

STRIKES AT THE ROOT

Case in the Supreme Court as to Status of Porto Rico

POINT FAIRLY PRESENTED

Goetz & Co. Contend that Porto Rico Became an Integral Part of the United States by the Treaty of Paris and that Duties Imposed Upon Imports from the Island Previous to the Foraker Act Were Unlawful.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Case No. 340, being that of John H. Goetz & Co., importers of New York, against the United States, and case No. 419, being styled Fourteen Diamond Rings against the United States, were reassigned on the calendar of the Supreme Court today, so that argument in both cases may be heard November 17.

The case of Goetz & Co. is a suit against the legality of the collection of tariff duties on goods shipped from Porto Rico to New York between the time of ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and the approval of the act for the government of Porto Rico. Argument in the case was set for today, and in the other case it was set for January 7. Because of the cognate questions involved in these two cases, the court has postponed the second argument to December 17.

Edward C. Perkins of counsel for Goetz & Co., contended that inconvenience would be caused to counsel in his case by a postponement until January 7, and asked that the case might come on to hearing December 3. John G. Carlisle, who was referred to by Attorney-General Goetz as counsel in several of the cases pending in the Circuit Courts, contended that these cases to the Supreme Court that these cases would be ready for argument before that tribunal January 7.

After conference between the justices, the chief justice announced that the Goetz and the diamond cases would be reassigned on the calendar and that argument might be heard December 17. The Goetz case is an appeal from a decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, affirming a decision of the Board of United General Appraisers which overruled the appellant's protest and affirmed the decision of the collector of the port of New York, assessing a duty under the tariff act of 1897 upon merchandise shipped from the port of Arecibo in the island of Porto Rico, May 27, 1899, and brought into the port of New York June 6, 1899.

The treaty of Paris was signed on December 10, 1898, and Porto Rico was then in the military occupation of the United States, the Spanish forces having been withdrawn in accordance with the peace preliminaries. The treaty was confirmed by the Senate February 6, 1899, and the island was ceded to the United States. The act of July 24, 1897, imposes duties only upon "articles imported from foreign countries."

The appellant's claim to a return of the payment exacted from him by the collector rests on his position, as collector of law, one depending upon the act and the other upon the Constitution. They are:

"That Porto Rico, when the appellant's goods were brought thence to New York, was not a foreign country, so that they were not within the purview of the tariff act.

"That Porto Rico at that time was within the United States, so that if a tariff were to be construed as imposing a tax upon merchandise so carried, the imposition violated the provision of the section 8 of article I of the Constitution that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The board of appraisers held that while Porto Rico was unquestionably a part of the United States in the sense it was owned by this government and was completely under its sovereignty, it was "foreign to the United States for fiscal or tariff purposes," because it had not been brought under the domain of the nation by special legislative action by Congress.

court, and to this end every energy of the administration will be directed, because a decision favorable to importers in the Porto Rico cases will force a reversal of the administration's policy in the Philippines.

The Foraker act, which imposes a duty of 15 per cent of the existing rates against Porto Rico provides that when the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have put into operation a system of local taxation for the proper support of the Porto Rican government and the President has been officially informed of the act, the President shall direct by proclamation that all duties shall cease between the island and the United States. In no event are duties to be levied after March 1, 1902.

It is the intention of the administration to hasten the establishment of this local system of taxation as quickly as possible. The House of Delegates of Porto Rico was elected last Tuesday and will meet on January 7. Attorney-General Goetz hoped that the Supreme Court would postpone the Goetz case until after the Porto Rican delegates should have convened. He was not successful in this, but he secured a postponement until after the meeting of Congress.

RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Results of Events on the Track at Aqueduct Yesterday

New York, Nov. 12.—Results at Aqueduct track:

First Race, about 7/8 mile—Prince Richard, 7 to 1; Godfrey, 7 to 5; Water Cure, 3 to 1. Time, 1:28.

Second Race, 5/8 furlongs—Military, 12 to 1; Glade Run, 3 to 1; Roe Hampton, 7 to 5. Time, 1:09 1-5.

Third Race, 1 mile 70 yards—Miss Mitchell, 6 to 1; Leon Ferguson, 7 to 5; Time, 1:49.

Fourth Race, 1 1-16 miles—Florain, 4 to 5; Borough, 3 to 1; Sir Fitzhugh, 7 to 2. Time, 1:49 4-5.

Fifth Race, 5/8 furlongs—Barbette, 5 to 2; Alsora, 3 to 1; All's Well, 9 to 2. Time, 1:09.

Sixth Race, 1 mile 70 yards—Kinnikinnick, 3 to 1; Belle of Troy, 6 to 5; King Bramble, 3 to 1. Time, 1:47.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY

First Race, 3/4 mile, selling—Elsie Skip, 100; Midnight Chimes, 105; Unlight, 105; Lady Contrary, 105; Ortrade, 105; Allire, 105; Belle of Orleans, 109; Bettie King, 105; Anna Darling, 100.

Second Race, 3/4 mile, 2-year-old, handicap—Isa, 114; Himsell, 109; Beau Ormand, 107; F. Callahan, 106; Glade Run, 106; Princess H., 106; George, 103; Kid, 102; Cresson, 102; Shark, 103; Prince of the Sea, 103; Anna Darling, 100.

Third Race, 1 mile 70 yards, selling—Hawk, 97; Doiando, 103; Templar, 95; Tartar, 101; Sea Robber, 100; Tinge, 100; Cephalagra, 101; Dye, 102; Redwood, 103; Magic Light, 97; Bancock, 100; Excelsior, 96.

Fourth Race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Virtuoso, 129; First Whip, 114; King Barberyorn, 109; Kinnikinnick, 101; Withers, 109; Gray Field, 104; Carbnace, 98; Aleik, 97; Rochester, 92.

Fifth Race, about 7/8 mile, 2-year-old, maiden, selling—Frank Hall, 93; Isaac Hopper, 107; Sunro, 104; Chaos, 95; Hindsdale, 101; Colonel Ballentine, 110; Glasgow, 98; Arverne, 107; Ante Up, 98; Higgs, 90; Street Boy, 104; Ford, 98; American, 107; Marshal Neil, 104; Mark Lane, 104; Orderer, 98; Dactyle, 90; Salvaleta, 101.

Sixth Race, 1 mile 70 yards, selling—Templar, 99; Give and Take, 97; Miltrom, 103; Roland, 103; Chamberlain, 107; Harry McConn, 102; Tartar, 101; Double Dummy, 103; Dan Cupid, 98.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY

An Increase of Thirty Millions Recommended in Annual Report.

Washington, Nov. 12.—An increase of more than \$30,000,000 for the expenses of the naval establishment is provided for in the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. The estimates just submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress call for appropriations aggregating \$87,163,000, an increase of \$30,000,000 over the estimates for the current year of \$57,163,000. The new items in the estimates aggregating \$9,241,897. The largest single item of increase of estimates for the next fiscal year is credited to the cost of construction and machinery for new vessels. This year the amount available for this purpose is \$12,740,000, and the estimates call for \$22,750,000 for the next fiscal year.

Other large items of increase are the following: pay of the navy, \$1,252,694, increase \$234,147; Bureau of Equipment, \$4,454,802, increase \$1,124,800; Bureau of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$12,202,549, increase \$8,735,760; public works at the Navy Academy, \$3,000,000, increase \$2,550,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$4,843,849, increase \$2,192,617; Bureau of Construction, \$8,070,824, increase \$1,840,000; Bureau of Equipment Engineering, \$3,772,900, increase \$1,148,600.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

Vacancies in Various Departments Make Room for Promotions

Washington, Nov. 12.—The President today made the following appointments in the regular army: Captain Henry P. McCain to be major and assistant adjutant general; Captain James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major and assistant adjutant general; Captain John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery, to be major and assistant adjutant general; First Lieutenant William N. Hart, Seventh Cavalry, captain and commissary of subsistence.

The vacancies in the adjutant general's department were caused by the promotion of General MacArthur to be brigadier general in the regular army, and the retirement of Colonel William Volkmar. The vacancy in the inspector general's department was caused by the promotion of General Lawton, and the vacancy filled in the commissary department by the death of Major Peterson.

The appointment in the inspector general's and adjutant general's departments were made upon the result of competitive examinations from among all the candidates in the regular army.

Negro Soldiers to Be Tried for Murder

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 12.—A special venire of 300 men has been summoned from which to select a jury to try six negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry accused of raiding the city police station here last winter and murdering Police Chief Newton Stewart. Their alleged leader, Sergeant John Kipper, has been tried, found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

YERKES GIVES IT UP

Election of Beckham Will Not Be Contested

FIGHT ON OTHER GROUND

Four Dejected Candidates for Congress Will Make Attempts and Ask the House to Investigate Kentucky Elections—Republicans Hope to Land Judge O'Neal on the Bench of the Court of Appeals

Louisville, Nov. 12.—Republican headquarters were closed this morning, and so far as the State campaign committee is concerned, the fight is over.

It was decided today that no contest for governor would be filed by the Republicans against Beckham, but that four Republican candidates for Congress who are defeated on the face of the returns should file contests and demand that Congress investigate the election to Kentucky.

The official count gives as its reasons for not contesting the gubernatorial election the fact that if a contest should be filed by the Republicans the Democrats would retaliate by contesting the election of Judge O'Rear as appellate judge and the Goebel State courts would count him out.

The election of O'Rear is regarded by Republicans as of more importance than that of the election of Yerkes as governor. With O'Rear on the bench, the Republicans will have a majority of the court of appeals which is important in view of the political cases that are appealed to that body.

The official count is still on, several counties not having reported. On the face of the returns, Beckham will have about 2,900 plurality. In nine counties 30 ballots cast for Yerkes were rejected by the Goebel counting boards on technical grounds. If these ballots were counted, it is claimed that Yerkes would have a plurality.

REPUBLICANS CRY FRAUD

They Charge that the Will of the People of Kentucky Was Defeated.

Louisville, Nov. 12.—The chairman of the Republican State Committee has issued this:

To the Public: In closing its work the Republican State Legislative Committee desires to make some statements on the result of the recent election. The conditions under which it was held. That this election was held under the Goebel law was not an accident but was a deliberate purpose decided upon by the controlling interests in the State. It was held under that law because they did not dare to go before the people with any less power to defraud them of their electoral rights than was given them under this infamous measure. That they were right in this view of the condition of public opinion in the State of Kentucky has been demonstrated by the results of the election just closed. With the fraud, wholesale frauds in the hands of the Republican Party and Logan with the refusal to count hundreds upon hundreds of Republican ballots where the intention of the voter was evident, upon trivial objections, ground for which they were every instant prepared by the Goebel election officers themselves or their confederates; with the decision of every Democratic challenged voter in favor of the Democrats; with the persistent refusal to count Republican votes; with the refusal to count the ballots by the county commissioners in many places and a secret session for the purpose of making an official count in others; with precincts showing Republican majorities thrown out upon technicalities in some counties and Democratic precincts where the same irregularities existed, counted in other counties, the Goebel commissioners have only been able to show a small plurality of votes for Mr. Beckham as governor.

The aggregate of the specific frauds above described would have elected John W. Yerkes as governor without consideration of the frauds committed under the Goebel law this year that have been more actually concealed and which were far more extensive and systematic than last year. The calculation of the Democratic managers as to the amount of fraud necessary to secure the election of the Democratic candidate has been counted, but enough facts are apparent to any candid man to establish the humiliating admission that the will of the people of this State has been overthrown once more by fraud.

The result of this election, when thoughtfully considered, is full of hope and without discouragement. As long as we can show a substantial growth of strength in behalf of the great principles for which we are contending, we may look forward with abiding faith in the power of the people to govern themselves. In the contest which is just over there was a non-partisan protection of the rights of the citizen and a large vote, and there was no third ticket with a large vote, whose future action must be taken into consideration, but in an open face to face conflict, with a full expression of the entire vote of the State, our plurality in Kentucky is established.

The fact that the majority of the voters of this State have awakened to the true condition that surround them and the only remedies that exist for the solution of the evils we suffer from and stand for the right, justifies us in calling upon those who wish to purify the State by a non-partisan protection of the ballot and an elevation of the judiciary above partisan influence to prepare again and wage a still stronger and more successful fight next year.

There will be no contest over the gubernatorial vote. There is no tribunal to which we can appeal with any hope of an impartial hearing. It is not within the province of this committee to decide for the party or Congressional candidate. It is advisable for all candidates to contest for the electoral vote or Congressional seats.

The State executive committee, by LESLIE COMBS, Chairman.

There is no doubt but that Messrs. Puck and Hopkins will contest for their seats from the third, ninth and tenth districts. Moss has filed a mandamus suit in the circuit court at Bowling Green to compel the commission to count the disputed ballots where the intention of the voter was plain. The hearing was set for November 20. The result of this suit will decide who will receive the certificate. There are four hundred contested ballots in Washington county alone and it counted for Moss, will elect him by a good majority. It will be remembered that in the Nelson case last year the commission was compelled by mandamus to count the ballots which the intention of the voter was plain.

The Democrats threaten to contest the election of Judge O'Rear to the appellate bench if Congressional contests are filed. O'Rear's election makes the court of appeals Republican. The official count is still incomplete. Beckham has gained slightly and will probably show a majority of about 2,000 or 2,500.

MARCUS DALY IS DEAD

In Life He Was the Copper King of Montana

MADE A GREAT FORTUNE

He Went to the Territory Without Means and Was Worth Twenty Millions at His Death—His Company the Largest Employer of Labor in Montana—Daly Aspired to Be a Power in Politics and Antagonized Clark.

THREE IMPORTANT BILLS

Senator Hanna on the Work to Come Before Congress.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 12.—Senator Hanna has returned here after a brief visit to New York. He expects to remain in this city until Congress convenes. In discussing the coming session of that body Mr. Hanna said:

"Congress this year will have some very important duties to perform. Three great bills—the Nicaragua Canal bill, the army bill and the ship subsidy bill—are all coming before it. The official committee will make its report early in the session and the debate in the Senate will probably begin early.

"I presume there will be changes of some importance in the bill. It is several months since the bill was introduced and the sentiment of the people on the bill, and a change in some of its main features will be the natural result. The Costa Rica treaty especially involved us in considerable difficulty, and the Costa Rican government had to be consulted with."

When asked what measures he would most interest himself during the session, Senator Hanna said:

"I have no pet measure this year, and shall take no particular interest in any of the bills before Congress. Perhaps my most interested in Senator Frye's ship-subsidy bill as any other bill."

Senator Hanna refused to speak further.

"FUN WITH THE CHINAMAN"

His Sticking Episode Repeated in China with Variations.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 12.—Alonzo Cook, a member of Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry, stationed at Yangtsun, China, has written to his sister in this city. He makes one statement in his letter which recalls the "pig sticking" episode in the Transvaal. Cook

"The hardest fight we have had was just outside of Tien Tsin. There were about eight hundred of us, counting Americans, English and Japanese, fighting against seven thousand Chinamen. The foe did not have very good weapons, however, and this fighting did not amount to much. We lost only one man. The Chinese lost in that battle about five hundred men. When we charged it was just like charging a lot of sleep. Every Chinaman we came across we would shoot or kill with our bayonets. We have great fun with the Chinamen. When one of them looks at us we point our pistols and make them dance. They do all our heavy work."

MOROCCO DECLINES TO PAY

Warship Argument Will Be Used to Enforce a Claim for Indemnity

Washington, Nov. 12.—The government of Morocco has declined to meet the demands of the United States for the payment of an indemnity on account of the killing by a mob of Marcy Essagian, a naturalized American citizen.

The last request was made by United States Consul Gummere, and the declaration of the government of Morocco was accompanied by an intimation of military readiness to proceed to meet the demands of the convention between Morocco and Spain.

The State Department has come to the conclusion that the consul's representations will be more effective if he is supported morally by the presence in Morocco waters of a United States warship. It is probable that he will make his visit to Fez to again present the case as a passenger on a vessel to be chartered by the Navy Department for that purpose.

TREASURY RECEIPTS LARGEST ON RECORD

Washington, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, on the operations of the treasury for the year ending August 31, 1900, was submitted to Secretary Gage today.

Mr. Roberts says the growth and prosperity of the country and the general activity of business are reflected in the transactions of his office. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$672,240,862, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1899, the next highest by \$4,201,288.

SHIP IN A SEVERE TYPHOON

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—By the Pacific mail steamship China, which arrived from the Orient today, came the news of the worst typhoon for years through which the steamer passed when between Kobe and Yokohama, October 27. During the blow Captain Seabury was nearly washed overboard from the bridge, skylights were smashed, the doors of the cabins crushed in, and the passengers thoroughly frightened. All the deck staterooms were flooded.

The Black Sea Cool Region.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The Russian minister of agriculture, M. Term 1. ft., after visiting the coal deposits recently discovered on the Black Sea coast, in the government of Katalis, estimates that they will yield 1,400,000 tons annually for 60 years. He considers the quality excellent.

Simmons Headed in Goldboro

Goldboro, N. C., Nov. 12.—Special.—Hon. F. M. Simmons was sentenced here today. He delivered a twenty-minute speech from the Hotel Kennebec hotel, acknowledging his arraignment to Wayne, the banner Simmons county. There was a large crowd and much cheering.

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New York, Nov. 12.—Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king and multimillionaire, died at 7:50 o'clock this morning in his apartment in the Hotel Netherlands.

Mr. Daly has been battling with death ever since his arrival from Europe, September 8. He was seriously ill on the passage over, and his daughters hastened to his bedside. The reunion, however, cheered the dying millionaire, and the rallying of vital forces for a time deluded his friends into thinking that he might recover, but a reaction set in, and he failed steadily. Death was due to Bright's disease and heart failure.

Mr. Daly had been so seriously ill for several weeks that reports of his death had been circulated more than once, but he always made a gallant rally when life was at its lowest ebb. He sank rapidly in the last two days, however, and it was seen that the end was coming. His wife and three daughters and his two sons, Marcus, Jr., and Patrick, were with him when he died. There were also present Rev. M. Lavelle, pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Mrs. Dillon Brown and W. H. Thompson. The funeral will be held from Mr. Daly's late residence at 225 Fifth Avenue. His house was one of two built recently for W. W. Astor and was leased by Mr. Daly last year.

The history of the life of Marcus Daly is closely interwoven with that of the State of Montana. He was born in Ireland in 1842 and emigrated to New York. Soon after coming to America he went to Utah and from there drifted to Montana in 1876. There he repudiated the claims of California, having only a working interest in the combination and little or no means of his own. He took hold of the Anaconda Copper properties of his principals and developed them to such an extent that his interests have amounted in nineteen years to \$20,000,000. At least that is the estimate put on his wealth, and he has very little outside of Anaconda property.

The Anaconda, with its mines at Butte, its smelters at Anaconda, its saw mills in the western part of the State, and its coal in the eastern and northern parts, is the largest employer of labor in the State, employing 40,000 people out of a total population of 250,000. It reduces 4,000 tons of ore every day, and during 1898 cut more lumber than any other establishment in the United States.

Mr. Daly was a member of the Montana constitutional convention in 1894, and was before the legislature as a candidate for United States Senator in 1894.

The copper king's ability as an organizer was acknowledged on all sides. His political feud with ex-Senator W. A. Clark began in an ordinary business rivalry. Clark secured water rights which Daly wanted, and raising the price while a deal was being negotiated. The price was raised from \$25,000 to five times that sum, and Daly swore vengeance.

Daly's chance for revenge came in 1888 when Clark was running for Congress against Tom Carter. In the election, it is said, every one of Daly's men voted for Carter and Mr. Clark was defeated. The fight has continued since. The fight has continued since. The fight has continued since.

ARMY DEPARTMENT ABOLISHED

Porto Rico Henceforth to Be Attached to Department of the East

Washington, Nov. 12.—The following order was made public at the War Department today: The Department of the East, under the direction of the President the Department of Porto Rico will be discontinued on December 15, 1900, and the island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto will be attached to the Department of the East and designated the District of Porto Rico.

The colonel, lieutenant colonel, headquarters and one battalion of the Eleventh Infantry and the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, now serving in Porto Rico, will be relieved from duty therein as soon as practicable and sent to New York city, where they will proceed to such stations as may be designated hereafter.

Brigadier General George W. Davis, U. S. V., now in command of the Department of Porto Rico, will upon the discontinuance of that department, report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as inspector general of that division.

This order was issued after a full and complete consultation with Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, and as General Davis, who lately has been in command, had

made his recommendations. It was the opinion of Governor Allen that the reduction of the force in Porto Rico would be eminently satisfactory to the people of the island and that the force to be retained will be ample for all present purposes.

This order leaves in Porto Rico the native regiment, consisting of 850 men, a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry and Batteries E and G of the Fifth Artillery. These troops will be under the command of Colonel James Buchanan, who is now in command of the native regiment. It is quite probable that the troops which are ordered from Porto Rico may in time be sent to the Philippines.

ASSESSMENTS IN DUPLIN

Five Witnesses Testify in the Railroad Taxation Case.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 12.—Special.—The hearing of the railroad taxation case was resumed here today before Standing Master Shepherd. The railroad introduced five witnesses, all from Duplin county. B. F. Pearsall, register of deeds, was assessor in 1885. He said he thought real estate was undervalued an average of 25 per cent. O. P. Middleton, who had been assessor in Warsaw township, said that real estate in that township was assessed at 75 per cent of its true value.

George W. Carroll said that he had been assessor in Enclaveville township, and that he thought real estate was assessed at 75 per cent of its real value. Thad Jones, Jr., Kenansville, testified that in 1881 or 1882 the board of equalization raised the assessment on lands in half a dozen townships to make valuations uniform. He added that in his opinion lands were assessed at an average of seventy per cent of their real value.

S. B. Newton, of Kenansville, said he thought lands were assessed at two thirds full value. Col. Hinsdale and A. D. Ward, counsel for the railroad commission, on cross examination, obtained an admission from Pearsall that there was no uniformity in undervaluation, that much of the lands would not bring assessed value, and that he was unacquainted with nineteen-twentieths of the lands outside of his own township.

Middleton on cross examination admitted that at forced sale lands brought less than assessed value. Carroll stated that farms almost invariably sold on credit, and that by true value he meant the price at such sales. Newton said while lands near the railroad were under-assessed, four-fifths of the lands in the county were not near the railroad.

All the witnesses testified that personal property was assessed at fair value. Messrs. Rountree, Day and Shaw appeared for the railroads.

INDIANS UNBRLY

Braves Would Start on Outbreak if They Had an Opportunity

Pine Ridge, S. D., Nov. 12.—There is a possibility of another Indian uprising in this section, which would involve the Sioux and the Cheyennes. Settlers are coming into the agency and white men are springing. The Indians are restless and show signs of going on the war-path.

"Only the strong arm of the government prevents an uprising," said Judge S. W. DeWitt of the Interior Department, yesterday. Mr. DeWitt is here investigating the claims growing out of the Wounded Knee war of 1890. "So wild and restless are the Indians," he continued, "that they would go on the war-path at any time the force of troops and government police were so far reduced as to allow the trouble to get under way. You would be surprised to know how wild and treacherous the Sioux are today. I have recently seen all their chiefs and braves in council, there are 6,000 Indians around here, well armed with modern guns and mounted on good horses."

CHREMIEST'S GUN KICKED

Old Man Killed in Attempt to Blow Up a House

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Early this morning the residents of the village of McLean in Tompkins county, were awakened by a terrific explosion. It was discovered that an attempt had been made to blow up the house of Frank Trapp, who resides with his family on a half mile northwest of this village. The man who made the daring attempt is believed to have been Trapp's father-in-law, Dr. Levi Gleason, a chemist, aged 75 years. The dead body of Dr. Gleason was found nearby, where the explosion had taken place. It had been in the house and the inmates of the household did not know that he was absent. He left his home about 6 o'clock last evening. The interior of the house was destroyed, but no one was killed except Dr. Gleason. It is not known what explosive was used, but it was a most powerful one, as it shook houses for four miles about. There had been a misunderstanding.

Boers Treat Prisoners Kindly

London, Nov. 12.—General Roberts telegraphs the War Office that General Smith-Dorrien reports that some British wounded who fell into the hands of the Boers were subsequently returned in British ambulances to Belfast. They speak highly on the kind treatment they received from the hands of the Boers. They were informed that Commandants Henry Prinsloo and Joachim Fourie were killed, and Commandant Roebler was wounded in a recent fight. This is confirmed by General Roberts, who also reports engagements participated in by Generals Methuen, Plumer and Paget, who are engaged in dispersing bands of guerrillas. The British had few casualties.

Organized Resistance to Agrarians

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Three hundred representatives of the industry, finance and commerce of Germany met at the Kaiserhof yesterday and organized a temporary association of manufacturers and financiers with the object of maintaining the present economic policy of the government. Dr. Siemens, director of the German bank, said they must combat the exaggerated claims of the agrarians for prohibitive customs duties. President Herz, of the Berlin commercial club, and Adolph Woerckmann, of the Prussian association, spoke in a similar strain.

Died in His Sleigh

Rome, Nov. 12.—Sugar Marcioni, director general of the Bank of Italy, died of apoplexy in his sleigh while returning from the theatre.