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State Library X

FACES TOWARD PEKIN

Imperial Court Wishes to Return to the Capital.

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS

The Government at Washington Informed that Their Majesties Desire the Withdrawal of the Allied Forces. Danger of an Uprising in Southern China Recognized in Official Circles. Conger Delays His Reply.

Washington, Oct. 8.—What amounts to a request of the Chinese government that allied forces be withdrawn from Pekin was delivered to the State Department this morning by Minister Wu in the form of a telegram from Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih-Tung, who transmit Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching the conduct of peace negotiations.

The telegram was sent on October 4, by the viceroys to the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, from whom it was received by Minister Wu last evening. It appears from the dispatch that the Emperor Kwang Hsu and the Empress Dowager have again changed their residence, this time to Singan-Fu in Shensi province, and that they would return to Pekin if the allied forces were withdrawn and there were no danger of the outbreak of disease. The telegram

The departure of their imperial majesties for Shensi province was due to unsanitary conditions at Taiyuen-Fu. The scarcity of food supplies in the province of Shansi on account of unusual drought, and the proximity of Taiyuen is almost deserted, the people having left on account of the disturbances caused and continued attacks by the Boxer rebels, who had invaded that province with the encouragement of Governor Yu. Their majesties, therefore, were obliged to proceed to Shensi, where telegraphic communication with Shanghai and other parts of the empire is open and rapid communication with their majesties may therefore be carried on, thus court and official business may be transacted more expeditiously by their presence in Shensi than in Shansi.

"The reasons for the temporary postponement of their majesties' return to Pekin are the presence of the allied forces there, on account of which solicitude for is doubtless entertained, because of the dread of the outbreak of epidemic diseases, which usually follow after such disturbances, destruction of property and military operations. It is hoped the powers will be considered in their judgment in this matter."

The reports from China that there is danger of anti-foreign outbreaks in the southern provinces, are not disbelieved by officials here, who indicate that they have reason to know that these provinces are much disturbed. It is the opinion of some of the Washington authorities who know the Chinese situation that equal to that of the president, unless peace negotiations begin soon the southern provinces will be in the throes of a fanatical uprising. The viceroys of these princes have so far kept the troublesome element in check by the application of radical measures, but it is feared here that they cannot do so much longer. To Washington officials, according to their own professions, an agreement for the peaceable settlement of the troubles is necessary to prevent another anti-foreign outbreak, and this government is urging on the other powers that no time be lost in beginning negotiations that will lead to the establishment of normal conditions.

It is very evident that this government desires to have General Tung-Fuh-Siang severely punished for his participation in the Boxer disturbances. The report that he is raising a large army in the interior of China brought out the question today that Tung-Fuh-Siang was preparing for his own protection and to assist the Chinese government. From what was said today in official circles it is apparent that the United States will demand that an example be made of Tung-Fuh-Siang if he is caught. "He has lived long enough," said one official.

While reticent on the subject, officials intimated that Minister Conger has not responded to the dispatch of Secretary Hay of October 5, directing him to report regarding the culpability and the adequate punishment of Prince Tuan and other high officials named in the decree of the Emperor of September 25. It was hoped that the minister would respond by today, so that his report might be considered at the cabinet meeting which will be held shortly after the president reaches Washington tomorrow.

The gunboat Nashville arrived at Shanghai, China, yesterday. She is on her way to Hankow to look after American interests.

French Expedition to Paoting-Fu

Pekin, Oct. 4.—Via Tien Tsin October 7, and Shanghai October 8.—A French expedition, consisting of 1,000 men and sixteen guns, will leave here Saturday. It will go in the direction of Paoting-Fu for the purpose of visiting the Catholic villages. M. Pichon, the French minister, says that the expedition will not attack imperial troops, should they be encountered. He says that the imperial soldiery is engaged in the work of exterminating Boxers.

Two edicts have been issued by the emperor. One decrees the degradation of Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang and seven others. In the other edict, Kung Gank, the grand councillor, is ordered to prostrate himself before the coffin of the murdered German minister, Baron Von Ketteler, and to offer obeisances and sacrifices. The viceroy at Tien Tsin is commanded to facilitate the shipment of the body to Germany and the minister at Berlin is instructed to apologize. Both edicts are considered to be weak efforts at placation.

Degradation of Officials Confirmed

Paris, Oct. 8.—The minister of Foreign Affairs has received a dispatch from M. Pichon, confirming the report of the degradation of Prince Tuan and others. The punishment, he says, is regarded as inadequate in Pekin. He does not confirm the reported flight of the court.

Large Army Marching to Singan-Fu

Berlin, Oct. 8.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger, says 200,000 Chinese troops, armed with modern weapons are marching from all the provinces to join Tung Fu Hsiang at Singan-Fu, where the Chinese court has gone. The Chinese still possess modern guns and an immense quantity of stores.

Spanish War Veterans Meet Today

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The first arrivals for the reunion and annual meetings of the Army of the Cumberland and Spanish-American war veterans, which begins tomorrow, came in today. A lively fight is in prospect with the meeting of the latter over a proposition to unite into one organization all the societies growing out of the Spanish war.

Signals Set Wrong

Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 8.—A train from Neckar Gemund crashed into a local near the Carlsther station at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Three rear carriages on the local were wrecked. Five people were killed and between seventy and eighty injured. The signals had been set erroneously for a clear track. One official of the line has been arrested.

FUNERAL OF COYLE

Five Thousand Strikers Attend the Obsequies of a Man Accidentally Killed

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 8.—At Shenandoah this morning 5,000 strikers attended the funeral of Ed Coyle, a member of the union who was shot during the recent riot as he ran from his house into the street to save two of his children who were playing with a lot of little girls, as the mob and deputies opened fire a short distance away.

During the funeral General Gobin kept the Fourth regiment, Governor's troop and battery in close quarters at camp. If no trouble arises in the region by tomorrow and the weather is favorable, the remaining troops will be sent home.

WAGES INCREASED

Engineers and Conductors Secure a Substantial Advance

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—The engineers and conductors on the mountain cut-off trains of the Lehigh Valley railroad, Wyoming division, have been granted an increase in wages after several conferences with the officials. These conferences were held at Bethlehem last week, the committee representing the Brotherhood of Engineers declaring the men on the "hog" engines had too much work.

Their committees announced this morning that the engineers' pay was increased from $3.60 to $4 a day, and the conductors from $2.40 to $2.80. The trainmen have not as yet sent their grievance committee to meet the officials, but it is expected they will do so during the week. They have a list of grievances and expect to have them adjusted.

REGISTRARS' CASE CONTINUED

Seventy-five Citizens of Winston Were Present as Witnesses

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 8.—Special.—The cases against J. T. Thompson and Hunter L. Wall, registrars of Winston, were called in the Federal Court at 4 o'clock this afternoon and continued for defendants until next court.

The grounds upon which the defense asked continuance were, in substance, as follows: Two of Thompson's important witnesses were sick and could not be present. Fifteen new names were in the bill of indictment in addition to those in the warrant when the case was originally heard before the commissioner. Mr. Wall is sick and not able to be in court on account of an abscess in his face.

District Attorney Holton appeared anxious to try the cases, but Judge Boyd said the grounds for continuance were good and he would let the matter go over.

Mr. Thompson said tonight that he did not fear to go to trial in the least; that he had followed the law as closely as possible and was willing to stand by it. About seventy-five of Winston's good citizens were here as witnesses. They all returned home tonight.

RACES AT MORRIS PARK

Winners in Monday's Events and the Horses Scheduled to Go Today.

New York, Oct. 8.—Results at Marris Park:

First Race, 7 furlongs—Dr. Rice, 3 to 5; Moor, 2 to 1; Hardly, even. Time, 1:27½.

Second Race, 5½ furlongs—Basuto, 7 to 5; Orient, 7 to 1; Advocator, 8 to 1. Time, 1:07¾.

Third Race, 6½ furlongs—Gold Heels, 6 to 5; Colchester, 5 to 2; Choice, 8 to 1. Time, 1:21.

Fourth Race, 1 mile—Compensation, 6 to 5; Belgrade, 12 to 1; Wait Not, 3 to 1. Time, 1:41.

Fifth Race, 1 mile—Annoy, 7 to 1; Olea, 6 to 1; The Amazon, 6 to 5. Time, 1:42¼.

Sixth Race, 1 1-16 miles—Potent, 7 to 5; Charentus, 7 to 2; Intrusive, 7 to 5. Time, 1:49.

Entries for Today

First Race, maidens, 6½ furlongs—West Baden, 107; Islingtem, 112; Come to Order, 112; Walter Cleary, 107; Hopbrook, 107; Miss Mitchell, 112; Captain January, 107; George Simmons, 115; Armor, 107; Dyke, 107; Haritzitopochtle, 112; Ellen B., 112; Fatalist, 107; Lizzie Regent, 107; Island Prince, 107; Prince Richard, 110; Frank Webb, 107; Draughtsman, 112; Mar, 115.

Second Race, 3-year-old and up, withers mile—Favonius, 110; Watercourse, 92; Toluca, 97; Sparrow Wing, 102; Last Cord, 87; Excelsior, 102; The Chamberlain, 95; Godfrey, 102; Charawind, 87.

Third Race, the Rancho Del Paso 2-year-old, Eclipse course—Demurrer, 115; Alv'd Scheck, 122; Silverdale, 115; Telamon, 109; Maximus, 106; Bedeck, 106; Autonat, 106; Schorr entry; Hildreth entry.

Fourth Race, the Fairview 3-year-old, sell, 1 1-16 miles over the hill—Wooster Boy, 107; Greenock, 102; Asquith, 110.

Fifth Race, sell withers mile—B. of Orleans, 103; Prestidigitator, 103; M'l'od of Dare, 104; Millstream, 104; Alvarado II, 103; Magic Light, 95; Harry McCoun, 98.

Sixth Race, handicap, withers mile—Bangor, 106; Rafaello, 118; Intrusive, 126; Elerm, 99; Sparrow Wing, 93; Duro 105; Belle of Troy, 110; Herbert, 99.

AMID BOYHOOD SCENES

Bryan Makes a Visit to His Former Home

EARLY MORNING SPEECH

He Makes a Sarcastic Reference to the Conscientious Motives that Prompted Republicans to Prominently Exhibit McKinley Pictures Upon His Return. Methods of the Opposition to Carry the Election

Salem, Ill., Oct. 8.—William J. Bryan began his week's work with a speech early today in this city, his former home. Friends, many of whom had known Mr. Bryan from boyhood, gave him a marked reception. Since yesterday visitors had been coming in from surrounding towns.

Mr. Bryan began his speech at 7 o'clock and talked nearly an hour. He spoke near the courthouse, in which his father held court from 1860 to 1872, and in which the candidate made his first political speech twenty years ago. He referred to his boyhood days and friends with much feeling. Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"If I wanted to declare myself a great man, this is the last place I would come to make such a declaration, because you have known me from my boyhood; but if any one wanted to declare that I was a bad man I would want him to make the declration here rather than any place else.

"I hardly feel like making a political speech here, for this is a sacred spot to me. Here my parents are buried, and here I learned the precepts which I have tried to follow. I know the people here, and know how conscientious they are. When I see the picture of my opponent in the windows of Republicans, I know how conscientious they must be and how certain they are that my election would be injurious to the country, or they would not exhibit the pictures upon the occasion of my return to my birthplace. It is to these Republicans that I desire to appeal.

"When I return to Salem I find vacant chairs. I find that since my last visit Republicans and Democrats have passed away. I find they have been crossing over into the land where differences in politics do not divide them. I wonder if it is not possible for us so to understand the issues that there will be less division here."

Mr. Bryan told of the subject of the meetings at other places visited by him, and the enthusiasm with which he has been received.

"If the election were held today," he said, "there is no doubt that we would have a majority in the electoral college and of the popular vote. But the Republican managers are now collecting from the monopolies a large campaign fund. They will buy every vote that can be bought. They will coerce every vote that can be coerced. They will intimidate every laboring man who can be intimidated. They will bribe every election judge that can be bribed. They will corrupt every court that can be corrupted. I do not understand how it is possible for the plain, every-day Republican to close his eyes to what is going on when he knows that if he aids these influences to carry the election at this time, the same motions can be employed to carry other elections when those who are supporting the Republican ticket now will be opposing the Republican ticket then."

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech with an argument on the trust question, on militarism and on imperialism. He left Salem shortly after 8 o'clock and made ten-minute speeches at Mount Vernon and Benton. At these places he was received by large audiences. His speeches were along the same general lines as those delivered heretofore.

ROOSEVELT RIDING ROUND

Several Speeches Made on His Trip from Chicago to St. Louis.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Governor Roosevelt's special train left Chicago at 7:15 o'clock this morning for East St. Louis and St. Louis, stopping at various Illinois towns and cities en route. Among those accompanying the governor were Messrs. Harry S. New and Graeme Stewart, Republican national committeemen, and President Hamilton, of the Republican National League. The first stop was made an hour later at Joliet. After that point the train was stopped and speeches were made by the governor at Streator, Eureka, Peoria, Lincoln, Springfield, Jacksonville, Litchfield, Alton and East St. Louis. Upon conclusion of his talk at the latter place tonight the vice-presidential candidate will be turned over to the chairman of the Repubblican State Committee of Missouri. Governor Roosevelt will spend tomorrow in St. Louis.

A large crowd, including local Republican organizations, greeted the arrival of the Roosevelt special train in Joliet, cheers were given for Governor Roosevelt, Senator Cullom, and Governor Tanner, as they appeared on the platform. Governor Roosevelt's speech was brief. He was followed by Senator Cullom. In the course of his remarks at the courthouse square Governor Roosevelt said:

"Give Congress the power to deal with trusts. I mean the large corporations. Such evils can be wiped out by cool, resolute, common-sense. June 4th last, Congress tried to pass a constitutional amendment. The bill was beaten by the Democrats, who said it would take the only issue from this campaign."

Powers Reply Favorably

London, Oct. 8.— Paris dispatch to the Post says that all the powers except Great Britain have replied favorably to the proposals made by M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, in regard to settlement of the Chinese trouble. Lord Salisbury has as yet made no replies to the French or German notes on this subject, except to acknowledge their receipt and state that before making any answer he desired to receive certain information from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to Pekin.

READY TO MAKE TERMS

Beginning of the End of the Coal Mine Strike

CONVENTION TO BE HELD

Mitchell Invites Strikers to Send Delegates to Scranton Next Friday to Consider the Offer of Operators—Opinion Is Expressed that the Men Will Accept the Proposal and Return to Work—Ranks Remain Unbroken.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 8.—President Mitchell issued the following order this morning calling a convention of the strikers in Scranton nevt Friday:

Temporary Headquarters,
United Mine Workers,
Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.

To all Members and all Mine Employes of the Anthracite Region:

Brothers: In view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices offering an advance in the wages formerly paid, and believing it our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future actions, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention. You are therefore notified that a convention will be held in Scranton, Pa., beginning Friday, October 12, 1900, at 10 a. m.

The basis of representation will be one vote for each 100 persons on strike, or if desired one delegate may represent as many as 500 mine workers; but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which he is elected, and wherever possible credentials should bear the seal of the local union.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.

T. D. NICHOLS,
President District No. 1.
THOMAS DUFFY,
President District No. 7.
JOHN FAHY,
President District No. 9.

It is believed here that the miners will accept the 10 per cent advance and return to work by Monday next.

Definite Understanding Demanded

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—Careful inquiry among many of the strikers today revealed the fact that the feeling of the men is for an acceptance of the ten per cent. increase offer and for going back to work as soon as it can be arranged. But they attach a proviso to the acceptance. They want a written agreement from the companies signing the increase that it will be kept up for a year at least. Many of them are afraid that when work is well under way again and the companies have some coal on hand they will reduce the wages and leave the men practically helpless and unable to declare an effective strike. This feature will probably be insisted upon at the convention, and the strikers on their part may probably sign an agreement not to go on strike during that time. If this is done the negotiations must go on between the men of each company and their employers, as the operators still continue their refusal to recognize the union in any way.

It is not expected that the men will insist upon payment every two weeks, and the company stores and company doctors will not come up at all, as far as can be learned. Delegate elections are taking place in many of the locals tonight, and all will be completed by tomorrow night. About eleven hundred delegates are expected to be chosen and these will fill Music Hall in Scranton, where the meetings are to be held. With such a cumbrous body to manage, it may be two or three days before anything is accomplished and the convention gets down to a parliamentary discussion of business. There is a great difference of opinion regarding several matters between the strikers of the various local fields, and this will probably lead to some interesting discussions and delay the settlement of the chief business of the convention.

Mitchell Answners No Question

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—Immediately upon issuance of the call for the miners' convention today President Mitchell was besieged with questions as to the purpose and probable outcome of the convention. He declined to express any opinion upon these points. He said the discussion would be left entirely to the men, who would have to settle everything that came before them. As the companies and operators who had granted the concessions in wages do not specify in their notices for how long a time the advance shall remain in force, it is very likely the miners' convention will endeavor to open negotiations with the operators, looking towards a settlement in this respect. It is said that President Mitchell and other leaders strongly favor the establishment of an annual wages scale arrangement, similar to that in force in the bituminous region, in the anthracite field. There the operators meet their employers each year and fix the wages scale. If all these propositions and the matter of abolition of the sliding scale are laid before the convention and negotiations with the operators are begun, the settlement of the strike may not be so quickly effected as is assumed by many. It is said that the strike leaders will endeavor to persuade the men that they should not insist upon the labor union being recognized by the corporations, as they consider it enough of a victory to have forced their employers to offer them the ten-per-cent increase and make other important concessions.

President Mitchell and members of the national board will leave tomorrow for Shamokin to participate in an important conference there tomorrow afternoon. A parade will also take place. From Shamokin Mr. Mitchell will proceed direct to Scranton, where a labor demonstration will be held Wednesday. It is believed that he will remain at Scranton until the convention concludes its business. Then if the strike is settled he will return to Hazleton, close headquarters and go back to Indianapolis.

Encouragement for Strikers

Shamokin, Oct. 2.—When the whistles of a few collieries in the local region were blown this morning none other than foremen, pumpers, watchmen, fire bosses and firemen reported for work. The strikers are jubilant over the return today from Schuylkill county of their president, John Fahey, of the 9th district, with information that every mine in Northambria, Schulykill, Columbia and Dauphien counties, employing 50,000 people, is tied up. The city is being prettily decorated in honor of a visit from President Mitchell and a number of high union mine workers' officials tomorrow afternoon, when a big parade will take place to be followed with a speech by Mitchell in which it is expected that he will give an important outline on how the forthcoming convention of miners should be conducted.

Strike Leaders Claim a Victory

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 8.—The strike leaders claim that the miners' union has been fully recognized by the coal operators in their granting of 10 per cent. advance, cheaper powder and other concessions asked for by the union. Some miners of the Reading collieries, however, wanted the sliding scale abolished. This may be a stumbling block in the convention called by President Mitchell. Minor grievances can be settled between the companies and their employes' committees.

Nearly all individual operators and coal companies have offered the 10 per cent. advance. Those who are holding back will, it is said, eventually fall in line.

Other Collieries Near the Closing Point

Lansford, Pa., Oct. 8.—All the mines of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company resumed operation, as usual this morning, and the 8,000 miners showed no evidence of weakening. Collieries Nos. 8 and 11, at Coaldale, however, are short-handed, the loaders being on strike. This is the first break in the ranks, and when the loaders once stop the collieries will soon close. Many labor representatives have arrived in Panther Valley and are busy at work organizing the miners. The prediction is now made that the tie-up in this district will be completed peacefully by the end of this week, unless the strike ends before that time.

One Thousand Men Quit Work

Williamstown, Pa., Oct. 8.—Only forty per cent of the miners in Williamstown colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company went to work this morning. About one thousand employes quit in this district today, and it looks as if everything would be tied up in the Lykens Valley in a few days.

The Reading Company has laid off nearly every employe at Brookside, Good Spring and Lincoln collieries, anticipating a long strike.

Another Company Offers an Advance

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—Notices were posted this morning at all the Delaware, and Hudson collieries, offering an increase of ten per cent net to its men. The notices are the same as those issued by the other companies. This makes the prospect of a speedy settlement of the strike much brighter.

The Pennsylvania is now the only coal-carrying road whose coal company, the Susquehanna, has not agreed to advance the wages of the men, and action is expected in a day or two.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

New Questions to Be Decided in Cases on the Docket.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The Supreme Court of the United States met today for the fall term. Justices Gray and McKenna were absent, but will be present tomorrow. No business was transacted today sitting beyond motions for the admission of attorneys to practice before the court.

The cases on the calendar number 437, of which 134 were added during the recess. At the beginning of the fall term last year the number was 414, or twenty-three less than at present. One hundred and forty-nine of the cases on the calendar came from State courts, 128 from United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, sixty from United States Circuit Courts and twenty-four from the District of Columbia.

Two of the cases from New York involve the extradition of Neely, but they are both near the bottom of the calendar and will not be reached for some time unless advanced for hearing. The constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff law is involved in the appeal of Goetz, an importer of tobacco, from the decision of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, sustaining the rates imposed by the collector of customs at New York.

The validity of the relations between the United States and the Philippines is involved in the title "Fourteen Diamond Rings vs. The United States," being the appeal of Emil J. Pepke from the decision of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Pepke brought the rings into the United States from Manila and was arrested at Chicago for smuggling. He appealed the case to the Supreme Court on the ground that the Philippine Islands were a part of the United States, and as no duty could therefore be levied, his arrest and the confiscation of the rings was illegal.

"GOOD OF THE SERVICE."

General Miles or Corbin Not Wanted to Act as Secretary of War.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It was said at the War Department today that government officials have decided to do away with opportunities given Lieutenant General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin to act as secretary of war. Either Secretary Root or Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will have to remain in the city at all times so that one or the other will have charge.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is at present in charge, having cut short a spell-binding campaign tour in Nebraska and hurried here to relieve General Miles. Secretary Root will take charge Wednesday. The reason for the decision to prohibit the general commanding the army from acting as secretary cannot be ascertained, but it is claimed to be for the "good of the service."

Washington Notes

Washington, Oct. 8.—Special.—Samuel G. Cherry has been appointed a substitute letter carrier at Winston-Salem.

Pensions have been granted residents of North Carolina: Weight Hammond, New Bern, $8.00; William L. Thurber, Addie, $8.00.

YOUTSEY TRIAL BEGUN

Jury Empaneled and the Case Outlined

FACTS STRONGLY STATED

Lawyer to Whom Prisoner Confided His Knowledge of the Shooting Not Permitted to Testify—Doctors Describe Goebel's Wound—Private Secretay of Ex-Governor Taylor Tells About Seeing Youtsey with a Gun

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 8.—A jury was completed today to try Henry E. Youtsey on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Governor Goebel. The talesmen were sworn and Commonwealth's Attorney Bradley proceeded with the opening statement.

Posecuting Attorney Bradley said that Youtsey suggested the exact plan by which Goebel was killed; that he had said the only way to settle the contest was to kill Goebel, and he would give $100 to help do it; that he said the man who killed Goebbel from Powers' office could escape through the basement, and immediately after the shooting Youtsey himself ran out through the basement just as he said the murderer could do; that he purchased steel cartridges a week before just the size of the one that killed Goebel, and showed them to a friend.

The first witness, James A. Scott, the Frankfort attorney, who was expected to spring a big sensation, was not allowed to testify because Youtsey confieded his knowledge of the shooting to him as his attorney, as the relation of client and attorney is sacred. Scott did not want to tell it anyhow. Doctors Hume and Elch described their postmorten examination of Goebel's wounds and said he was shot from in front. McKenzie Todd, who was ex-Governor Taylor's private secretary in January, was one of the most important witnesses for the State. He told of seeing Youtsey two times Sunday prior to the shooting, gun in hand, looking out the window, with the window up and curtain drawn just as it was on the day Goebel was shot. He said Youtsey came into the office next to the governr's a few minutes after the shooting.

Frank H. Johnson, Republican assistant State auditor, when Goebel was shot, said he called up all the clerks in his office the day of the shooting, and asked all of them where they were when the shots were fired. All answered satisfactorily except Youtsey, who would only say he was in a safe place. Witness says a week later Youtsey told him he was in the basement toilet room when the shots were fired.

FATE OF SHIELDS UNKNOWN

Rescuing Party Visits the Scene Without Accomplishing Any Results.

Manila, Oct. 8.—Captain Devereux Shields and fifty-two men of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, who arrived at Torrijos, Marinduque Island, September 14, left the gunboat Villalolos there, intending to return to Santa Cruz by the overland route. Their fate is unknown.

Friendly natives informed the garrison at Boag that Shields and his men had been defeated and captured in the mountains. Lieutenant Reeves, of the staff, was immediately dispatched on the Yorktown, with a rescuing force. At Batangas two companies of Colonel Anderson's Thirty-eighth infantry were taken aboard.

The relief expedition reached Torrijos September 27. It marched into the mountains over the route which Shields had expected to take, but without securing any definite information, the natives fleeing at the approach of the rescuing party.

Chinamen were encountered on the march. They stated that Captain Shields had been wounded in a fight nine miles north of Torrijos. After losing seven killed, Shields' ammunition became exhausted and his party were overwhelmed and captured. The Chinamen thought that the Filipinos may have taken the prisoners to Mindoro, an ungarrisoned town.

General Hare, with two battalions of the First infantry, sailed from here Saturday, determined to rescue Shields' men and punish their captors. General Hare's report indicate that the Filipinos who defeated Shields' detachment possesses 250 rifles, including fifty Grag-Jorgensens.

BOERS BROKEN UP

The Scattered Remnants Said to Be Tired of the War.

London, Oct. 8.—According to General Roberts' latest advices, the Boer forces are discouraged and badly broken up. The British commander-in-chief reports that Edwards, commanding Boer scouts, has surrendered at Krugersdorp, and that he confirms the general statements to the effect that the burghers are weary of fighting.

General Roberts' dispatch to the War Office is dated Pretoria, October 7, and is as follows:

"The naval brigade leaves for Cape Town today. Edwards, commanding the Boer scouts, has surrendered at Krugersdorp. He said that the Boer forces had been broken up and have not much fight left in them. The scattered remnants are getting tired of the war."

Stevenson Attacked by Catarrh

Wooster, O., Oct. 8.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Bryan's running-mate, who spoke here Saturday, became ill last evening with a bad attack of catarrh, and a physician was called. The trouble was brought on by the sudden change in the weather.

Immense Sum for Army and Navy

Washington, Oct. 8.—The chiefs of the various bureaus of the War and Navy departments have submitted their annual estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and it is stated that more than $200,000,000 will be asked for the support of the army and navy.