

BURGLARS' GREAT HAUL

THEY BREAK INTO STRONG-ROOM OF GOLD SMELTING WORKS.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND OUNCES

Of Gold, Valued at \$340,000, Stolen.

Daring Robbery of the Smelting Works at Vallejo, Cal.—No Clue to the Burglars or the Whereabouts of the Gold—The Theft Accomplished by Tunneling Under the Building and Cutting Through the Floor.

Vallejo, Cal., August 6.—Gold bricks valued at \$340,000 were stolen during last night from the Selby smelting works.

The robbers evidently had been working on the job for two or three months. They had dug a tunnel from outside the house, beginning with a shaft about three feet deep. Thence they worked underneath the vault and, striking upwards, bored a hole in the strong-room floor. The hole was shaped like the manhole of a boiler. Part of the holes were bored two months ago, it is thought, and the last one was completed during the night. Through that hole they took the gold bricks and carried them to a bank near the mouth of the tunnel east of the works, where they were evidently placed in a boat. In their hurry the robbers left two of the bricks on the bank.

During the night one of the workmen reported to one of his fellow workmen that he heard a noise in the strong-room and declared it was a ghost. The others ridiculed him for his superstition, but no investigation was made to see what caused the noise.

The entrance to the tunnel was covered with a frame over which the employees of the smelter passed rapidly every day, but no one seemed to notice anything out of the way.

Sheriff Hale, of Contra Costa county, his deputies and Chief of Police Sanford, of Vallejo, have been notified and are now at the works. The police of San Francisco and all the bay cities are all at work on the case. But so far there is not the slightest clue to the robbers. The work was that of skilled men and their elaborate plans were carried out without a hitch. They got all the bullion in the vault, leaving behind only the two bricks which were dropped on the shore.

Only one day's accumulation of refined gold was kept at the works. Yesterday's run was unusually heavy and the gold was to have been shipped back to San Francisco today.

The tunnel that the robbers excavated was about three feet in diameter, and gave them plenty of room in which to work. It is supposed the dirt from the tunnel was taken out at night and dropped in the bay. First reports stated that the tunnel was two or three hundred feet long, but according to late advices it is only about ten feet in length. The shaft was started close to the wall and was sunk below the foundation. Thence it was only a short distance under the floor of the vault. It is thought the men who committed the robbery took their plans away in a launch and made off direct for San Francisco. There are plenty of places, however, to which they may have gone—either up the Sacramento river or to the shore of any of the numerous bays.

The following is a list of the property stolen: Four fine gold bricks, all numbered and containing as follows: No. 1,237—1,190 ounces and fraction; No. 1,238—3,300 ounces; No. 1,239—1,123 ounces and a fraction; No. 1,239—1,037 ounces and a fraction; also 10,000 ounces of gold in various shapes and a little silver. The gold in the bricks is worth \$20 an ounce.

An official of the Selby smelting works made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The robbers must have succeeded in entering the vault some time between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning. They entered the vault through a hole about the size of a manhole in a boiler and indications point to the fact that the robbers had been working on the scheme for some time. Over 150 holes were bored into the bottom of the vault and the workmanship indicated that mechanics of more than usual ability superintended the job. The holes were bored to within a hair's breadth of the surface, and when the proper time came the plate was forced up, thus giving the robbers access to the vault. The plotters first excavated a hole along the side of the building directly in line with the vault. The work of excavating must have taken some time and at the end of each night's work (for the work must have been done at night) a covering of laths, rubber sheetings and sacks was made, the whole being covered over with a layer of dirt, thus hiding any thing of what was going on. What became of the excavated dirt we have been unable to find out. It must have been removed in sacks. The covering we have ascertained was not strong enough to hold the weight of a man, but the excavation was made so close to the building that the men never walked over it. We find that the plotters were aided by some one thoroughly familiar with the system employed at the works and one fully informed as to the construction of the vault.

Last night one of the watchmen employed about the premises heard noises inside the vault and informed his fellows that the devil or ghosts were inside the vault. They laughed at him and made no investigation, and thus the robbers were left unmolested with their work. The weight of the gold carried out of the vault aggregated 1,200 pounds and it must have taken several trips for the man, and several men must have been employed in carrying the metal to the boat. We are assured a boat was in waiting for them. Inside the vault were several sacks containing \$10,000 but this was not touched. It may have been that the men became alarmed. That they were alarmed is also indicated by the fact that two bars of gold of great value were left on the beach in their haste to escape.

"It is impossible for us to say at this time what direction the men took. If they used a steam launch to leave the scene of the robbery they could have gone in any direction, but if they escaped in a rowboat they would doubtless have taken the direction in which the tide was running.

"Several broken drills and an oil can such as is used by cyclists have been found in the hole. Every possible clue is being followed, but I am unable to say that we have been at all successful thus far. We hope later to make the announcement that the robbers have been apprehended. I believe they secured about \$230,000."

CITY TAXES ON RAILWAYS

The Assessment Apportioned Among the Cities and Towns

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., August 6.—The corporation commission today completed the apportionment to towns and cities of \$4,306,915 assessed valuation of the railway and other common carriers. Wilmington's apportionment is \$188,026. Raleigh's \$108,670, Charlotte's \$195,000, Greensboro's \$167,419.

The sheriff of Granville county brought to the penitentiary Andrew Wilson, a young white man, to serve fifteen years for murder in the second degree.

Judge Purnell has signed the decree in the Wadleigh case referred to yesterday.

Heavy rains are prevailing. Farmers say too much has fallen.

Commissions are issued to Thomas C. Daniels and Matthew Manly, both of New Bern, as respectively commander and lieutenant commander of the Second battalion of the naval reserves.

It is not expected that the governor will be able to see the First regiment in camp.

The agricultural department is receiving the enlarged water colored photographs it had specially taken illustrating trucking and fruit interests of eastern North Carolina. The work is admirable. There will be 250 pictures. They will be exhibited at the Charleston exposition and afterward placed in the state museum.

A CYCLONE AT NORFOLK

Many Houses Damaged, but No Lives Lost

Norfolk, Va., August 6.—Norfolk was visited by a cyclone shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The whirlwind came in the usual funnel-shaped cloud and was about fifty feet in width. Fortunately its path was in the outlying portion of the city and not through the thickly populated sections. The roofs of about twenty houses were blown away and several people were injured by falling timbers.

In the county all the outbuildings on a large farm were demolished. Several houses in the town of Berkeley were also unroofed.

Trees were torn up and chimneys blown down throughout the section passed over by the cyclone. No fatalities have been reported. The whirlwind was followed by a rainstorm that almost equaled a cloudburst.

SPEEDY JUSTICE

Guarded by Troops, a Georgia Negro Is Convicted of Criminal Assault in Forty Minutes

Atlanta, Ga., August 6.—Guarded by three companies of state militia, called out by Governor Candler, for his protection, Raymond Ross, a negro, charged with assaulting Mrs. Miller, was carried to Canton, Ga., from this place today to stand his trial. A special session of the Cherokee court was called by Judge Gober, who asked for troops of Governor Candler. The time the trial consumed was only forty minutes. The negro was convicted and sentenced to be hanged August 27th. Ross was brought back to this city by the troops. Governor Candler said tonight: "The expenses incurred by sending the militia to Canton to protect Ross will not be much under \$300. I am doing all within my jurisdiction to prevent lynchings, and in the cases where they have occurred I have done all that any man could do. In case the troops are demanded on the day of execution the same expense will be brought about."

TAMPA STRIKERS AT SEA

The Men Puzzled by the Mysterious Absence of Their Leaders

Tampa, Fla., August 7.—The Resistencia union has changed its position several times today. This morning the strikers were taking an obligation to leave Tampa in a body and never return under any circumstances.

This afternoon they issued a statement that if their leaders return to them they will then be ready to arbitrate and settle. They declare that they will do nothing until this is done. The citizens say they will have a long job of waiting on their hands. It seems to be positively settled tonight that these leaders are gone beyond reach, and this is impressing itself upon their minds. The Resistencia has been telegraphing to Key West and New York all day, trying to employ attorneys to come here and take their case, but with what success is unknown tonight. This action was upon the belief that the men were in jail. They are not and never have been.

From their vacillating moods it is interpreted that they are wavering and will soon be ready to reason and resume work where they left off. Tampa served them with notice today that if they desire to leave in a body they can do so without objection being raised.

Several states of the union proposed petitioning congress to enact a national divorce law. Mexico has no divorce law, and the church party will bitterly antagonize the proposed enactment of a national divorce law.

SCHLEY'S INVESTIGATION

THE THIRD MEMBER-OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY HAS BEEN SECURED.

ADMIRAL HOWISON TO SERVE

A List of Naval Officers, Including His Name, Sent to Admiral Schley, Who Replies That Any of Them Would be Acceptable to Him—A Sketch of the New Member of the Court—Preliminary Lists of Witnesses Furnished by Each Side.

Washington, August 6.—The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry caused by the inability of Rear Admiral Kimberly to serve on account of ill health, has been filled by the selection of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, whose appointment was announced by Assistant Secretary Hackett today. At the same time it was announced that this appointment would be agreeable to Admiral Schley.

The department before taking action had submitted a list of names to Admiral Schley which included that of Rear Admiral Howison, and Admiral Schley had indicated his entire willingness to accept any officer on the list. The department also communicated the selection to Captain Parker before making it public.

Assistant Secretary Hackett, before issuing the order, communicated with Admiral Howison, who is at present at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and ascertained from him that he had given utterance to no expression of opinion regarding the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy.

Later in the day the department announced that Admiral Howison had been heard from and would accept the detail. The department thereupon notified Admiral Dewey of Admiral Howison's selection and sent to the latter a copy of the report, together with Admiral Schley's letter relative to the fifth paragraph of the precept and the department's response thereto, which correspondence is part of the official record.

Rear Admiral Howison is one of the youngest retired officers of the navy, having been retired October 10, 1899, when he reached the age of 62 years. It is rather an interesting coincidence that he was in command of the cruiser Vandalia at Samoa, which, later, went down in the hurricane in Apia harbor, while flying the flag of Rear Admiral Kimberly who had succeeded him as senior officer on the station, and whom he now succeeds on this court. He was in command of the Boston yard during the Spanish war and, later, was commander of the South Atlantic station. He made a long and long distance cruise around Africa in the Chicago as the last act of his active career, arriving in New York the day before Admiral Dewey arrived in the Olympia. It will be remembered that when the untrunked Admiral Sampson, who was in command of the receiving fleet at that time, he refrained from assuming command, but courteously allowed Sampson to do the honors upon that celebrated occasion.

A preliminary list of the witnesses who will be called to appear before the court has been prepared at the department. Some of these officers are on foreign stations and will be obliged to leave for home almost immediately in order to arrive in time. Admiral Schley has also submitted a list of witnesses, some of whom are on foreign stations and these also will be ordered home. Among the witnesses desired by Admiral Schley is Lieutenant Rodger Welles, who was also on the Brooklyn as a member of Commodore Schley's staff throughout the Spanish war. There are no Spanish officers on Admiral Schley's list.

SMELTING WORKS ROBBERY

No Clue to the Robbery—A Man Arrested on Suspicion

San Francisco, August 7.—President Ralston, of the Selby Company today further emphasized the fact that he had absolutely no news to give out concerning the theft of gold at the smelter. The only fact that the detectives have reported to him today is that the paroled convict who was suspected in some quarters of having been implicated in the robbery left for Sierra City this state, several weeks ago and is still believed to be in that vicinity.

Mr. Ralston stated that his company would be responsible for every cent of the stolen bullion and that a settlement with the consignees would be made as soon as the affairs of the company could be adjusted, which would take a few days. The company is rated as one of the strongest on the coast.

President Ralston, of the smelting works stated this afternoon that a reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the capture of the robbers. It was learned late today that the police have in custody a man who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Selby Smelter Works robbery in which \$280,000 worth of gold bullion was stolen. The identity of the suspect is not known. The police will give no information on the matter.

To Establish a Negro Bank

Baltimore, August 7.—The establishment of a bank at Hampton, Va., and the adoption of an additional plan of life insurance will absorb the attention of the delegates to the forty-fifth annual session of the annual grand tabernacle of Galilee Fishermen, a colored beneficial organization now in convention here. It is stated that the bank has already been chartered. Plans for its establishment and government will be formulated during this session. The bank will not only be a depository for the funds of the fishermen, but will also be a savings bank for colored people.

SENATOR M'LAURIN'S REPLY

To the Resolution of the State Committee Demanding His Resignation

Columbia, S. C., August 6.—The state democratic committee today received Senator McLaurin's reply to their action of July 25th condemning his course in the senate and demanding his resignation. In the course of the letter Senator McLaurin writes: "I hold my commission from the democratic voters of South Carolina. I recognize no authority but theirs, take no orders from any source but them, and shall, in due course appeal to them for judgement on my course as a senator, and my character as a man and a democrat.

"Personally, I am indifferent to your action, because nobody has made you my master or censor, and I regard what you have done as merely expressing the malice and the fears of one individual, Senator B. R. Tillman. But for this always evil and indecent influence, ordinary respect for the proprieties would probably have prevented the four of you who are declared competitors for the seat I now have the honor to occupy from attempting to use the power entrusted to you by your party to remove a rival from your path.

"I shall ask the people to decide between the man who has tried to help cotton factories, open highways of commerce and to so commend the democratic party as to command for it the confidence of the business and laboring elements north and south and that of the man whose conduct and record has been to sink the party to disrepute and impotence. I shall ask them to say whether they prefer the senator who has tried to retain for South Carolina the honor and dignity won by a long line of illustrious sons and glorious deeds or the senator who has postured as buffoon and bully and who has proclaimed on the floor of the senate that he represented a constituency of ballot box stuffers and murderers who wanted their share of the stealage.

"I desire to proclaim to the world that you do not represent the intelligence, the democracy of the people of South Carolina and to you and Senator Tillman that he has never been my master and shall never be; that he shall not escape the vengeance that must surely fall upon him when the people have been made to understand his motives, his methods, his debased character and his shameful record. To that grand conservator of free government, the reserved patriotism and common sense of the people, I make appeal, against partisan intolerance and tyranny."

ALMOST A CLOUDBURST

Fifteen Inches of Rain Fall in Stanly County—Great Damage Done

Raleigh, N. C., August 6.—A special to The News and Observer from Albemarle, N. C., says: "The most destructive rain fell at and around this point last night that has fallen here in forty years. Little Long creek washed out a fill on the Yadkin railroad and swept away about 200 feet of the track. Trains have been tied up here for twelve hours.

Great damage was also done to crops. Several bridges and water mills were washed away. The rainfall was about fifteen inches.

Discrimination Against Chicago in Marine Insurance

Chicago, August 7.—Ruinous discrimination in insurance rates, according to officials of the Northwestern Steamship Company, has decided them to withdraw from the trans-Atlantic route the company's steamships. The withdrawal will be made on the return of the two steamships to Chicago from Liverpool.

As high as \$1.75 per \$100 has been charged shippers for cargo insurance to Liverpool from this port and the average rate has been not less than \$1.25 at which figure there is a discrimination against the Chicago company of about \$3,500 a cargo, or \$7,000 a round trip. Steamers running to Liverpool from Montreal or New York are able to secure insurance as low as 30 cents.

Starting a New Town in Oklahoma

Hobart, O. T., August 7.—Business lots at auction are bringing from \$9 to \$56. Every one so far has been extremely orderly and peaceable. The town still grows. Tents are becoming more numerous every hour. Another republican newspaper plant has arrived in town and will publish its first issue next week. As yet no democratic paper is here, although it is said three are on the way.

Two banks have been running all day and have had no trouble in supplying currency. Nearly \$10,000 has been received here by express. Large sums are expected tomorrow. Many came intending to use checks and had to telegraph for their money to be sent by express.

The Alabama Convention

Montgomery, Ala., August 7.—The entire morning session of the constitutional convention was spent in debating the question of reconsidering the vote by which section 23 of the judiciary report, relating to the election of solicitors by the people was adopted. The convention refused to reconsider by a vote of 69 to 54.

The tax ordinance of delegate Morris Settle, which reduces the taxes from 50 to 10 cents was under consideration yesterday when the convention adjourned and was tabled, as was also the Morris ordinance providing for the support of all schools now in existence.

Roosevelt Still Pursuing Coyotes

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 7.—Vice President Roosevelt and the party of citizens who left Colorado Springs Monday afternoon for a horseback ride any coyote hunt through the southeastern part of El Paso county and were to have been back this afternoon, have not been heard from. This is taken to mean that they are having an enjoyable and successful hunt. The proposed trip to the Cripple Creek district has been postponed until Friday.

ORDERED TO ISTHMUS

THE GUNBOAT MACHIAS TO BE SENT TO COLOMBIAN WATERS.

TO PROTECT FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Report from Consul Gudgeon of the Detention by the Insurgents of a Trans-Isthmian Train—Operation of This Line Guaranteed by Our Government—Precedent in Such Case Established in 1885—American Forces Then Landed and a Hand Taken in Suppressing the Revolution.

Washington, August 7.—An order was issued by the acting secretary of the navy today for the gunboat Machias, now at the Boston navy yard, to proceed without delay to Hampton Roads and there to prepare for departure to Colon, near the eastern terminus of the Panama railroad.

At the navy yard it is explained that this movement has been ordered with a view of having the Machias take observations in the vicinity of the Isthmus. In announcing the action of the department it was officially stated that "it is deemed needful that a United States war vessel be in that vicinity at this time."

The order to the Machias followed the conference held at the navy department between acting Secretary of State Adee and acting Secretary of Navy Hackett. Mr. Adee had the dispatch received from Consul Gudgeon last night, stating that the revolutionists had held up a train for an hour at Marachin on the line of the railroad across the isthmus and only about fifteen miles from Panama city.

While this was not regarded as threatening an interruption of traffic or giving ground for intervention by the United States, yet it was deemed advisable by the officials that one of our ships should be in the neighborhood in order that suitable observations could be made and steps taken to meet any serious emergency that might arise. For the present officials do not believe there will be any need of landing marines. The commander of the Machias, Lieutenant Commander Mason Sargent, is regarded as an officer of tact and ability and beside this he has had recent experience in West Indian waters, having been in command of the Scorpion when she made her recent trip to Lagayra to keep watch on the Isthmus interests in Venezuela.

The Machias is a gunboat of 1,177 tons displacement, with twin screws and good steam capacity. She has eight 4-inch guns in her main battery, six rapid fires and one automatic gun. Her run to the isthmus depends somewhat on the length of her stay at Hampton Roads, but it is believed she will be ready to proceed with little or no delay, in which case the trip will take about ten days or two weeks.

The position of the United States as to maintaining free traffic across the Isthmus of Panama was fully defined in 1885 when extensive naval operations were carried on there. An outbreak somewhat similar to the present one occurred early in the year and the insurgents captured Panama and burned Aspinwall.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Jouett, was sent to the Isthmus. At the same time the navy department sent an expeditionary force from New York, consisting of 750 seamen and marines, commanded by Commander B. H. McCalla and including three Gatlings and three 3-inch rifled guns. Admiral Jouett arrived at the Isthmus April 10th, and at once landed the marines and issued orders to open transit across the Isthmus. Two companies, fitted with Howitzers, Gatlings and Hotchkiss guns were sent over the line, clearing the way and making the entire transit. Garrisons of marines were placed at Aspinwall and Matalchin, the latter place being where the revolutionists have now held up a train, according to Consul Gudgeon's dispatch of yesterday.

Commander McCalla's expedition established headquarters at Panama. Here the revolutionary leader, Alzupuru, was in full control, and was expecting battle with the Colombian army. Commander McCalla acted energetically and, gathering his full force, occupied Panama on April 24th, arrested Alzupuru and the other leaders and held them prisoners until an agreement was signed that fighting should not take place within the city. Three days later the Colombian army arrived and at a conference between the government generals, Alzupuru, and Admiral Jouett, the insurgents capitulated. All of the United States forces were then withdrawn and were back in New York on May 16th.

The present trouble on the Isthmus is far less formidable than that of 1885, but the procedure is made clear in case the insurgents obstruct traffic. There is no present purpose of sending a ship down to the Pacific side.

Charged With Murdering a Girl

Wheeling, W. Va., August 7.—John Cline and Clayton Rodgers were arrested here today on charges of having murdered May Yost, a 17-year-old girl. The warrant was sworn out by her father, who charges that the prisoners forcibly abducted the girl, assaulted and murdered her and threw the body into the Ohio river. The girl was taken Sunday night from the company of her sweetheart, Walter Hammond, at the point of a revolver. Her body has not been found.

No More Corn Pools for Phillips

Chicago, August 7.—"No more corn pools for me," said George H. Phillips today. "I knew that I was standing over a can of gun powder all the time and it was only by the merest chance that I escaped total annihilation. I was forced into the May pool, but I won't be forced into another. They are too risky and not at all my liking."

The corn king made this emphatic declaration apropos of the resolution against pools passed by the board of directors of the board of trade yesterday.

STRIKERS PANIC-STRICKEN

Bewilderment of Tampa Cigar-Makers Over Abduction of Their Leaders

Tampa, Fla., August 6.—The strike situation tonight is one of bewilderment on the part of the strikers and unmovable determination on the part of the citizens. No word has been received from or about the Resistencia leaders who were deported last night, and the vigilants are sworn to secrecy, further than that they admit the men will never return to Tampa. The exact number of the men deported is not yet known, further than that every prominent leader of the strike is missing. It is said that other leaders are marked and deportation may take place at any moment.

The kidnaping last night had been well planned for days. A great open air meeting had been arranged, to which all the Resistencia leaders had been invited, the purpose being to seize them all in a bunch. They were all out the streets were lined with thousands of people and the band was getting in the work. The news reached the strike leaders and they quickly dispersed. The posse was not daunted, and commenced a man to man search through the streets and snatched the men from the crowds. They were placed in the rickshaws that had been provided between heavily armed guards and driven to the county jail, where they remained on the outside under guard for a few minutes. Then they disappeared from there and have not been seen or heard of since. Various rumors as to the disposition have been circulated in the city today, it being most generally reported that they were taken to the gulf in an unknown and mysterious vessel. All of the deported strike leaders were Spaniards and Cubans. The boldness of the whole affair and the accomplishment of the deportation without bloodshed is one of the remarkable features.

An address will be delivered at once, probably tomorrow morning, by the citizens telling the strikers to immediately resume work or that deportations will not be confined to the leaders.

The soup kitchens are closed by force at once and the food shut off from the strikers forcing them to either leave the city, resume work or starve. It develops tonight that twelve more strikers who were among the sub-leaders have been deported this afternoon and tonight. Some of the strikers have held a number of meetings during the day secretly and have conferred with a number of lawyers, with a view of taking some action. No one would take the case, all being engaged in the interest of the International Union. They have also appointed new committees to carry on their work and in case of each committee five different ones were created so that when one is taken away another will take its place.

A proclamation was issued here this afternoon signed "The People of Tampa," which says in part: "To the anarchists and professional labor agitators: "We say that your days in Tampa are at an end. We cannot and will not permit you to destroy this prosperous city. If you have regard for yourself and family you will shake it dust from your feet. In conclusion, we notify the manufacturers that this movement of citizens is not in your interest, but in the interest of the entire community."

Thousands of Chinese Drowned

Victoria, B. C., August 7.—Great floods caused by the overflowing of the Yang Tse have caused the death of many thousands in China. The river has risen forty feet and for hundreds of miles the country is a great lake with only tops of trees and an occasional roof showing. At Anking the town is flooded, some of the houses to their roofs. At Kiang the native town is flooded and two feet of water stands in the foreign settlements. Lower down the river towards Swu Hui, the destruction was greater and boatmen estimate that 20,000 were drowned in the district. Chong Tschu was wiped away by floods and 10,000 drowned there, and many other points have been inundated, involving awful loss of life and great destruction to property. It is feared an embankment built by Chong Tschu near Yu Chang will break and cause the drowning of hundreds of thousands.

The Postmistress Ousted

Washington, August 7.—A contest extending over many months and attracting wide attention was ended today by the appointment of Dr. J. P. Gray as postmaster of New Canaan, Ky. Gertrude Sanders, the present incumbent, made a hard fight to retain the office, even appealing to the president for assistance. She was successful in retaining the office for a time, but finally was obliged to yield to adverse influences.

Knoxville Street Cars Running

Knoxville, Tenn., August 7.—The entire street car system of the Knoxville Traction Company has been in operation on regular schedules today and not a striker has been taken back. New men manned all the cars with the exception of four employees who did not strike. The company considers the strike a closed incident and they expect to run their cars during the day uninterrupted and will put on the night service soon. The labor unions are cooperating with the strikers in proposing a boycott against the merchants who patronize the street cars.

Found Dead in His Bed

Philadelphia, August 7.—Walter G. Wilson, of the tobacco firm of Walter G. Wilson & Co., of this city, was found dead in bed today at his home in Riverton, N. J. He was about 60 years old. He formerly was an extensive baker of crackers and cakes and was well known to the trade throughout the country. When the cracker combination absorbed his factory he went into the tobacco business.

Mexican Religious Reform Laws

Mexico City, August 7.—El Imparcial a semi official organ here points to the generation of church and state in the United States and the impartial policy to be followed by the American government as producing the best results to the Catholic church and advice to clerical citizens here to accept Mexico's policy as embodied in the reform laws and not to struggle to undo the existing reform laws dealing with religion.