

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

The suicide bureau of the Salvation Army at Chicago has saved 10 men and women from taking their own lives according to report just issued.

Frank Zotti, of the New York banking firm of Frank Zotti & Co., in the hands of a receiver, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

Attorney Charles W. Hamilton killed himself while preparations were being made for removing him to a Pittsburgh hospital.

Col. H. G. Catrow, of Dayton, has withdrawn from the race for Congress owing to the fact that he killed a man with his automobile.

A federal warrant has been issued against J. T. Talbot, of South Bend, Ind., charging him with fraudulent use of the mails.

Attorney E. M. Hyzer, of Milwaukee, says that the new rule of conduct is "quite one another," and that it is being lived up to.

The Georgia Railroad Commission has ruled that the newspapers may accept transportation in exchange for advertising.

The balloon initial collapsed just after being inflated for two Philadelphia men who planned a trip by moonlight.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Road, is opposed to a reduction in salaries of railroad employees.

The crew of the wrecked Norwegian bark Fraden had a terrible experience before reaching New Orleans.

Nineteen survivors of the several hundred South Sea Islanders sold into slavery at Guatemala have been released.

The University of Utah has passed a rule excluding all teachers or students afflicted with consumption.

The hearing on the divorce of the divorced couple has failed.

A severe storm at St. Paul stopped the Shriner's civic parade, which promised to be a big affair.

Twenty-five hundred strikers in New York went to work after practically winning their demands.

A collision occurred between a sub-boat and a steamer on Lake Michigan, the sailor being badly crippled.

An adopted daughter of Benjamin Hart, of New York, will contest his will, he having left her nothing.

A second dynamite bomb was exploded at the rear of a saloon in Chicago, but no one was injured.

The police of Troy, N. Y., are unable to solve the mystery of the death of Hazel Drew in Teal Pond.

Seized with a man to kill and maim, George Tussel, an inmate of the insane ward at the Allegheny City Home, Pittsburgh, Pa., brained Harry Speller, also an insane patient, with a heavy polishing brush.

After beating Speller senseless Tussel dashed at two guards and attempted to kill them. He was afterwards captured after a desperate struggle.

At a conference of railroad presidents in New York the question of an advance in freight rates was discussed at length, and reports from the committee having in charge the checking of rates were considered, but it was found that this work had not progressed to such a point as to make definite action practicable at this time.

The White Mountain express, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was wrecked at Greenwich, Conn. One woman, Miss Margaret Armstrong, of Wayne, Pa., was killed, and about 12 persons were injured. Five Pullmans were overturned.

Three men were killed and a dozen injured, at least one of them fatally, by an explosion of fireworks in the Boston and Maine freight house in Boston. The shed was destroyed and 600 men working on the wharf at the time ran for their lives.

Thirteen-year-old Elizabeth Walls admits that William Williams, aged 64, found murdered in Queen Anne County, Md., was in love with her and wanted to elope, but she denies that she had any idea of marrying the aged farmer.

A launch bound from Manila to Corregidor Island, with 75 passengers, was caught in a typhoon and foundered. Twenty-five of the passengers perished, including several Americans.

Mrs. Edith M. Teague, wife of an official of the Standard Oil Company, shot herself in the head at Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Charles W. Houghton, of Philadelphia, was seriously injured in an automobile accident at Atlantic City.

Hugh McCurdy, former head of the Knights Templar of the United States, died in Corona, Mich.

The White Star liner Majestic beat the Cunarder Carmania 26 minutes in a 24-hour race at sea.

Quintavus P. English, news editor of the Associated Press at Chicago, is dead.

The battleship fleet arrived at Hawaiian Islands.

Foreign

China has asked Japan to consent to the restriction of the importation into China of morphine, as well as the instruments used for the injection of the drug. All the other powers long since agreed to this restriction.

Cabinet intrigues in Portugal continue. Among those who received illegal advances of money from the treasury was the Portuguese minister to China, who drew twenty years' salary in advance.

Eugene Etienne, formerly French minister of war and minister of the interior, together with his chauffeur, was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Alencon, France.

Kampf, of Kansas City, an American gymnast, injured a hand so badly that it is feared he will be unable to enter the tournament at Frankfurt.

United States Minister Jackson arrived in Berlin from Perna, on his way to the United States. He said all was quiet in Teheran.

Germany has protested against the arrest by French soldiers at Casablanca, Morocco, of a German letter-carrier.

The Spanish steamer Florencia Rodriguez, with a cargo of alcohol, burned at Malaga, Spain.

Japan is arranging for the construction of two additional battleships.

Earthquakes occurred in the south west parts of Peru and Bolivia.

THE PRESIDENTS ARE INVOLVED

Plots in the Several Central American States.

UNCLE SAM CHECKING THEM.

Attitude of the United States Cools the Warlike Schemes of the Several Rulers—President Cabrera's Plan to Encompass the Downfall of President Zelaya.

Panama (By Cable).—Central Americans who are now in Panama, and who are interested in the situation brought about by the revolutionary movement in Honduras, are convinced that the presidents of several of the republics are involved in the affair, the ramifications of which reach far back. According to one of these Central Americans, President Cabrera, of Guatemala, following the late conspiracy against his life, which he believed President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, to be the promoter, conceived a plan for Zelaya's downfall. Fearing that without aid he could not succeed in this, he endeavored to interest his neighbor, President Figueroa, of Salvador, in the plot against Zelaya, which he charged with giving openly some time ago, men, arms and money to Dr. Prudencio Alfaro for the purpose of invading Salvador.

For a time President Figueroa was undecided, but recently Gen. Manuel Amador, ex-president of Honduras, who was deposed by the revolution promoted also by Zelaya, appeared on the scene. He recommended that they begin operations by replacing him as president of Honduras, this merely as a preliminary step, and he believed that Honduras, who was deposed by the revolution, would be a willing ally.

Prior to this the Honduran confidential envoy in Guatemala, Gen. Miguel O. Bustillo, had been imprisoned, and he believed that the purpose of precipitating war with Honduras, but the challenge remained unanswered.

Honduras, however, began preparations and increased its army by 10,000 men, placing a strong guard around the frontiers. A revolutionary movement was then ordered by those who were endeavoring to bring about a change in the government of Honduras, the revolutionists, invading that country from the Guatemalan and Salvadoran frontiers. President Zelaya was taken by surprise at the movement, and he caught unprepared, but he immediately saw the peril to his government. Undoubtedly to help as much as possible the Honduran government, Zelaya increased the Nicaraguan Army and placed arms in the hands of Salvadoran refugees, among them were a number of prominent and popular leaders, and quietly awaited developments.

President Figueroa, among whose qualities courage is not believed to be prominent, knowing that only a spark would start a powerful revolutionary fire, was alarmed at the determined action of Honduras and Nicaragua and refused further to aid the revolutionists in Honduras.

In the meantime the heads of both Honduras and Nicaragua remembered the Central American republics of just recently inaugurated at Cartago, Costa Rica, and promptly filed charges against Salvador and Guatemala, not only with the idea of raising time, but for the purpose of bringing more prominently to the attention of the republics the possibility of American intervention.

Shortly after the presentation of these charges the United States cruiser Albany left for Amapala with a force of marines and other warships were announced as being under orders to proceed to the scene of the trouble if necessary, and as a result of the attitude of the United States the belligerent sentiments of the various Central American presidents cooled considerably, for, although bearing no love for each other and standing in constant fear of an attack from some underhand quarter, they prefer anything to having the United States interfere in Central American affairs. As the matter now stands, each one is accusing the other and all are making claims to having been neutral.

U. S. Marines Ready.

Colon, July 19.—The United States cruiser Des Moines arrived here from Guantanamo.

Lieutenant Colonel Cole, commander of the American marines on the isthmus of Panama, recently received orders from Washington to have 50 marines ready for immediate field service. It was believed that the intention was to dispatch these marines to Honduras on the cruiser Des Moines.

Lightning Kills Two.

Dayton, O. (Special).—Clyde Zar, aged 20, and Walter Cowitz, aged 14, were killed by lightning on a farm near Vandala. The boys had taken their vacation into a barn and Zar laid down on the hay inside the barn, while Cowitz stood outside, leaning against the barn. Lightning struck an elm tree standing near the building, leaped to the barn and passed through the body of the Zar boy, ran down the hay and split the skull of Cowitz. Another boy standing with the latter was also injured, but horses of the wet barn floor were killed.

Saw Her Husband Drown.

Weira, N. H. (Special).—Walter D. Martin, president of the Common Council of Malden, Mass., who has been spending the summer with his wife and two children on Pine Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, was drowned in the lake while rowing in front of his cottage and within sight of his wife. His boat was capsized in a sudden squall. When Mrs. Martin saw her husband sink she collapsed.

Dies Near Parents' Grave.

Philadelphia (Special).—Within sight of his parents' graves, Edward R. Haas, of 534 West Lehigh Avenue, a foreman in Diston's saw works, put a bullet into his brain in a lot adjoining Mount Peace Cemetery. He had disappeared from Atlantic City last Tuesday. Haas had been out of work for about two months, but it is thought that the suicide was prompted by a disagreement he had with a Miss O'Rourke, to whom he had been paying attention. His body was found by August Weigel, who was on his way to work.

THE GOVERNESS WAS LURED TO HER DEATH

Mystery Over Pretty Girl Found Dead in Pond.

Troy, N. Y. (Special).—Developments in the tragedy of Teal Pond, into whose swampy shallows the body of pretty 19-year-old Hazel Drew was flung after she had been mysteriously murdered, showed conclusively that she was lured to her death.

The authorities, investigating the crime, have unearthed certain facts which they declare lead to no other possibility than that the girl was persuaded to start for the home of her uncle, who lives not far from where she was found dead, on a pretext to get her in that lonely part of Rensselaer County.

It is now declared that the assassin or assassins of the pretty young woman are known and, according to District Attorney Jarvis P. O'Brien, arrests will be made soon.

Died Defending Her Honor.

Developments in this, the most tragic and most pitiful murder in the history of Rensselaer County, have come so swiftly as almost to surprise the men who 24 hours ago were with the President in the city. The fact that murder will out finds in this tragedy a vindication. Clever selection of a lonely spot for the concealment of the body and efforts to convey the impression that the girl jumped into the lonely pond to end her life proved baffling only for a time. But the murderer's subsequent denials, his guilty conscience offsetting the precautions against detection—have resulted in the weaving of a web so closely about the suspected man that but few strands are needed until the net is drawn.

Marks about Hazel Drew's body indicate clearly that she died while making a brave struggle to defend her honor. A sting about her neck indicates that the murderer and his accomplice, fearing the blow on the back of the head had not been sufficient to end her life and forever seal her lips, made sure, doubly sure, by strangling her. The casting of the body into the water was as much an added further precaution against disclosure as the discovery of the body and the identity of the hands who attacked her as it was to hide the evidences of crime.

Man Kills Himself.

Pittsburg (Special).—William Moffitt, of Sistersville, W. Va., who came here to attend the funeral of his sister, Stella Moffitt, who committed suicide last Tuesday, ended his own life in a manner almost identical to that employed by the young woman. Both took carbolic acid at the home of their parents in Reed Street, this city, and died in a hospital.

Stella's death is believed to have prompted Moffitt to self-destruction. He was 29 years of age, and leaves a widow and five children, all of whom came here with him for the funeral.

Ethel Roosevelt Is Eighteen.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—Saturday, the anniversary of the birth of Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the younger daughter of President Roosevelt, the President's only daughter, was celebrated in the most joyous manner in honor of the young lady. The celebration in Miss Roosevelt's honor took the form of a party to which a number of her young friends were invited. The young folks danced on the broad veranda at Sagamore Hill in the evening. The guests joined in the fun and helped make things lively.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy 87.

Newton, Mass. (Special).—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder and head of the Christian Scientist Church, Thursday reached her eighty-seventh year, but beyond congratulations from members of her household and officials of the church, there was no observance of the event. Mrs. Eddy is reported in good health, and maintains the same routine, which governed her life at Concord, N. H., during the past several years.

Town Wiped Out By Fire.

New Philadelphia, O. (Special).—The town of Baltic, Tuscarawas County, containing 500 people, was practically wiped out by fire. Forty homes and business buildings were destroyed. The blaze started in a flour mill, and among the buildings destroyed are Huffman's restaurant, Croyer's restaurant and several loaded freight cars. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Many Suits Follow Disaster.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Suits for damages aggregating \$950,000 were entered in the United States Circuit Court against the Pittsburgh Coal Company, as the result of the Darr Mine disaster, of December 19, 1907, when nearly 300 men were killed. There are 18 plaintiffs, the wives or fathers or mothers of the victims.

Nine Blown Up By Powder.

Tacoma, Wash. (Special).—The powder magazine of the Northwest Improvement Company, at Clewiston, blew up at 5 o'clock P. M., while a gang of men were unloading a car of powder. Nine were killed.

Guilty Of Murder.

Tifton, Ga. (Special).—The jury in the case against Dempsey Taylor, charged with the killing of A. Conger at Tifton School at Salem Church, in Tift County, July 5, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and recommended the death of the court, which means life imprisonment. Jesse Taylor, a brother of Dempsey, will be tried this week for complicity in the killing. Both boys are also under indictment for assault with intent to murder in the shooting of Barney Conger, son of the man killed.

Gun Test Of A Balloon.

Berlin (By Cable).—During night practice by a machine gun corps of the army, near Augsburg, the gunners were ordered to train on a target balloon which had been sent up during the day, and was floating far above and to the left of their point of encampment. The balloon was brought down at the first volley. The test was made for the purpose of ascertaining what chance an arm would have of opposing a hostile balloon which came near enough to their camp to drop an explosive into their works.

ARMY TO ASK FOR BALLOON MONEY

Want Million Dollars To Study Aeronautics.

TO ERECT TWO BALLOON STATIONS.

If Cash Is Secured General Allen Will Erect Two Airship Stations on Atlantic Coast—Interest in the Experiments at Fort Myer Lend Impetus to Drigible Study.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Encouraged by the general interest manifested in the coming Fort Myer balloon tests and prompted by the advancement of other nations in aeronautics, Brigadier General James Allen, chief signal officer, and the board of ordinance and fortification of the War Department will recommend the appropriation by Congress next winter of \$1,000,000 for aeronautics.

With this money General Allen proposes to erect two balloon stations on the Atlantic Coast, at New York and Fort Monroe, Va., and to purchase two balloons of the type of the Republic, the immense dirigible built by the French government to replace to La Patrie, which was lost at Verdun, France, last winter.

A balloon of this size would cost about \$100,000. General Allen is of the opinion that two of these ships at each balloon station would be of great service in warding off an attack by warships.

For the past year or more General Allen has been engrossed with the study of aerial navigation and its possibilities in the army.

The general's desk is covered with extracts for foreign and American publications bearing on the progress in aeronautics. The assistant chief signal officer is Lieut. F. P. Lahn, winner of the Gordon Bennett international balloon race of 1906.

A large steel balloon-house is being completed at Fort Omaha, Neb., under the direction of Capt. C. DeF. Chandler, of the Signal Corps. A gas generating plant is being built in connection with the balloon-house, and the electricity for supplying power for the plant will be purchased from the electric lighting plant at Omaha. This will be the first modern hydrogen gas plant to be built for the Army, the present plant at Fort Myer, Va., being temporary and inadequate.

When the plant at Omaha is completed officers studying at the service school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be instructed in practical aeronautics.

Last winter the Signal Corps asked for an appropriation from Congress of \$200,000 for balloons, and a bill was introduced by Senator Burke to place the Signal Corps on an equal footing with the artillery and cavalry branches of the Army. Both these measures had the support of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft.

SIX HURT IN A RIOT.

Union and Nonunion Capmakers Use Bricks And Clubs.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—A riot in which six men received injuries more or less serious took place at the corner of Lakeside Avenue and West Sixth Street. The rioters were union and nonunion capmakers. The union men have been on a strike for several weeks. The trouble followed an attempt on the part of the strikers to prevent the body of nonunionists from going to work. Bricks, stones and clubs were freely used on both sides. A riot call was turned in and a squad of police shortly arrived and used the clubs freely on the rioters. A number of arrests were made.

WASHINGTON

The Atlantic Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., was debarred from the mails by an order of the Postmaster General on the ground that its operations were fraudulent.

Justice Wright, of the District Court, issued a mandamus directing the Commissioner of Patents to be guided by decision of New York court.

Official figures show the appropriations made at the recent session of Congress to have aggregated \$1,098,387,543.56.

The adjutant general of the army has been informed in dispatches received from the Philippines of the murder of Albert A. Burtelsh, Company C, Eighteenth Infantry, on June 30 by Moros.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that 728 lives were lost and 14,713 persons were injured in railroad accidents during the three months ending March 31.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to the gunboat Marietta to proceed to Puerto Cortes, Honduras, to investigate the revolutionary activity in that place.

The gunboat Redoubt, now at Guantanamo, will be ordered to Haiti, at the request of the State Department, to relieve the French warships now in these waters.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that household servants of railroad employes may travel on passes.

The National Conservation Commission has begun preliminary work on the task before it.

The government is considering the advisability of sending a warship to the northern coast of Honduras to protect American interests from the revolutionists.

Acting Secretary Newberry thinks it may be advisable to remove naval headquarters from New London because of treatment accorded men.

Secretary of War Wright, accompanied by several officers, made a visit of inspection to Fort Washington.

Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a report on the passenger traffic in the United States.

Arrangements are being completed for Dr. Meyer for the dirigible balloon test soon to be made.

The United States, through the secretary of the Navy, is involved in dispute about \$3.

President Roosevelt has appointed the managers of the Yukon-Alaska exposition.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the new immigration station may go to Gloucester, N. J., a lawfully as to Philadelphia.

EUGENE W. CHAFIN NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

Chicagoan Heads National Prohibition Ticket.

MR. LEVERING'S NAME WITHHELD.

National Prohibition Convention at Columbus, O., Makes Nominations, Adopts Platform and Adjourns—Rev. Wm. B. Palmore, of St. Louis, Is Nominated for Vice President.

Columbus, O. (Special).—For President—Eugene W. Chafin, of Chicago. For Vice President—Aaron S. Watkins, of Ada, O.

This ticket was nominated by the Prohibitionists' National Convention, and both nominations were made unanimously. The full indorsement of the convention was not, however, given to Mr. Chafin until after three ballots had been taken.

On the first two ballots Mr. Chafin did not show a great amount of strength, receiving but 195 out of 1,083 votes on the first and 376 out of 1,087 on the second ballot. His nomination was assured, however, when the roll call began for the third ballot. His own State, which had voted largely for Daniel R. Sheen, of Peoria, and the New York delegation, followed by those of Indiana and Wisconsin, came over to Mr. Chafin, and on the third ballot he received a total of 636 votes.

Johnston did not present the name of Joseph Levering, of Baltimore, as had been expected. The delegation sought in vain an agreement insuring the selection of Mr. Levering and in consequence decided not to nominate the Maryland man.

A strong sentiment existed among the delegates in favor of Mr. Levering, but the delegation from his State refused to make a strong fight, declaring that while he might accept the nomination they did not desire to place his name before the convention if any chance existed of another man being selected. Mr. Levering was the standardbearer of the party in 1890, and for that reason his friends asserted should have been tendered the nomination if the party desired him to lead the coming campaign.

The strongest competitor of Mr. Chafin was Rev. William B. Palmore, of St. Louis, who received 274 votes on the first ballot and a comparatively small vote after it was evident that the nomination of Mr. Chafin could not be prevented.

It was then decided to make Mr. Palmore the vice presidential nominee, and he was named by acclamation. He declined to accept the office, however, and persisted in his attitude despite the strong urgings of his friends.

The convention, finding itself confronted with the necessity of naming another vice presidential candidate and many of the delegates being anxious to catch the early night trains on the first ballot, a comparatively small vote after it was evident that the nomination of Mr. Chafin could not be prevented.

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