

THE PRESIDENT AT THE EXPOSITION

His Patriotic Speech the Leading Feature of the Occasion

OUR EXPANDING TRADE

Reciprocity in Harmony with the Spirit of the Times

WE NEED MORE SHIPS

Plea for American Merchant Marine, Isthmian Canal and Pacific Cable—The Country Enjoying Great Prosperity—Progress of the Arts and Sciences—All Parts of the World in Touch with Each Other

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—President's day at the exposition dawned grandly. The sky was clear and the temperature of the atmosphere was all that could be desired.

Immense crowds were present when Mr. McKinley's arrival at the grounds was heralded by a salute of twenty-one guns. The day was a holiday in this city, many factories were closed as were all branches of the Supreme, Federal and other local courts. The main attraction, of course, was the speech of the President, who, upon his introduction to the vast assemblage by President Milburn, was received with a mighty cheer, after expressing his pleasure at being present again in this city and extending a hearty greeting to the representatives of all the republics present, said in part:

"Expositions are the time keepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some upward step. The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything. Far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others. It invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will cooperate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an annual asset and a common glory.

"After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all climes. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations.

"We knew almost instantly of the first shots fired at Santiago; and the surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervara's fleet had hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy. Even temporary interruption of communication results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Pekin, and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message to the government of the United States brought through our minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

"My fellow citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and known by the enormous and unreckoned deposits in our savings banks. Our duty in the care and security of

these deposits and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

"A mutual exchange is manifestly essential to the continued and healthy growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. The period of exclusiveness and commercial wars is over. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer.

"We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. They will not only be profitable in a commercial sense, but they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

"In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the hearts of American statesmen whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commercial and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably connected with this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the American congress that meets this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to make it five times as long as they lived, with praise and thanksgiving."

President McKinley spent practically the whole day at the Pan-American Exposition, his every movement followed by many thousands of his countrymen. Country visitors, bearing lunch boxes, camped in front of the Milburn house early this morning to see the President set forth. A big crowd had gathered when Mr. McKinley led his wife to the carriage at 10 o'clock. They were met at the Lincoln Park by the 6th and 75th regiments, United States Marines, and the 14th infantry, which acted as military escort. The President drove to the center of the triumphal causeway where he and Mrs. McKinley alighted and walked to the stand on the west esplanade where he was to speak. The sun shone hot on the asphalt, but the crowd was so great as to be impassable.

While the President was speaking the heat and excitement began to tell on Mrs. McKinley, and when the President had concluded she entered her carriage with her maid and nurse and returned to the Milburn house. She was unable to attend the luncheon given for her at the Women's building. The President was escorted to the stadium where he reviewed the troops, and that done, made a tour of the State and foreign buildings. He reached the New York State building at 1 o'clock and attended an elaborate luncheon. Tonight the President saw the illumination and viewed the fireworks display on the lake. Tomorrow he will make a trip to the falls.

BRITISH OPINION

The President's Speech Reviewed by the London Standard

London, Sept. 6.—The Standard this morning, commenting on President McKinley's speech at the Pan-American exposition, says it sees in it an expression of the fact that the United States are preparing for wars in the future which will be commercial ones. It adds:

"The United States has become an imperial power as the history of her diplomacy for years past conspicuously shows. It is formed by an expansive, even aggressive spirit. Headless of scorners at spread eagles, the United States will go her way regardless of attempted combinations against her such as sketched by Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian minister of Foreign Affairs, and with a certain carelessness with any European power." The Standard regards Mr. McKinley's reference to an isthmian canal as an intimation to Great Britain that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will have to be

modified in some way, and it expects a formal pronouncement on the subject in the next Presidential message to Congress. It declares that the matter cannot be settled without the concurrence of Great Britain.

Continuing, the paper says that the Central and South American revolutions raise barriers to the enterprise of capitalists, and the United States' policy of mediation in the present trouble is evidence that her diplomacy is directed towards clearing these away. The South American market is worth having. A power which asserted dominant political influence, such as the United States is endeavoring to establish, would obtain great reward. The United States means to be that power through the instrumentality of reciprocity treaties, subsidized steamships, and even of war against any European power which may challenge its pretensions to political supremacy.

Referring briefly to Pan-Americanism, the Standard remarks that Great Britain is both a North American and a South American power. Holland and France are South American powers. It adds: "Europe will never march out of America, north or south, at the bidding of the supporters of the Monroe doctrine. Pan-Americanism is its widest sense is an idle dream, but the extreme effort of the United States to be the predominant political and commercial power is decided by the economic need of finding an outlet for her ever-increasing surplus products. The necessity will press more heavily upon her as the years pass."

EDITOR AND FARMER

Bryan Has No Intention of Dabbling in Oil

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 5.—Mr. Bryan enters an emphatic denial to the stories that he is seeking wealth through oil. In the Commoner he says: "The story is absolutely without foundation. Mr. Bryan not only has no investment in oil lands, but has never contemplated investing in oil lands. His only business enterprise is the Commoner, and he has no intention of taking stock or interest in anything else. As to leaving Nebraska he has no thought of such a thing. He is now preparing to build a cottage upon his farm three miles southeast of Lincoln, and expects to spend the remainder of his days there. The readers of the Commoner will be kept fully informed as to Mr. Bryan's plans and purposes, and they need not pay any attention to 'rumors' and 'reports' emanating from any other source. The Commoner will continue to be published at Lincoln."

WASHINGTON NOTES

Items Culled from Various Government Departments

Washington, Sept. 5.—Special—Bids were opened today at the Treasury Department for building the quarters for the crews of the Cape Fear quarantine station at Cape Fear, N. C. The bidders were A. T. Robbins, Southport, \$1,846; William Weeks, of Southport, \$2,208. On recommendation of Senator Fritchard a board of pension examining surgeons has been established at Wilmington, N. C., with Doctors W. E. Storm and A. H. Harris as members of the board.

Postmasters appointed: Old Fort, McDowell county, H. Washburn, vice J. H. Blacklock, removed; Raeford, Cumberland county, D. J. Curry, vice J. W. McLaughlin, removed.

Pensions granted: Original widows, etc., special accrued, Sherry Lane, Greenville, 88.

FRENCH SHOW ANIMOSITY

Complete Latitude Allowed to Young Turk Party

Paris, Sept. 5.—M. Constans, French ambassador to Turkey, had a long interview with M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, today.

The government has decided to expel Theophrastus Effendi, the chief of Turkish secret police, who came here recently to conduct affairs during the absence of M. Munir Bey, the Turkish ambassador.

The members of the young Turk party in Paris, Geneva and Brussels who were recently prohibited from holding meetings in Paris will now be allowed complete latitude.

Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, has invited M. Bapst, councillor of the French embassy at Constantinople, who is now acting as chargé d'affaires, to a private conference. M. Bapst has referred the matter to the authorities at Paris.

Negro Woman Kills Her Baby

Durham, N. C., Sept. 5.—Special.—A young negro woman named Fannie King is under arrest for killing her new-born babe near Hickstown, west of Durham. She crushed the head of her offspring with a rock this morning before day, then carried the body to an old mill near by. She admits killing the baby, but says it was an accident. The coroner will hold an inquest early tomorrow morning. It is evidently a brutal and cold-blooded murder.

A negro boy named Coy Day had an argument at a brick mill this afternoon. His arm was amputated.

Wrecks Break into Dutch Legislation

New York, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Constantinople allege that Turkish officers, September 1, forced an entrance to the garden of the Dutch legation and captured a fugitive whom they were pursuing. The officials would not give a keeper. Diplomatic circles are indignant at the disregard of the inviolability of what, according to the capitulations, is foreign territory. The Dutch are demanding satisfaction.

THE COLUMBIA

Old Champion to Defend the Cup Again

NEW BOAT IS ERRATIC

Much Surprise Expressed in Yachting Circles—Further Trials Were Expected—Trouble with the Sails

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Columbia, champion of 1890, has been chosen to race against the Shamrock II in defense of the America's cup. This decision was reached at noon today, after a conference of two hours between the members of the challenge committee on board the schooner Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club.

All the members of the committee were present. Commodore Lewis Cass Leary presided. Rear Commodore Robinson, Commodore E. M. Brewster, C. Oliver Iselin, Archibald Rogers, Secretary J. V. E. Oddie and J. Malcolm Forbes were the other members at the conference.

The discussion was exhaustive. The performance of the two boats was gone over systematically and critically compared. The conclusion was that the behavior of the Columbia was far more consistent than that of the Constitution, and that under the circumstances there was no other alternative than to name her as the defender of the cup.

The formal notice announcing the selection of the Columbia was posted at the yacht club station shortly after 12 o'clock. It was signed by the secretary and read as follows: "At a meeting of the committee on challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, held on the flagship at 11:30 a. m., the Columbia was selected to represent the New York Yacht Club."

It was held that, while the decision might be disappointing to the syndicate that there would be no race today fore-shadowed the decision of the challenge committee as to the cup defender.

Ever since the first trial race was sailed last Saturday the members of the challenge committee have been discussing the boats and trying to find out which was the better of the two in all conditions. The members have thrashed over and over again the records of the races in which the two have sailed, and they have argued among themselves for and against each boat, but it is said that there would be no race today fore-shadowed the decision of the challenge committee as to the cup defender.

After the race Wednesday, when the Constitution showed that she was getting better to her old form, the members informally talked the matter over until late at night, and then it was agreed that they would meet this morning on board the flag-ship Corona and take some action.

It was generally thought by yachtsmen who have been watching the two yachts that the committee would decide that at least two more races were necessary, and that the Constitution and Columbia should sail again Friday and Saturday. This, it was thought, would be only fair to the Constitution.

When the committee had heard all they wanted from the representatives of the two yachts, they held their meeting this morning, which was very brief, and when it was over Secretary Oddie announced that the committee, after a very thorough discussion of the merits of the two yachts, had decided unanimously to select the Columbia.

The announcement was a surprise to everyone. Even those who had thought the Columbia was the better boat did not expect anything like this, and thought that while there was time more races should be sailed. The peculiar part of the selection is that Mr. Duncan, Mr. E. D. Morgan, who has sailed the Columbia, and Nat Herreschoff, who built the two yachts, all agree that the Constitution is the better boat in moderate weather and therefore should have been selected, as moderate weather is to be expected at the end of September.

As soon as the committee adjourned several members hurried out of town. Mr. Duncan went back to the Constitution and announced the news to Captain Rhodes, who in turn told the crew. A more gloomy lot of fellows than those on the Constitution and on the tender, Mt. Morris, it would have been hard to find anywhere. Not a man among them expected any such selection. The boat has been in hard luck since she was launched, but even with the hard luck she has beaten the Columbia by much more than she has been beaten by the Columbia.

W. B. Duncan, Jr., was seen as soon as possible. Naturally he was very much surprised at the verdict and was not disposed to say much. "Our trouble has not been our sails all the season," he said. "It is very hard to get sails to hold on the big yachts. We were doing fairly well with a sail that we all thought was not good enough and won several races with it. A new sail and a heavier one was made which it was expected would make the yacht sail much faster, but instead it did not do at all well, and it was taken off Tuesday and the old sail, which was the worst looking sail we had, was bent on. That it was the fault of the sail is proved by the sailing the yacht made in yesterday's race. After being bothered very much by the

Columbia and having various kinds of hard luck, the Constitution outsailed the Columbia and showed that she was getting into her old form again. It is a very hard thing to take a new yacht and get her into shape so as to beat an old one like the Columbia, and although the Columbia has beaten the Constitution the difference in time is in favor of the Constitution. It is very disappointing to all of us, but the challenge committee have chosen the yacht they think the better of the two, and of course we are all supporting that boat and must abide by the decision of the committee. It is too bad that so much money and so much time has been spent for nothing."

New York, Sept. 5.—When informed that the Columbia had been officially selected to race for the America's cup, Sir Thomas Lipton said: "I thank you for the information. All I have to say is that I shall abide by the decision of the committee. I am sure they have selected the best boat, and the best boat is the one I want to sail against."

Shortly after 12 o'clock Sir Thomas decided not to take the Shamrock out today on account of the light wind. A new mainsail will be bent and she will go out tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

WILL FIGHT IT OUT

Steel Men Vote to Reject Schwab's Latest Offer

Pittsburg, Sept. 5.—The Amalgamated Association has rejected the peace proposition tendered yesterday by C. M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, at his conference with the advisory board of the National Civic Federation. Decisive action was taken this morning at a meeting of the executive board of the Association.

Mr. Schwab's proposition to the strikers, it is said, is no more favorable than that made by Mr. Morgan at the New York conference, and they absolutely refuse to settle on any such terms. At this morning's meeting a counter proposition was formulated, but its nature was not disclosed. It is believed, however, to embody an agreement to start the mills now on strike, pending a settlement of the dispute by arbitration. Mr. Schwab's desire is arbitration, and he still clings to the hope that the trouble may be ended in this manner.

ONLY A PRIVATE TALK

Captain Forsyth Did Not Say Anything for Publication

Washington, Sept. 5.—The acting secretary of the navy today received an answer from Captain James McQueen Forsyth, U. S. N., to the letter calling Captain Forsyth's attention to a newspaper interview, in which he was quoted as making certain statements regarding the Schley case and asking for an explanation. The department addressed a communication on this subject to Captain Forsyth ten days ago, but as no answer was received a second letter was sent. He explains that the first letter did not reach him.

The text of Captain Forsyth's letter was not made public, but according to a statement issued by the Navy Department, his explanation concerning the interview is as follows:

Captain Forsyth, while coming east, was detained over Sunday at Kansas City, Mo. He declined to talk with a reporter. It seems, however, that he fell into private conversation with some person at the hotel with no idea that what he said would be repeated in any form. His remarks were distorted and were used to form the substance of the alleged interview. Captain Forsyth has made such disclaimer and has so frankly avowed his deep regret at any indiscretion in the premises that the department is satisfied that there was no intention on his part of violating the order to refrain from public statement. No action will be taken by the department further than to inform Captain Forsyth that his explanation is satisfactory and that the incident will not be treated as affecting his excellent record.

A CHARLESTON SCHEME

A Proposed Object Lesson for Cuban Merchants

Washington, Sept. 5.—J. C. Hemphill, of the Charleston News and Courier, and Daniel A. Tompkins, of North Carolina, were at the War Department this morning and had a talk with General Gillespie, acting Secretary of War, in regard to bringing a party of Cuban merchants to the Charleston exposition for the purpose of giving them an object lesson.

The Carolinians contended that the exposition would be of especial interest to the people of the West Indies. They wish to secure free transportation for them on one of the government transports. The department will take the matter under advisement.

Schley's Counsel Ready

Washington, Sept. 5.—Rear Admiral Schley and his attorneys, Messrs. Wilson and Raynor, practically completed the preliminary work in their case today and are now ready to go before the court on Wednesday. Today they furnished the Navy Department with a list of witnesses in the naval service whose examination by Admiral Schley and his counsel was desired before the formal investigation began, and the Navy Department sent telegrams directing these witnesses to come to Washington and report to Admiral Schley.

BOERS ON THE RUN

Invaders Driven Out of the Herschel District

A SEEDY LOOKING LOT

Attempt to Rush British Defenses Foiled—Captured Policeman Shot by Boers for Revenge

Herschel, Cape Colony, Sept. 5.—The first actual invasion of the Herschel district by armed Boers occurred this morning. A commando has been on the other side of Orange River, in the Colony of that name, for some time, and today's invaders evidently belonged to that force. They intended to rush the British defenses and proceed further south into Cape Colony.

The Boers surprised and captured four policemen, but in passing Wittebergen they were in turn surprised by a well posted force under Major Hook, which received the invaders with well directed volleys and continued firing until the policemen escaped. The Boers fled in a thoroughly demoralized condition, leaving one dead on the field while three others were taken prisoners. The British captured several rifles and forty horses, but a majority of them, like the burghers themselves, were seedy looking.

The Boers were eventually driven out of this district. The British suffered no casualties.

BOERS SHOT PRISONERS

Pretoria, Sept. 5.—At the trial of the Boer, Otto, Wednesday, it was proved that he had surrendered to the British and was living in Pretoria. He left here and rejoined his commando at Schurweg, where he told his companions that he had shot a detective named Moodie.

It is reported that the Boers have shot four police whom they captured some time ago when the police were acting with Captain Valentine. The Boers sent for a commando south of the railway to come and try the prisoners. This commando was shot from a blockhouse as he was crossing the railway. The Boers then summarily shot the prisoners.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Matters Considered by the Magnates in Chicago

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5.—The American League magnates met at the Leland Hotel today. President Johnson this afternoon gave out the names of eight National League ball players barred by the American League, from now on, for breaking faith with the magnates of the young league last spring, after having signed contracts to play ball for the season. The men are Dineen, Willis, Matthewson, Lefty Davis, Shivers, Taylor, Heidrick and Lenzer. The meeting between McGraw and President Johnson was entirely harmonious, according to the latter, and the two were closeted and had a long interview. Conditions resulting from the expiration of the National League franchise this fall, possibilities of peace being made between the two leagues, and the definite decision to invade St. Louis next year were among the principal things presented by President Johnson for the consideration of the league magnates.

President Johnson stated definitely that the American League would be in St. Louis next year, but declined to predict what club would be transferred there. All thought of entering Pittsburg had been abandoned, he says, and he is non-committal regarding New York.

There is another question that is requiring the attention of the club owners of the league—that of changing from 25 to 60 cents next year. It is not probable that such a change will be made.

MINERS BURN TRESTLES

Serious Trouble Between Union and Non-union Men

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.—For several months trouble has existed in Hopkins county, Ky., near the Tennessee line, between union miners on one side and non-union miners and mine owners on the other. Many threats have been made against non-union men and the mine owners. Last night two railroad trestles which connect the Crabtree and Carolina mines with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad were destroyed by fire, and the mines are tied up in consequence. This is the first tie-up that has been effected at any mine in the county since the union agitators opened headquarters at Madisonville last November.

At 1 o'clock this morning a party of men armed with rifles and hidden about two hundred yards from the property of the Carbondale Coal Company fired twenty-five shots into the dipple which was being guarded by Constable Johnson Williams. Constable Williams and one of the owners of the mine immediately started in pursuit of the men. They came upon each other at close range, and the union men, about ten in number, fired upon them, but without effect. Constable Williams and his companion returned the shots, but whether any of them took effect is not known.