G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

THE VETERANS GREET PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT A BANQUET.

Many Noted Orators Make Postprandial Speeches—Ex-Prisoners of War and the Naval Veterans Meet and Elect Officers. Regimental and Brigade Campfires.

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—The thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will go down in history as the greatest in the life of the organization. The Grand Army has turned out more men than ever before attended a national encampment, and this is true also of the ex-Prisoners of War association, the naval veterans and the women's auxiliary bodies. Just as the sweet songs of victory floated up from the triumphant hosts of Sherman as they marched to the sea, so from the old soldiers gathered in Buffalo wells up a mighty almsgive of thankfulness, of happiness and of joy.

It is this glad cry of joy that is echoing through every incident of the encampment. Thousands clasp hands once a year whatever the G. A. R. gathers, but the unanimous voice of the old soldiers is that they meet more men they knew, that they see more of each other, that they meet larger numbers than at any past encampment. Camp Jewett in a large measure aids in this. It is the grand stamping ground of all the veterans.

There is more music there than any one expected. There is more melody in hearts and voices as well as hands. What man did not thrill as he saw men, women and children marching up from the stations side by side, hand in hand, behind the village band or the country drum corps? There were grizzled old warriors with gray haired women and children even to the third and fourth generations.

This was no exception. Not a post came in but what it brought women and girls and boys with it. They were not ashamed of their colors. Proudly they marched through the streets, waving responses to the welcoming shouts.

Main street holds a continuous procession of posts. Scores of them brought bands, and few indeed had no music. The throb of the drums, the shrill cries of the fifes, the storm of light from the arches and arcs, the crash and flare of the bands, the echoes and re-echoes of the music, the cheers of welcome, the shouts of appreciation, the whole colossal conglomeration of the chorus of the carnival of the country's heroes rose over the city and sped away that the outside world might catch some echo of the exultation.

The local posts have done noble work in bringing the old boys close together and in breaking down all bars of backwardness, shyness or reserve.

Presentation of Camp Jewett.

Camp Jewett, the city of tents, overlooking Lake Erie, where the veterans are cared for, was officially opened by General Clarkson, commander in chief of the Grand Army, at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The commander in chief was escorted from his headquarters at the Iroquois hotel by Mayor Jewett, former Mayor Bishop, Mr. Justice White of the supreme court, Chairman Scheu and members of the citizens' committee and Bidwell Wilkeson post of Buffalo and Columbia post of Chicago, headed by the regimental band of the Thirteenth United States infantry, which is assigned to Fort Porter during the encampment.

As the commander in chief entered the camp, a salute of 18 guns was fired in his honor by the Federal troops of the fort. The general was escorted to the piazza of a park pavilion situated in the center of the camp, about which thousands of veterans and citizens formed in a hollow square. Stepping to the front of the piazza, Mayor Jewett, on behalf of the citizens' committee, presented the camp to the commander in chief. General Clarkson accepted the camp on behalf of the veterans in a short and felicitous speech.

COMMANDER CLARKSON.

General Clarkson entered the pavilion when his remarks were concluded and was given an impromptu reception by officers from Fort Porter and officers of the national guard. Later he made an inspection of the camp in company with the officers of his staff, after which he returned to his headquarters at the Iroquois.

The camp is named in honor of the mayor of Buffalo and is situated at the Front, a broad plaza on the city park system, adjoining Fort Porter and overlooking Lake Erie, the mouth of the Niagara river and the Canadian shore. At its entrance on Porter avenue, a few blocks below the reviewing stands, is an arch. It is made to resemble granite and forms an imposing entrance.

The tents in Camp Jewett are mostly of the round close known as Indian tepee. They are arranged in streets, the central avenue being named in honor of General Grant. On the north the streets are named after Generals Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, Pope and Burnside. Those to the south side are Sherman and McCook. The cross avenues are Franklin, Porter, Hancock, Rosencrans, Hooker, McDowell, Schofield, McPherson, Stanley, Logan, Halleck, Bell, Thomas and Granger.

At the exit from the camp and on the line of the Fort Porter ramparts stands the fifth and last arch. It is in the form of a horseshoe and is finished in imitation iron.

The President Warmly Greeted.

President McKinley arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and was received with boundless enthusiasm by the veterans. Last evening he was tendered a banquet at the Ellicott club and also attended a number of campfires and receptions.

The banquet in honor of the president was given by Columbia post of Chicago, by whom he was escorted from the Niagara House to the Ellicott building. As the president passed from the hotel to the banquet hall the police had to literally drive a way through for the carriages, and at the Ellicott club the corridors were so densely packed that he had to be lifted through by stalwart policemen. In the reception room of the club he met the prominent citizens of Buffalo, and then a little later he entered the great banquet hall as the guest of honor of Columbia post of Chicago, with 500 other distinguished guests and soldiers. At the guests' table sat Commander C. H. McConnell of Columbia post, toastmaster of the occasion; President McKinley, General T. S. Clarkson, Archbishop Ireland, Mayor Jewett, General Russell A. Alger, Governor Frank S. Black, General James R. Curtiss, chaplain in chief; Mark B. Taylor of Brooklyn, Charles W. Anderson, the famous negro orator; William S. Bissell, William J. Connors, Colonel Swift, Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit, Past Commander in Chief T. W. Lawler, Representative R. R. Mahany, Representative D. S. Alexander, C. Porter Johnson of Chicago, Colonel Blackman of Chicago, Colonel Gage, General Walker, General Koenitz, Colonel John D. Weber, Colonel J. H. Horton, Colonel Atkinson, Alderman Fitch of Chicago, Henry D. Estabrook of Chicago, Fred W. Peck of the Chicago Auditorium, General John S. Wise and Augustus F. Scheu.

The principal toasts were: President McKinley, "The Country and Its Defenders;" Mayor Jewett, "The City of Buffalo;" Governor Black, "The Empire State;" Commander in Chief Clarkson, "The Grand Army;" General Russell Alger, "The Army of the United States;" Archbishop Ireland, "The Chaplain," and Hon. John S. Wise, "Under One Flag." Mr. Wise, who was a Confederate officer, was received with much enthusiasm, and his address was marked by its patriotic spirit.

Meeting of Prisoners of War.

The National Association of Union Prisoners of War met in annual convention, with Commander Charles F. Sheriff of Pittsburg, in the chair. There was a large attendance, the largest, in fact, since the organization of the association.

Colonel Fox of Buffalo delivered an address of welcome to the delegates.

Chairman Sheriff, in the course of his annual address, said that the ex-prisoners' association was in a flourishing condition. There were more ex-prisoners attending the present encampment than had ever been drawn together before.

The report of the adjutant general showed 63 local associations, with a membership of 1,931, and 702 individual members, a total membership of 2,203. There was a substantial cash balance in the treasury.

Several speakers advocated the passage of the ex-prisoners' relief bill, to be presented to congress at its next session, and the members present were urged to bring all possible influence to bear upon their congressmen and senators to insure the passage of the bill.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Commander, Charles F. Sheriff, Pittsburg; senior vice commander, J. L. Kilgore, Brooklyn; chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Ia.; historian, Lewis B. Fortescue, Philadelphia; quartermaster general, S. M. Long, East Orange, N. J.; executive committee, ex-Mayor Doran, St. Paul; James Atwell, Pittsburg; Isaac C. Seeley, Minneapolis, and John P. Donahoe, Wilmington, Del.

Naval Veterans In Session.

Rear Admiral Cyrus Sears called the twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans to order. About 300 delegates were in attendance. Daniel F. Kelly of Philadelphia was elected rear admiral for the ensuing year over Will E. Atkins by a vote of 94 to 13.

A resolution was adopted urging the secretary of the navy to accept the plans of Baerer & Webb of New York for a statue of the late Rear Admiral David B. Porter to be erected in Philadelphia or Washington.

The committee on resolutions reported against the removal of gold stripes from the uniforms of the naval veterans. After a fierce fight the matter was unanimously laid on the table for a year.

A resolution approving the project of the late General William B. Hasen to establish a sanitarium on Castle Pinckney island in Charleston harbor was unanimously adopted.

Another fight arose over the report of the committee on revision of the constitution, which proposed to so amend the constitution regarding classes 2 and 3, which consist of sons, grandsons and associates of the veterans, so that these might be expelled from the national association. A lengthy and somewhat animated discussion ended in tabling the report.

The National Association of Army Nurses met, with National President Emily E. Woodley of Philadelphia in the chair, and after listening to the addresses of the president and senior vice president and the various reports adjourned in order to allow the members to take a ride on the lake.

Many Injured In a Collision.

New York, Aug. 23.—A tallyho coach, with a number of the members of the John Palmer association of Brooklyn and their friends, was run into at Coney Island last night by a trolley car and wrecked. Fifteen of the occupants of the coach were injured. The accident occurred at the junction of Bay and Ocean avenues, and there are conflicting stories as to how it occurred. The car struck the coach with terrific force and threw the occupants in all directions, many of them being pinned down by the wreckage of the vehicle.

Fatal Duel of Kentucky Officers.

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 24.—It is reported here that George Steel, former sheriff, and Sam Young, deputy sheriff of Leslie county, were both killed in a combat at Hyden. Both men fought with desperation, and both fell dead at the fifth shot. Both were prominent. Steel was a Democratic leader and Young a Republican leader, and they quarreled over politics.

County Claim Against a State.

Albany, Aug. 24.—In accordance with an authorization act of the last legislature the county of Cortland has filed a claim against the state for $9,088 to reimburse it for the cost of erection of a county asylum building, which was transferred to the state for use as a state institution when the act for the state care of the insane took effect.

Bey of Tunis Will Abdicate.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Le Figaro has published a report to the effect that the bey of Tunis, Sidi Ali, will soon abdicate in favor of his son and take up his residence at Nice. Sidi Ali was born in 1817 and succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohammed-es-Sadok, on Oct. 28, 1882. The heir presumptive to the throne has been Sidi-Mohammed Taieb, who was born in 1821 and who is a younger brother of the actual bey.

Marshals Reappointed.

Washington, Aug. 25.—William H. Tisdale, whose term of office as United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama has expired, has been temporarily reappointed to act until his successor is appointed. The marshals for the other districts of Alabama whose terms have expired have also been temporarily reappointed.

A PLOT OF KIDNAPERS

REVEALED BY THE ABDUCTION OF THE CONWAY BOY AT ALBANY.

The Conspirators Believed to Have Planned to Steal and Hold For Ransom Other Children—Two Arrests Made Police Seeking the Third Party.

Albany, Aug. 24.—This city is still wrought up over the abduction and subsequent recovery of John J. Conway, the 5-year-old son of Michael J. Conway. Young Conway was stolen from his home last Monday, the family being informed of the boy's disappearance by receiving a letter from the kidnapers, who said the boy would be returned upon the payment of a ransom of $3,000. Mr. Conway was warned in a letter not to inform the police or say a word to any one. He was told to send a friend with the money to a field a mile from Albany on the Troy road, and deposit it behind a large tree, and the boy would be returned in two hours. The police, who had been informed, went to the place indicated, and, while one of them deposited a package, others watched and searched the vicinity, but failed to find any one.

JOHN J. CONWAY.

The police and the friends of the family worked for two days to find the lad, searched every cranny in the city, and yet obtained no clew of his whereabouts. Chief among the searchers was Joseph Hardy, Conway's brother-in-law, who formerly made his livelihood as a florist but lately has been doing nothing. Hardy recently took to spending a great deal of time around the poolrooms, and having little money, appealed for aid to Conway on several occasions. Conway refused to give him money, and a coolness arose between the two. But when the boy was taken from his home on Monday Hardy was the first to go to the aid of the lad's distracted parents. In a melodramatic manner he offered his services with the words:

"Whatever has passed between us heretofore is forgotten in this hour of trouble."

Brother-in-law Suspected.

His services were gratefully accepted, and he apparently worked with unremitting energy to get some trace of the stolen child. On Thursday suspicion began to be directed toward him, but he denied all connection with the kidnaping, and Conway scouted the idea. This suspicion had its inception in the fact that H. G. Blake, a furniture dealer and a boon companion of Hardy, was found to be missing. The police having once taken up this line followed it, and with success.

An active search for Blake was begun. He was found on Thursday by some representatives of an Albany newspaper and was induced to go to the office of the paper with Hardy. He was then indirectly accused of knowing where the child was, but he assumed an attitude of injured innocence. He was threatened, but replied with absolute denials of the charges. Persuasion was then tried. The paper offered him $2,000 if he would produce the child. To this offer he coolly replied, "Make it $2,500, and I'll see what I can do about it."

A bargain was struck. Blake declared that he did not know where the missing boy was, but that he knew a man who did know where the child could be found. He promised faithfully that if he received $2,500 he would arrange that John Conway should be delivered to his parents within two hours after daylight. The man's cupidity got the better of his judgment. He seemed to think that he could know all about the boy's whereabouts without being charged with complicity in the kidnaping.

Conway Boy Recovered.

A rescuing party left Albany in a carriage with Blake, taking a circuitous route, and finally drew up at the western boundary of the city and proceeded along the Schenectady turnpike to Karners, a small station on the Central, eight miles west of Albany. They proceeded under the direction of Blake. On the edge of a woods just outside of Karners Blake signaled the party to stop.

Here the rescuers were shown the child, who was with a masked man some distance away in the woods. After some parleying with Blake over the payment of the ransom, the officers succeeded in rescuing the child without payment of the promised reward. In the commotion Blake escaped. On the following day, however, he was captured, and with Hardy is now in custody. The police had great difficulty in restraining the excited people from lynching Blake and Hardy.

A third party implicated in the kidnaping of the Conway boy is Albert S. Warner, a New York lawyer, who is still at large and for whom the police in several cities are searching. A woman, whose name has not yet been made public, is also thought to have been connected with the case.

Warner was said to have been in Newark, N. J., the day after the little Conway boy was kidnaped. The Albany police believe he is now in Ulster county.

It is now believed that the abduction of the Conway lad was but a detail of one of the most daring plots that was ever invented by man. It was planned to kidnap children in this vicinity by the wholesale and demand a ransom for their return. The work was to be done by a notorious gang of crooks, whose base of operations is New York city. The children were to be taken the same as was the Conway boy and if ransom was refused were to be quietly disposed of. Hardy, the uncle of the boy, was not one of the originators, but was merely an informer for Blake and Warner.

Asks Damages From the State.

Albany, Aug. 24.—John J. Corkery of Auburn has filed a claim against the state for $6,000 for damages for injuries received by him while working at a rifle range during rifle practice of the Forty-ninth regiment. The accident happened in 1898 and resulted in the claimant, who was tending to the target, losing his eye.

Lynching Near Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—An unknown tramp has been lynched by a crowd of infuriated farmers near Manheim, a small village west of here. The tramp assaulted a woman. He then fled, but was soon captured and killed by his pursuers with pitchforks.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Aug. 19.

Glencairn II defeated the Momo for the third time on Lake St. Louis, and Canada thus retains the Seawanhaka-Corinthian trophy.

S. R. Callaway of New York was elected president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway to succeed the late General D. W. Caldwell.

At the convention of the American Bankers' association held in Detroit Comptroller of the Currency Eckels spoke on commercial banking and the national credit.

A tornado and two waterspouts did great damage in Queens county, N. Y., between Springfield and Hempstead. The tornado wrecked a number of houses, swept out several ponds, almost emptied Hempstead reservoir and blew cows out of their pasture lots. The waterspouts on Jamaica bay drowned one man, smashed a number of boats and wrecked the Long Island road's trestle at Hollands.

Friday, Aug. 20.

The annual convention of the Young People's societies of the Presbyterian church has begun in Indianapolis.

James Reilly, a tramp, found 50 pounds of nitroglycerin on the tracks of the New York and Long Branch railroad in Morgan, N. J.

The religious leaders of the tribes in revolt in the Swat valley, India, have offered to submit to the British authorities on any terms.

Foster B. Chidester of Jersey City died from strangulation, caused by a carbuncle, which acted as a compress upon his windpipe.

The question of a treaty between France and the United States under the reciprocity clause of the new tariff law is under consideration.

The middle of the road Populists of Iowa held a state convention at Des Moines and placed a ticket in the field headed by Charles A. Lloyd of Muscatine county for governor.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

Michael Angiolillo, the assassin of Senor Canovas del Castillo, was put to death by the garrote at Vergara, Spain.

Pirates boarded an Italian bark off the coast of Morocco, looted the vessel and carried off the captain and two sailors.

Much excitement marked the rise of wheat to $1 a bushel in the cities of Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Another bomb explosion occurred in a suburb of Constantinople, and more Armenians have been arrested for complicity in the outrages.

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army has returned from England, and it is believed he brings back with him General Booth's approval of his colonization scheme.

James F. Roberts, son of the late Colonel William R. Roberts, formerly minister to Chile, will sue to recover property his father is said to have deeded to C. M. Siebert and his wife on the allegation that they have used undue influence.

Monday, Aug. 23.

The wild man who terrorized Long Ridge, Conn., was captured near Greenwich.

It was announced that President McKinley tendered the office of Postmaster of Brooklyn to Congressman Francis H. Wilson.

An anti-Jewish outbreak in Pilsen, Bohemia, was suppressed by the soldiery, who put the town under military control.

Three strikers were shot and badly wounded in a conflict with men working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company in a saloon near Pittsburg.

Advices from Honolulu say that in accordance with their promise to congress the Hawaiian government refused to grant a permanent register to the Pacific Mail steamer China.

Mrs. George Kuenall was run down by a bicyclist in West New York and received probably fatal injuries. Her husband was also run down at the same place recently and severely injured.

The rise in the price of bread has caused serious agitation in French cities. In Marseilles the mayor has announced a provisional scale of prices, but an outbreak on the part of the people is feared.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The French president was warmly received in Russia by the czar and enthusiastically cheered by the populace.

The striking miners at Pittsburg called a meeting of organized labor to take action on the recent shooting affair near Oak Hill.

Nisbet beat Larned, and Eaves beat Ware in the Newport tennis tournament, and so an Englishman will play Wrenn for the American championship.

Mrs. Angell, who sued the Gould estate, claiming to be the widow of Jay Gould, is reported to have confessed in a dispatch to George Gould that her claim was false.

French authorities made formal application to the state department at Washington for the extradition of Guillaume Balensi, alias William A. Bellwood, accused of fleecing Max Lebaudy in Paris.

All the trolley companies and elevated roads in Brooklyn signed contracts with the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge for the passage of their cars over the structure, and work will be begun in ten days.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

An attempt was made to wreck a train on the New York and Long Branch railroad in Perth Amboy, N. J., by tying a heavy timber to the rails.

The Sugar trust has begun to persecute dealers in Dutch sugars, it is said, and the Dutch government has protested to the United States government.

The body of Captain Gus Smith, otherwise Peavy, was found in a Cherry Hill flat, New York, where it had lain a week, while his common law wife continued to occupy the premises.

Colonel Clayton McMichael was nominated for city treasurer in Philadelphia by a Republican convention in which all factions were represented.

Mrs. Otilie Kiraly, the divorced wife of an Austrian lieutenant colonel and once a prominent actress in Vienna, was found dead in her flat in Brooklyn, having apparently committed suicide after failing to shoot her lover.

The eastern central part of New Jersey was deluged by rain and much damage done. Streets were inundated, railway tracks washed out, houses and shops flooded and crops destroyed. Boats were used as a means of travel in the streets of some places.

Iowa Gubernatorial Contest.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 19.—The nomination of Leslie M. Shaw of Crawford county as candidate for governor by the Hawkeye Republicans ended one of the most protracted and interesting contests in the history of Iowa politics. Almost a dozen active candidates for the gubernatorial nomination were in the field, most of whom dropped out one by one. Shaw gained on each withdrawal until four ballots had been taken, when the nomination was made unanimous.

THE OPERATORS' SIDE

THEY TELL THEIR STORY OF THE GREAT STRIKE CONTROVERSY.

Say That Ratchford Is In Collusion With Ohio Operators to Restrict Pittsburg's Lake Trade—Threaten to Resume Work With Imported Labor—Strikers Firm.

Pittsburg, Aug. 26.—The conference of Pennsylvania coal operators and the officers of the mine workers held in this city with the view of settling the strike, having failed to effect an agreement, the operators now declare that they will start their mines at once. The former employees will, it is announced, be given an opportunity to return to work, but unless they do so new men will be imported. The operators have furnished for publication the following statement, giving their side of the controversy:

The conference committees of the coal operators and the officials of the miners failed to agree and adjourned finally. The miners were represented by their national and district officers. Operator J. R. Zerbe was chosen chairman of the conference and W. C. Pearce of the miners secretary. Mr. Zerbe stated that it was desired to bring about a settlement of the strike. Mr. Ratchford stated that he and his associates were empowered to entertain, discuss and decide upon any propositions the operators might submit. Chairman Zerbe asked that the question of interstate agreement be waived, and this was assented to.

Mr. Ratchford then stated the terms upon which the miners would return to work, saying that they would do so at once on the $2 rate being paid until such time as a board of arbitrators could make an award of what would be a fair wage rate, any excess paid to the miners above the award of the arbitrators to be deducted from the pay of the miners following the award. The operators stated their reasons why this could not be accepted and in lieu thereof submitted four propositions for arbitration—one that the men should return to work, leaving to the arbitrators to decide what rate shall be paid, one leaving the question of rate open until after an award has been made, one that the arbitrators decide within 15 or 20 days, the miners remaining idle, and one that the arbitrators have 30 days in which to decide, the miners remaining idle.

All these were peremptorily rejected by the miners' representatives, and the conference adjourned.

The operators feel that in submitting these various propositions for a settlement by conciliation or arbitration they have exhausted every effort in trying to bring about a settlement with the officials of the miners. The proposition of Mr. Ratchford could not be accepted, because it means an advance of 27½ per cent in wage cost and would entail irreparable losses upon the producers. The price at which local contracts have been taken for this year were enforced by the conditions which ruled the markets in open competition from other producing fields. It should be remembered that operators are confronted constantly with two forces—the pressure of buyers to get the lowest price, which is determined by a remorseless competition, and by the miners, who demand the highest wage rates at all times. In addition to these two factors is the cost of transportation to the markets.

Amicable and conciliatory methods having failed to convince or to move the leaders, the responsibility for whatever privation follows to the miners and their families must rest upon the miners' officials. The operators feel that they have exhausted all honorable means of a settlement of a strike which has entailed so much misery upon the miners and those dependent upon them and which they in common with the public deplore and would gladly change on a basis that would not be disastrous to themselves.

Mr. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers, has been here and has gone. He did not come willingly and did not treat with the operators on terms that indicate any desire to protect the interests and welfare of the miners of the Pittsburg district. He openly claimed that the operators of the district had more than their share of the trade; that some of it was being taken from them, and that more would be. He claimed the Pittsburg district should have a larger share of the lake tonnage than they are entitled to and that they would not be permitted to retain it.

In view of the fact that Mr. Ratchford lives in Columbus, which is the home of the leading operators of the Hocking valley and the largest competitors for lake trade the Pittsburg operators have to meet, the position taken by the national president of the United Mine Workers' organization is striking and startling. Coming from their national officer and leader, this is a singular declaration for one who professes to be anxious for the welfare of the Pittsburg district coal diggers.

Ratchford Returns to Columbus.

President M. D. Ratchford was seen after the conference and said he had nothing more to add for publication at this time. He and Secretary Pearce have returned to Columbus.

President Patrick Dolan said he was very sorry that no conclusion had been reached. "Many of the operators seem to think that it would be humiliation for them to make concessions," he asserted. "The time to talk about humiliation is past. I am of the opinion that if the operators had acceded to our requests, which were certainly fair, they would not have stamped themselves as cowards, but as gentlemen who are desirous of doing what is fair and just. They have absolutely refused to meet our demands, and there is no other course for us to pursue. We must continue the strike with unabated vigor."

The camp of the striking miners, which has been maintained for the past four weeks at Sandy Creek in order to keep the miners from returning to work in that pit, has been broken up and the 79 men sent to their homes. This action was taken by the miners' officials because the mine there is tightly closed, and the strikers are fully in sympathy with the movement for higher wages.

The campers at Turtle Creek are very much elated over a rumor afloat among the strikers that T. B. De Armitt, superintendent of the Oakhill mines, went to some of the Italian strikers and offered to pay them half of the money they forfeited and 61 cents a ton for digging coal if they would return to work. This the strikers say, is an evidence of weakness on the part of the officials of the company, who they claim are apparently anxious to have the strike settled now at any price, so that they can get their mines to working. Superintendent De Armitt could not be found to affirm or deny the report.

In the case of Thomas Deere against the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company to recover wages retained Alderman S. J. Toole gave the plaintiff a judgment for $40.56. Deere sued for wages alleged to be due from July 15 to Aug. 6. He is one of the De Armitt men who joined the strikers at Plum Creek, and his wages were declared forfeited under the ironclad contract. Suits for wages have also been entered against the same company by five others. A hearing will be held by Alderman Toole next Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

L'Aloette Wins the Futurity.

New York, Aug. 25.—The Futurity stakes for 2-year-olds, the richest prize on the American turf and amounting this year to over $50,000, has been run and won. The result was: L'Aloette won, Lydian was second and Uriel third. Time, 1:11; distance, three-quarters of a mile.

Attempted Lynching In Kentucky.

Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 24.—Will Tutt, a colored man, shot and instantly killed his wife and wounded his sister-in-law as a result of a quarrel about a proposed visit. When the brutal affair gained circulation, thousands of people turned out, and a posse of 100 started in search and captured him. He was carried to jail heavily guarded and locked up. For a while it appeared there would be a lynching despite all efforts of the officers.

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