

## THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

### THE END OF THE TRIAL

**THE BEAUFORT INSURANCE SWINDLE CASES DECIDED LAST NIGHT.**

**DEFENDANTS ARE BOUND OVER.**

**Eleven of Them Were Required to Give Bond in the Sum of \$400 and Two of Them \$200 for Their Appearance at the Next Term of Court--Sensational Examination of Mrs. Stewart--She Fainted as She Left the Stand--Argument by Two Counsel on a Side.**

Special to the News and Observer.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Aug. 7.

After an adjournment from last Saturday night, the trial of the charges against the alleged insurance conspirators was resumed here this morning in the Teachers' Assembly hall. The morning was consumed with the rather sensational examination of two witnesses, named Mrs. Emily J. Casey, aged 75, who was one of the insured, and Mrs. Caroline Arthur Stewart, who was the wife of Charles Arthur, now dead. The afternoon was taken up with tag ends of testimony and arguments by two counsel on either side, who closed their speeches at 8 o'clock. A recess was then taken until 9:30 when a decision was rendered in favor of the State.

As foreshadowed in my dispatch of last night, the testimony of Mrs. Stewart, formerly Mrs. Caroline Arthur, seemed to come as a great surprise to the counsel for the defendants. She is a young woman of comely appearance and was neatly dressed. She grew more and more nervous as the testimony proceeded and on cross-examination, under pressure by counsel Clark, she finally refused, in the midst of almost hysterical nervousness, to answer further, saying that she was quite unwell and wished to get away as soon as possible.

Mr. Clark continued to prod her with questions, intimating that she was well enough to stand the examination in brief and therefore she could stand his cross-examinations. He evidently had not apprehended how ill the young woman was.

At the conclusion Col. Hindsdale, counsel for the prosecution, said to her, "We are very much obliged to you," and had hardly gotten the words from his lips before the lady tumbled over in a hysterical fit. Physicians were summoned and runners were sent for spirits. Some women who were present took her in charge, while her little son broke out in distressing sobs. This broke up the morning session.

Mrs. Stewart gave a graphic account of the ghastly circumstances surrounding the insurance of her husband. They had both lived here for two years before he died. He had diarrhoea for three years and weighed only about ninety pounds. He was so weak he had to be lifted by her in and out of the house. In fact she had full care of him for three months before his death. She never had anything to do with the insurance policies, and was against the insurance. Sam Williams, one of the defendants under arrest, had come to her house a week ago. He had told her not to tell "you folks" that anybody was in the insurance "but me." Sam had been to see her again last night, but her husband would not allow him to talk to her. Moreover he had been to see her last Tuesday three weeks ago to get her to sign some paper, saying it was for her own good.

It was on a Friday night, she said, when Charlie Springle brought a message to her house saying that Mr. Hassell wanted to see her husband. Springle said to him: "Charlie, Mr. Hassell says it will be \$5 in your pocket if you will come over to-morrow morning to Beaufort." He went over. When he came back he fell down on the railroad track; he was almost a skeleton and unable to rise. He was brought home in a chair. It was a little after this that his wife learned that he had been insured during that day.

Those who were to participate in the insurance were C. K. Hassell, John Henry Smith, Hyde Whitehurst, Solomon Simpson, Clarence Simpson, Eugene Wade, Teen Wade, Joseph Fulcher. Mrs. Stewart said Hassell had promised that she should have one half. She said she told her husband the next morning that she was against such doings.

On the cross examination she said Wade came to her to sign papers and said she went to Mr. Smith's for one dollar for her husband and he would hot give it to her. Hassell said he was the agent of the company and told her she was to get one half. She had no suit against the company; had sworn to no complaints before Justices of the Peace, but "lots of them" had sent her name off unknown to her.

Emily J. Casey was the first witness called in the morning. She was very infirm and seemed to be suffering greatly with weakness and asthmatic trouble, heart disease, bad cough and a general list of ailments. Said she had had heart disease for fifteen years; never had made an application to any agent; never was examined by Dr. Delamar; never authorized anybody to make application for her; could not write and never had touched the pen to a mark on any paper authorizing insurance. Bill Fisher had got her daughter in his office to sign papers. The daughter told her that Bill Fisher had her life insured. He never had said anything to her and did it all "unbeknownst" to her.

On cross examination, said Bill Fisher offered her daughter one dollar to sign

papers. The daughter declined to sign it.

At this point Mr. Clark protested against the competency of this evidence, saying that every piece of testimony that was excluded by the rules of evidence had been admitted by the liberal rulings of this court. He wished the press of the country to know that he made such protest here.

This afternoon the evidence was unimportant, unless it be noted that James Bryant, on taking the stand, said last March he met Dave Parker, Silas Blount and Frank Gibble, three months after Wigfall's death, in Newbern. About a month after he had a conversation with Parker in Beaufort.

Here counsel had another tilt as to whether he should give the substance of the conversation unless he remembered it all. Bryant finally wound up by saying that he had told Parker that he was just after the "money from Jim Wigfall's policy when he was up at Newbern and he, together with the others standing there, including Frank Gibble, laughed at the remark." He said they had a room to themselves at Newbern at Sam Jackson's house.

This evidence was apparently introduced for the purpose of showing conspiracy.

The argument was opened by ex-Solicitor Allen for the State, who reminded the Justices that there only had to be probability of conspiracy in order to hold them to bonds to next court. Mr. Allen said that the charge was one of conspiracy to cheat and defraud insurance companies and he here defined conspiracy to mean the corrupt bringing together of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. He said, moreover, you might imply conspiracy of all from the overt acts of each and then went into the case taking up the policies one by one for analysis and dissection. Mr. Allen cited the different signatures on each policy as showing that there was a co-agreement between those signing. This was the burden of his remarks. He closed by saying that they could be bound over for false pretences or for conspiring together for false pretences.

Mr. Guion restricted his remarks to apply to Mr. Allen, and bantered him with having abandoned the charge of conspiracy for a mere petition--that they should hold them at least on the charge of false pretences. That in signing these applications the doctor and the agent had done no more than the company employed them to do, and seemed to think on that account they should be acquitted on the charge of conspiracy. Said the insurance companies had been accepting premiums for nine months after they knew of this speculative insurance, and has not raised any cry of fraud until there had been deaths, saying that they would rather pay newspapers and lawyers to fight their cases at that stage, than pay losses.

Col. Hindsdale made an exhaustive and minute review of the principal cases; ridiculed the idea that an agent could not conspire to commit fraud against his own company, and said this crime was one of criminal conspiracy. He said, looking at the different names signed up on the policies, that the conclusion of conspiracy was irresistible, notwithstanding the fact that they were unable to prove that the different signers had come together specially for that purpose. He illustrated this point by saying that the three men came to the house from different directions respectively with matches, oil and light wood, and that one man was seen to set fire to the house, and the evidence of what all they carried was found, the conclusion of conspiracy there was irresistible, and that this exactly covered this case.

Mr. Clark confined his remarks almost exclusively to a legal discussion of conspiracy, the burden of which was that there could be fraud without conspiracy; that you had to look at the conspiracy before you looked at the act; that you had to establish conspiracy and afterwards apply it to the different facts proven. Mr. Clark enforced this view with considerable strength and clearness and had the close attention of the court. He spoke with much feeling, there being several times spirited passes between him and counsel for the State.

The decision of the justices was announced at 9:30 in favor of the State.

The thirteen defendants, with the exception of Samuel Williams and Dr. Perkins are held for the next term of the Superior court under bond in the sum of \$400. These last two are to give a \$200 bond each.

W. E. C. RISTIAN.

### DOWN IN OLD MISSISSIPPI.

**Democrats Yesterday Nominated a State Ticket.**

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 7.—The Democratic State convention was called to order at 12:10 to day by Chairman Booth. Senator J. Z. George was chosen permanent chairman amid great enthusiasm. The convention then went to work upon the ticket without delay. Hon. J. H. McLaughlin was unanimously nominated for Governor. The first ballot for Lieutenant-Governor resulted in the nomination of Hon. J. H. Jones. The nomination of J. L. Power, of Hinds, a local favorite, for Secretary of State on the first ballot brought forth another noisy demonstration. Col. W. D. Holder, was nominated for Auditor and A. Q. May, of Simpson, for Treasurer, after which a recess until 9 p. m. was taken. It is doubtful if the report of Committee on Resolutions will be received to-night.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 7.—The Edgemoor Iron Company has advanced the wages of its employees ten per cent. to take effect Aug. 15th. Five hundred workmen are affected.

### AGAINST FREE SILVER

**THE IOWA STATE DEMOCRACY DECLARES FOR A SOUND CURRENCY.**

**BABB NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.**

The Convention has been in Session Since Monday, and it has been One of the Most Notable in the History of the State--The Fight on the Historical Question was Bitter and Prolonged--National Platform of 1892 Re-affirmed--Some Silver Delegates Bolt.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 7.—One of the most notable State conventions in the history of the Iowa Democracy, closed in this city this evening.

Since Monday, there has been a bitter strife between the two opposing elements of the party—one contending for a ticket and platform on a sound money basis; the other clamoring for free coinage of silver without waiting for an international agreement. From start to finish the white metal contingency did nearly all the talking on the street, in hotel lobbies, at various headquarters, in committee rooms, caucuses, and finally on the floor of the convention room.

By an apparently fortuitous incident the silver men had a fine chance to exploit their views in convention hall during the afternoon, from the fact that the resolutions committee got into a wrangle on the financial plank that kept them in the committee room till nearly 4 o'clock, the currency resolutions being overhauled and reconstructed two or three times before an agreement was reached, and the majority making persistent efforts to avert the introduction of the minority report.

During this interval the convention did nothing but listen to free silver speeches by radical silver men. The opponents of silver preserved silence, except that Otto Sells made a short talk of a conciliatory character. The controversy grew warm and bitter and when the minority report favoring free silver coinage was introduced another prolonged silver discussion was precipitated, and for awhile the proceedings were tumultuous. The final roll-call on the resolutions showed the white metal advocates defeated by a vote of 651 1-2 to 420 1-2. A mighty shout mingled with groans, hisses and anathemas followed the announcement of the result. A number of free silver delegates immediately left the hall, not waiting for nominations.

The State ticket was then nominated as follows:

For Governor, Judge W. I. Babb, Mount Pleasant; Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Governor S. L. Bestow, Ocharitan; Superintendent Public Instruction, Lyman B. Parrshall, Maquoketa; Railroad Commission, George James, Dubuque; Supreme Judge, Senator Thomas G. Harper, Des Moines.

Judge Babb made a brief speech of acceptance, in which he said he only accepted because of the repeated urging and his devotion to the party and his interest in the State in which he was born and raised. He said the differences existing in the party as developed in this convention were in regard to details rather than to great principles involved in financial and other leading issues, which should be left to legislation. It is understood to-night that Bestow will not accept the Lieutenant-Governorship nomination. He is a strong free coinage man, and it is said was chosen in hope of conciliating the silver party, but says he cannot consistently run on the money platform adopted.

The platform in part says: "The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, reaffirms the national platform of the party adopted in Chicago in 1892; points with satisfaction to the evidences of the wisdom of that convention, in results accomplished according to promises; to evidences of returning prosperity; restoration of wages and re-establishment of industries upon a prosperous basis--conditions which have extorted congratulations from even the Republicans of Iowa. We declare the rescue of the finances of the country from baleful effects of the Sherman law; the repeal of the un-American federal election law, and uprooting of McKinleyism to be works worthy of the history and prestige of the great Democratic party, and of a courageous Democratic administration. We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the last National Democratic Convention:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for minage, but the dollar of coinage of both metals must be equal in intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with gold and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laborers; the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency."

Continuing, the platform denounces the metal law, demands local option, high license, and favors election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

### OUTRAGE AT KU-CHENG

**SECRET SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN CHINA AT BOTTOM OF THE TROUBLE.**

**NO AMERICANS WERE INJURED.**

And the American Mission Property Destroyed Will be Promptly Paid For--Minister Yang Yu Ready to Take any Action That May be Requisite--The United States Had Anticipated Great Britain in Extending Protection to Her Subjects in China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Minister Yang Yu, of China, and his Secretaries, Messrs. Hoo and Chung, have returned to Washington to take any action that may be requisite in connection with the reported massacres of missionaries and the destruction of American and English missionary property in China. The period of their vacation at the watering places was about over, but the shocking character of the reports and the official action likely to be taken by the powers doubtless expedited their return.

Mr. Yang Yu follows his usual policy of declining to discuss publicly the subject which may involve diplomatic questions. Yet, in view of the wide publicity given to the reports of massacres, the Minister authorized the Associated Press, through his official interpreters, to express his profound regret at the reports. There was much activity at the Chinese Legation on the return of the minister. It could not be learned, however, that Mr. Yang Yu expected to visit the State Department to make any representation. It is said that if any demands are made by the United States, they would go through our minister at Peking, and there is no information of such demands. It is stated positively, however, that the Chinese government has not yet made any official communication to the United States assuring reparation and future protection to American citizens and property in China.

It is the feeling among the Chinese officials here that the secret societies of Southern China are at the bottom of the present trouble. The Central government at Peking is said to be ready and anxious to keep these societies in check, but there is difficulty in dealing with them owing to their remoteness from the centres of government.

The United States anticipated Great Britain in taking the most energetic steps for the protection of the American missionaries in China. The injustice of the criticisms that have been uttered in some quarters upon the alleged indifference of United States Minister Denby is fully shown by a mail dispatch that has just come to the State Department from the minister. It is dated towards the close of June, and shows that Mr. Denby had made a sweeping and peremptory demand upon the Chinese government, similar to that made by the British Minister to Peking, for the fullest protection for all Americans living in China, for redress for the depredations committed upon their property and persons, and, finally, for the capital punishment of the perpetrators. Just what answer was returned by the Chinese government is not known, as it has not yet reached the State Department, but it is a fact that so far as the Department is informed, in all of the recent outrages committed upon the missionaries in China, not one American was killed or injured, and while some American mission property was destroyed, it will doubtless be promptly paid for.

**An Indignation Meeting Held.**

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Robinson telegraphs from Hong Kong that a public meeting has been held there and that resolutions were passed demanding the prompt punishment of those engaged in the massacre at Ku-Cheng and requesting that the Chinese government give guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

H. M. S. Linnet, a second class twin screw gun boat has arrived at Foo-Chow.

**Soldiers Tura Robbers.**

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Archdeacon Wolfe cables from Foo Chow saying that the Chinese soldiers sent to protect the mission at Ku-Cheng, broke into and plundered it. He adds that no reliance can be placed upon the Chinese authorities.

**Horrible Official Persecution.**

SHANGHAI, August 7.—Reports are arriving daily from almost every province of horrible official persecution of native Christians and of the molestation and insults to which foreigners in the interior are subjected.

**THE MASSACRED MISSIONARIES.**

Their Work Described in a Report Written by one of Them.

The city of Ku Cheng, in which the massacre of the English missionaries took place on Wednesday, July 31st, is three days' journey northwest of Foo-Chow, the chief city, the capital, and the chief port of the large province of Fuh Kien, which is equal in area to England without Wales. Four of the English ladies who were killed were members of the Church of England Zenana Society. They were Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe, and Miss Flora Stewart. Miss Newcombe was one of four devoted sisters who are now laboring in China in connection with the society. The Rev. R. W. Stewart, who was slain with his wife and five children, was the head of the Church Missionary Society's mission. He returned to China with his family about eighteen months ago. He sent a report of the Zenana

missionaries' work, which it may be of interest to publish at the present time, especially as he mentions the labors of some of the ladies who were among the victims of the Chinese mob. It runs thus:

"In Ku-Cheng, Miss Nisbet is in charge of the Founding Institution for poor little baby girls, cast off by their parents. The numbers have increased until we had to give notice that no more could be taken in. Most of Miss Nisbet's time is given to mothering these little things. There are in all about thirty, some of them boarding out. Miss Nisbet has also a large district allotted to her, covering some two square miles, dotted here and there with a few little bands of Christians. The women sorely need care and teaching, but they can get very little.

"Another institution here is the Girls' Boarding School, in charge of Miss Weller. This, too, has so increased that, though the school was enlarged considerably last year, and in spite of a new rule that each must pay a fixed portion of the expenses, and must also unbind her feet, every bed is full. There are now nearly sixty girls, and if they fulfill the hopes of their teachers they will do much toward elevating and Christianizing the country.

"The Founding Institution was built at the expense of one Irish clergyman, and is being supported entirely by individual friends, and the girls' school was erected and is supported in a similar manner, chiefly through the exertions of Miss Bessie Newcombe, whose return we are joyfully expecting. Thus neither institution draws anything from the society's funds.

"The three other ladies who regard Ku-Cheng as their headquarters are Miss Gordon, Miss Marshall and Miss Stewart. Miss Stewart is still working for her examinations; when she has got through them her sphere of labor will be in the country, in the western section of the district. Miss Gordon's station, where she spends the greater part of the year, is Dong Gio, the chief centre of the Ping-Nang district. This great district, or, as we should say in England, county, has no other lady worker, and I need not say that, however hard she may try, she can do little more than touch what is waiting to be done. At that one station of Dong-Gio eighty or ninety women usually attend the Sunday service. We have to thank the Rev. H. B. McCarthy, of Melbourne, for this valuable missionary. Miss Elsie Marshall's work is also in the country; she only returns now and then to Ku-Cheng as headquarters. Her section lies north of Ku-Cheng, and covers more than three hundred square miles. She has several centres in this region, where she stops for a few weeks or two months at a time, collecting the women together and visiting from house to house. Our plan is for our missionaries to travel in pairs, accompanied by a Bible woman and Christian servant, and to put up at chapels where a married catechist is stationed. Just now Miss Marshall is at a place called Sek-ci-Du, with Miss Saunders, of the Australian Association, who is stationed in Ku-Cheng while learning the language.

"A letter has come to day from Miss Marshall, telling of the great encouragement they find in Sek-ci-Du. This is remarkable because, although we have been for years endeavoring to rouse an interest there, hitherto we have entirely failed, and purposed retiring from the station altogether. Thank God for the ladies whom you send us; wherever they go God gives his blessing, and the secret lies in the quiet, unwavering trust in a living Saviour by their side; such trust He does not disappoint.

"The other fixed station in Ku-Cheng district is Sa-Yong, where Miss Codrington and Miss Tolley are located, the latter still learning the language, while at the same time doing many little bits of useful work. I took the Bishop here in his recent confirmation tour, and he seemed specially impressed by the good work he saw. The chief feature in Miss Codrington's work is her station class. This is a new departure in our mission, and she is the first to try it. The idea is to gather a class of women from the neighboring villages and keep them for three months at a time in her house, and, assisted by a well-instructed Bible woman, to teach them, day by day, the fundamental truths of Christianity and the chief incidents of the Bible, and then send them back to their homes to be voluntary workers among their people. It was thought by many that three months' teaching would be of little use, but experience has shown just the reverse. I examined her class. The answers were utterly different from those of the ordinary untaught woman. They had learned not only a number of facts, but also to think, and it was a delightful surprise to find how thoroughly they understood the Truth, and how intelligently they were able to answer. Besides this station class, Miss Codrington visits regularly the surrounding villages, within a radius of six or eight miles, sometimes traveling even further and holding small classes in these places; thus Sa-Yong, from being so hopeless a station that we had actually withdrawn our catechist, has now a congregation of from fifty to one hundred, and the interest is steadily increasing. There is also a little girls' school taught daily by Miss Tolley, and the children answered me well at their examinations.

"Ten miles still further east, across the mountains, lies the large town of Sang Yong, and here Miss Maude Newcombe and Miss Burroughs have been working for a year. Station classes have been held at Sa-Yong, a girls' school established, and villages visited, and visible and wonderful success has followed. The work is really done in their little room up stairs, where these two

missionaries' work, which it may be of interest to publish at the present time, especially as he mentions the labors of some of the ladies who were among the victims of the Chinese mob. It runs thus:

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### SPRING VALLEY RIOT

**IT HAS TURNED OUT LIKE THE REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRE.**

**THE NEGROES WERE NOT KILLED**

Only Two of Them Were Seriously Beaten by the White Miners--Everything is Now Quiet and State Troops Will Not Be Sent to the Scene Unless There is Another Outbreak--An Investigation is Being Held and Miners are Ready to Resume Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A special from Spring Valley, Ill., says: It now begins to look like another "Indian massacre" story. After cross-examining nearly every negro and Italian claiming or acknowledging to have heard of the fracas of last Sunday, the actual results simmer down to two negroes slightly injured and one Italian shot. The "race war" exists only in the imagination of the Princeton newspaper correspondents, from whom the sheriff of Bureau county also obtained his information. And unless some unforeseen accident happens to create bad blood, or the death of absolute news leads to a repetition of groundless stories, there is no reason why Spring Valley or its people should obtrude longer on public notice.

**Miners Pass Resolutions.**

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 7.—State troops for the present, at least, will not be ordered to this turbulent town. Peace has been declared. This was brought about through the efforts of Col. Hugh E. Bayle, Assistant Adjutant-General, sent here by Gov. Altgeld.

Gov. Altgeld sent me here," said Col. Bayle, "to investigate the trouble and ascertain where the blame lies. He also instructed me to bring about a settlement if possible without the aid of troops. The Governor told me that all American citizens, regardless of color or race, were to be protected. If, upon investigation, I find that the local authorities are unable or unwilling to maintain law and order, then troops will be sent here. Law and order must be enforced at any cost."

Colonel Bayle was informed by Sheriff Clark, Superintendent Dzelz and other citizens, miners and public officers, that no one had as yet been killed. All admitted, however, that 100 citizens, all colored, had been driven from their homes by a mob, composed of Italians, Poles and Hungarian miners. Many shots were fired and some of the colored miners were wounded and brutally beaten. These negroes, men, women and children had been assailed and ruthlessly driven from their homes and forced to go to Seatonville. As to this outrage all were agreed; but that any one had been killed or fatally wounded was denied.

Col. Bayle was then informed that the miners were to hold a mass meeting on the public square at 8 o'clock, at which the following resolutions were to be presented for adoption:

"WHEREAS, a race conflict has taken place in this city within the last few days, resulting in no loss of life, but in serious hardship and inconvenience to a considerable section of this community;

"Resolved, That we, the miners of Spring Valley, in mass meeting assembled, declare it to be our belief that all men regardless of race, color or creed are born with the same equal rights and should enjoy the same opportunities in the pursuit of their happiness.

"Resolved, That we denounce any attempt at the suppressing of these rights as unjust and barbarous, and pledge ourselves to maintain law and order as far as lies in our power.

"Resolved, That we are ready now to resume work, provided the Spring Valley Coal Company is ready to start their mines."

The resolution then went on to denounce sensational reports sent to the Chicago papers.

At the appointed hour about 600 miners assembled in the public square at a mass meeting. It was a curious gathering. Every nation in Eastern and Southern Europe was represented. Every motion that was made and every speech had to be repeated at least six times and each time in a different language. The vote on the resolution was about a tie, but the chairman declared it carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Notwithstanding the miners resolution it is generally believed that if the negroes return to work there will be trouble.

**Negroes in Chicago Arming.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The police this afternoon received information which leads them to believe that the colored men of this city have perfected an organization, and are arming with the intention of attacking the Italian miners at Spring Valley. The information came from a number of pawnbrokers who stated that they had been approached during the day by colored men who were anxious to purchase Winchester rifles. In several instances, purchases were made, but as a general thing the pawnbrokers did not have enough of the rifles to make a deal with the colored men. One of the would-be purchasers said when asked what he wanted to do with a number of rifles, "Oh; we will show the 'dagos' what we want with them."

New York, Aug. 7.—At the offices of the Plant System in this city, a reporter of the Associated Press was told to-day that Mr. H. B. Plant was cut of the city and that the rumors of his intention of resigning the presidency of the system were absolutely unfounded.