles Hardinge, British ambassador to Russia, Thursday the formal reply of the Russian government. It is understood in official circles here that Russia, while not acknowledging herself at fault for the captures made by her ships in the past, will more specifically describe the conditions under which certain goods, such as foodstuffs and cotton, become, in her view, contraband.

The British Foreign Office is satisfied from the representations made to it that such substantial concessions will be made by Russia as will lead to an easy settlement of the vexatious question.

Boxer Uprising Feared. Bloomington, Ill. (Special).—Six McLean county missionaries who have been spending their vacations here have received orders to go back to China, as another Boxer uprising is on in the district to which they were assigned. Their headquarters have been burned and their personal property has been stolen or destroyed.

Batted Ball Kills Boy. Chicago (Special).—Wendell Miller, 12 years old, son of George M. Miller, president of Ruskin University, at Glen Elyn, Ill., was killed by a batted ball while watching a baseball game. Miller was sitting in the grand stand when the ball struck him on the temple. He died in three minutes.

Woman Leaps From Train. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (Special).—Mrs. H. E. Remmers, en route from Danforth, Ill., to Germany with her husband, jumped from a New York Central express train eight miles north of this city and was killed. The coroner says the woman committed suicide. Her husband says she had been acting strangely for several days. The body was brought to this city. Mrs. Remmers was nearly 80 years old.

Stole Labor Day Receipts. Lansdale, Pa. (Special).—Six masked robbers visited the Lehigh Valley Traction Company's car barn, at Southerton, a few miles above here, and after beating and gagging four employes, blew open a safe and escaped with between \$700 and \$800, the Labor Day receipts of the company. The men were all armed, and when the employes of the company attempted to resist they were assaulted with blackjacks and then bound and gagged. There were two safes in the office, but only one of them was broken open.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF

Butchers in Chicago Yards Return to Work.

BOTH SIDES HAVE LOST MILLIONS.

A Labor Struggle That Demoralized the Meat Packing Industry for Two Months—President Donnelly Declares the Men Were Defeated—\$3,000 People Involved in Strike—The Loss in Wages \$5,100,000.

Chicago, (Special).—The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off by President Michael J. Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen of America. Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the national executive committee asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle and having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards who quit work in sympathy with the butchers was officially called off at a meeting of the conference board of the Allied Trades.

The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present announced that the men were defeated and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work no matter what course might be taken by other unions. As the other unions had no grievance of their own, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly and they decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

When the packers were notified that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, but it was stated at the same time that many of the men would be unable to secure their old places, as in many cases the work was being performed in a satisfactory manner by men who had been secured since the commencement of the strike. It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again. It was the question of a wage scale for this class of men that brought about the strike, the packers refusing to sign an agreement with any class other than skilled workmen.

During the strike approximately 53,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5,100,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of \$7,500,000 to the packers in loss of business and in increased expenses. The greatest number of men idle in Chicago during the strike was 26,600, and the total in the country outside of this city is estimated to be about the same.

The original cause of the strike was a demand by the butchers' union that the packers pay to the unskilled workmen 18 1/2 cents an hour. The packers refused to sign an agreement, but offered to arbitrate the question. This was accepted, the strikers agreeing to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators. The men, however, were dissatisfied with the manner in which they were being put to work and declared that they would not return until all of the men were given their old places in one day. The packers declared that this was impossible, the men went on strike for the second time.

The men now return to work under the conditions that existed before the strike.

FOUR DEAD IN WRECKS. Two Men Killed in Illinois and Two in Pennsylvania.

Tiskilwa, Ill. (Special).—In collision of a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad passenger train with several cars of a derailed train near this place two persons were killed and two injured.

When the passenger train, bound from Chicago to Kansas City, struck the wrecked freight cars the passenger locomotive, the baggage car, smoker and chair car were derailed. One of the sleeping cars left the rails, but was only slightly damaged. A relief train was immediately made up and all passengers were taken care of as soon as possible.

The dead are Expressman Thomas Donaldson and an unidentified man of Danish nationality.

The injured include W. L. Babcock, Washington, D. C., who was painfully bruised about the body.

Altoona, Pa. (Special).—A freight wreck occurred at Kittanning Point about 10:30 P. M., in which two men were killed, four injured and a number of cars wrecked. The killed are Engineer William Boardman and a brakeman, name not given.

KILLED IN STREET FIGHT.

A Desperate Battle at Green Shoals, Near River, W. Va.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special).—As a result of an attempt to collect a long-standing bill by a clerk in a country store at Green Shoals, 20 miles south of here, on the Guan River, two men were killed. One was fatally injured, another seriously injured and two more men who escaped and have disappeared are supposed to be injured. The fight may result in another bloody feud being added to those already existing in this part of the country.

Two brothers of John Lambert, who engaged in the fight, are believed to be wounded, but escaped to the mountains.

The fight started over an attempt of Lambert, who was clerk in a country store at Green Shoals, to collect a long-standing account against Adams. The men engaged in an argument over the amount several days ago. Adams was with friends at the time, and, after heated words, struck Lambert, who was alone. Lambert did not fight, but Wednesday, while with his two brothers, he came upon Adams in company with George Mead. The fight was renewed upon sight, all the men being heavily armed.

The firing opened in the street and the men were almost enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Brumfield rushed between the factions with his hands upraised, unarméd and crying, "Stop, boys, stop!" Caught between the crossfire of the two opposing factions, he dropped to the ground dead. Adams, just before Brumfield came upon the scene, had been shot to death, four bullets having pierced his body. Mead was lying on the ground with two bullets in his body and firing as he lay on his side.

After the death of Brumfield the men broke away and all attempted to escape. John Lambert was found lying on the mountain side almost senseless by a deputy sheriff and members of a posse and placed under heavy guard. Mead was carried into a nearby house and is dying. The two brothers of John Lambert, who are wounded, escaped to the mountains and are being hunted by several posses. There is much talk of lynching the Lamberts if they are captured.

PANAMA BOUNDARY LINE. Minister Barrett Will Try to Avoid Friction With Colombia.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The State Department is watching with interest developments on the Isthmus connected with the establishment of the eastern boundary between Panama and Colombia.

It seems that while the geographers have drawn an arbitrary line beginning at Cape Thuron on the Gulf of Darien, as a matter of fact, no survey ever has been made; and while the old treaties spoke of the boundary as lying on the watershed crossing the Isthmus at that point, even the existence of that shed never has been determined. There is ample room for controversy between Panama and Colombia as to the exact location of this boundary, and reports reaching Washington that one side or the other had invaded the disputed territory have given rise to some apprehension of serious friction. This was one of the subjects which Secretary Hay charged Minister Barrett with the attempt to adjust as far as he could by sound advice based upon such inquiry as he could make. It is more difficult to address the Colombian government, owing to the partial absence of diplomatic relations with that country, and the officials here feel that if there should be any genuine friction, both Panama and Colombia would be glad to listen to American advice.

THE ART OF HOUSEKEEPING. An Important Work Instituted By the Chicago Board of Education.

Chicago (Special).—Perfect housekeepers will be graduated from the Chicago public schools soon, if the aims of the Board of Education are attained.

The expectations of the board members are based on a course of study in cooking and sewing, just completed by R. M. Smith, supervisor of the manual training and household arts department, after a year's work, and which has been given out to the teachers in the different branches.

Cooking and physiology will be taught together by the new system. House sanitation, including the chemistry of housecleaning, also will be taken up. The classes in sewing will be taught how to patch, to make buttonholes, to sew on buttons, to darn and to hemstitch. Then they will be given instruction in cutting and making garments. Finally they will be told how to shop, how to select suitable material and how to calculate the amounts necessary.

Million-Dollar Fire. Progreso, Mexico, (Special).—Fire wiped out an entire block of business houses occupied by firms engaged in the general merchandise business. The loss is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000, with but little insurance. The burned territory consists of the square two blocks south of the water front and facing one of the principal plazas directly opposite the customhouse.

Two Killed in a Wreck. Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Two men were killed and another seriously injured in a wreck on the Southern Railroad, between Dogwood and Wilton, on the Birmingham and Selma division. The train was running 30 miles an hour when the engine jumped the track and struck the crossties, turning completely over, crushing the engineer beneath it. Several other employes on the road are said to have been bruised but not seriously hurt.

While the Sheriff Played. Sheboygan, Wis. (Special).—Four prisoners, one a forger and three burglars, have saved their way out of the Sheboygan county jail here while the sheriff was playing with his twin babies in an adjoining office.

Succeded Von Plehve. St. Petersburg (Special).—Senator Platonoff, a member of the council of the empire, has been appointed minister of the interior and chief of the Russian police, in succession to the late M. Plehve.

MR. M'CUE UNDER ARREST

Must Answer to Charge of Murdering His Wife.

FORMER MAYOR OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Taken Into Custody at the Instance of Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Ginner—Alleging Scene at His Residence—Den He Was Separated From His Children—The Accused Declared That He Has Committed No Crime.

Charlottesville, Va. (Special).—Ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue was arrested at 5:10 P. M. at his residence, on Park street, by Police Officers D. C. Grady and H. N. Eubank. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Ginner before Acting Police Justice Archie D. Dabney at 4:50 P. M., who charges Mr. McCue with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Fannie McCue, at her home on the evening of Sunday, September 4.

Immediately upon the issue of the warrant Officers Grady and Eubank drove to the McCue residence, and, without ceremony, entered the house and proceeded directly to the sitting-room, where they found J. Samuel McCue, his brothers, Edward McCue and William McCue, and the children of the man whose name had been on every tongue here for three days.

Officer Grady, without preliminary statement other than the usual greetings, produced and read the warrant. When the warrant had been read Mr. McCue said:

"By the grace of God I will come out all right. Do your duty, gentlemen."

The children had begun crying as they realized the situation, and, turning to them, the prisoner, himself weeping, said: "Do not be uneasy; I am not afraid of the consequences if I get a fair trial. I have committed no crime."

The father against whom the awful charge of wife-murder had just been lodged then kissed the children good-by, all weeping at the affecting separation, and then turning to the officers signified his willingness to accompany them, and with them and his two brothers left the room.

The prisoner, the two brothers and A. D. Payne, a heavy-set man, then got in a vehicle and drove to the jail, two blocks distant, where the prisoner was locked up.

DROWNED FROM LAUNCH. Terrible Accident in Darkness On Delaware River.

Philadelphia (Special).—Looming up like some monster in the darkness, the Delaware river steamer Columbia crashed into the steam launch Cricket, containing 12 men and women, grinding it to pieces and drowning seven and probably eight of the occupants.

All the party in the launch were Philadelphia residents. The accident occurred just off the line which separates Andalusia from Torresdale.

Four