

MUST NOT TALK.

An Order to those in the Naval Service to Keep their Mouths Shut.

Washington, July 29.—The only development in the Schley case today was the following order issued by Secretary Long and officially transmitted to all the officers and employes of the Navy Department:

Navy Department, Washington, July 29 1901. General Order No. 57.—All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the matter requested by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary. The order is a sweeping one and applies to everybody from Admiral Dewey down. It is intended to apply to all the clerks in the Navy Department, and Secretary Long himself intends to adhere to it, as today he declined to have anything to say concerning the Schley-Sampson controversy or the court of inquiry, which is to convene in September. For several days past many naval officers have been agitating the matter almost continuously, and statements concerning various phases of the dispute have been given out in all parts of the country, touching upon the various incidents to be investigated by the court. It is claimed at the Navy Department that many officers have been indiscreet in their expressions and that for this reason, Secretary Long reached the conclusion that silence should be enjoined until the court had the opportunity to probe officially into the matters to be cleared up. Mr. Long believes that his order will be for the best interests of all concerned. In consequence of this command to stop talking, every mouth in the Navy Department has been sealed and it is impossible to secure statements concerning the case. Clerks and heads of departments are no longer making references to the features of the proposed inquiry or the alleged facts in the matter. The regulations virtually prohibit the discussion of such cases, but developments forced the Secretary of the Navy to issue the special order covering the matter specifically.

Responsibility of Fathers.

Where a father permits an infant child to handle a loaded gun, when the child is, from age or mental weakness, or the use of intoxicants, incompetent to be entrusted with a deadly weapon, and the father knows the danger, or should have known it in the exercise of reasonable care, the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in the case of *Wright v. Wright*, held that the father is liable for whatever injury the child commits with the weapon. It has been similarly held that a man who places in the hands of a child an article of a dangerous character, and one like to cause injury to the child itself, or to others, is guilty of an actionable wrong; so if a druggist should sell a child a deadly drug likely to cause harm to the child or injury to others, he would certainly be liable to an action.

Will R. Richardson Dead.

High Point, N. C., July 30.—Will H. Richardson died at his home here this afternoon from typhoid fever. Mr. Richardson was a civil engineer and the town had him employed in surveying and laying out the water works for this place.

TREAT THEM BADLY.

Laborers in Philippines have no rights if this Story be true.

Washington, July 30.—Civilian employes of the United States in the Philippines are not allowed to organize trade unions, go out upon strikes, or enjoy other privileges of which American workmen in this country avail themselves. Twenty teamsters employed by the quartermaster's department in Santa Cruz, Laguna, have learned this to their sorrow, according to mail advices which came today. The report states that they are in jail, being fed only bread and water and obliged to sleep on a brick floor. Part of the time they are denied blankets to lie upon, all because they quit their jobs and refused to work. On July 18 seven of these men were ordered to break stone. They declined to obey on the ground that they had not been hired for this kind of labor. They requested their time and said they would work no longer for the department. Because of their refusal two of them, it is alleged, were bound hand and foot and literally thrown in the guard house. After being forced to remain immovable for three hours their bonds were finally removed. Their comrades, indignant at the treatment accorded their fellow workmen, refused to obey the order to break stone for the same reasons and were given their time. When they went to the office of Captain Stafford for their pay they were not only "cursed out of the office," to use the language contained in the statement, but placed under a denial of counsel. On the contrary they were lectured by Captain Terret, of the Eighth infantry. The men declare that they were told that civilians were an inferior class of men and that those in the Philippines were particularly inferior; that now they were under the orders of regulars of the United States army and would find that the latter did business differently from the volunteers. It is likely that the case will be brought to the attention of the Secretary of War.

Sprinkles his hogs.

The general absorbing topic of conversation these days is the heat and its effects. This morning a contractor who employs a great many laborers and the owner of a drove of fine hogs were discussing this subject. "I have never known," said the hog man, "a season that was so hard on hogs as this one. If I didn't keep three men at work sprinkling my hogs many of them would die from the heat. If a hog gets out in the fifteen minutes the heat begins to get the best of him; and if the hog wasn't looked after it would 'melt.' So I keep three men watching the hogs. When a hog begins to show the effects of the heat one of my three men gets him into a shady place and pours water on him from a sprinkling pot. But where there are pools of water where the hogs can wallow this isn't necessary. I am having some artificial hog wallows made."—Kansas City Star.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It.

If he'd had itching piles. They are terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worse case of piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For injuries, pains or bodily eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Theo. F. Kluttz & Co.

KIMBERLEY CAN'T SERVE.

Asks to be Excused From Serving Court of Inquiry on Account of Ill Health.

Washington, July 30.—Rear Admiral Kimberley, who was named as one of the members of the court of inquiry which is to investigate the charges against the conduct of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley in the West Indian campaign during the Spanish-American war, has written to Secretary Long requesting to be relieved from the duty of serving on the court. Admiral Kimberley reached the navy department this morning and the admiral is said to have made the request because of continued ill health. The communication was not made public. No action has as yet been taken in the matter, but it is stated at the navy department that the admiral will, in all probability, be relieved and some one named to serve in his place. The other officers whose names have been considered in connection with the appointment to the court of inquiry are Admirals Luce and Ramsey, either of whom may be named by Mr. Long to fill the place made vacant by the declination of Admiral Kimberley. Whether or not the navy department has received a final reply from Admiral Schley to the letter of the secretary, officially making known to him the appointment of a court of inquiry as requested is not certain. Secretary Long and his subordinates decline to discuss the matter or make any statement concerning it. It is learned, however, that Admiral Schley communicated with the department officials asking that his given an opportunity to examine the papers and records in the navy department bearing on the naval campaign in West Indian waters. His request was immediately granted and Mr. Parker at once began his examination of the papers in question. Secretary Long's order to employes of the naval service forbidding them to make any statement concerning the Schley case for publication is being strictly obeyed and all the clerks and officers refuse to discuss any phase of the matter with newspaper representatives.

Effects of the Drought.

Chicago, July 30.—"Though the drought has been broken," says the Post today, "the awful effect of the agricultural situation is now being brought home to Chicago and to other cities as well. Prices of vegetables average double what they were a year ago, and to make both ends meet boarding-house keepers and restaurants have been compelled either to raise their prices, or to curtail the quantity served. Eggs, poultry and veal show an excessive percentage of loss. The fruit crop has been so small that for canning purposes prices are almost prohibitive, and California fruits are now bringing almost as much as they did at the beginning of the season. Potatoes, which last summer sold from 30 to 40 cents per bushel, are now moved up to \$1.25 to \$1.30. During the past few days dry peas and beans have advanced five cents per bushel, owing to the demand from the drought stricken district. Even at this advance dealers are unable to fill all their orders. Prices quoted are wholesale."

W. L. Powell Dead.

Littleton, N. C., July 29.—Mr. W. L. Powell, cashier of the bank of Littleton and one of the best and most enterprising citizens of the town, died this afternoon after a short illness.

DON'T LIKE DUDES.

Preacher Thinks Children of Wealthy People Don't Amount to Much.

"May the Lord deliver us from these duds aristocrats, who live upon the money made by their forefathers and idle their lives away. I despise such men, and I despise the man who sells his birthright for money and afterwards becomes his wife's agent." These were the words of Rev. E. O. Eldridge, pastor of the Guilford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Guilford Avenue and Lantvale streets, delivered last night in the course of his sermon, the subject of which was "Christ and the Laboring Man." Mr. Eldridge said among other things: "The church today is too prone to value a man for the amount of cash he has in his pocket or for his value in the business world instead of his value as a man. It is the truth that we are not extending the helping hand we should to the toiling masses, and that when it comes to the selection of church officials or delegates to the conference we look around for the lawyers, the merchants and the doctors and pass by the blacksmith, the carpenter and the bricklayer. Christ was a laboring man and not a capitalist, and I believe the laborer is the safeguard of our country. Honor to the horny hand and the honest sweating brow. It is my belief that while God permits the multi-millionaire to amass his gigantic fortunes he does not forget the laboring man and will make ample compensation to him. I pity the children of wealthy parents. Very few of them ever amount to anything, exceptions such as Peter Bunt who gives not only her money, but herself, to the work of uplifting humanity and has for her reward the love of the working classes." Mr. Eldridge spoke of the failure of the working classes to attend church and said the church would have to come down off the fence if it desired to fill its empty pews.—Baltimore Sun.

The Alabama Convention.

Montgomery, Ala., July 30.—The constitutional convention today adopted section 4 of the suffrage article, which includes the "grandfather clause" and other qualifications for the electorate, but not until Mr. Lowe of Jefferson, who is chairman of the State Democratic committee, had made a sensational speech, denouncing the whole scheme. Mr. Lowe repudiated the charge that he had assailed the black belt counties of Alabama. He declared that he stood with Senators Pettus and Morgan against the suffrage plan, and that no delegate of the convention, not even the president, would ever occupy the seats of these two distinguished Alabamians. He stated deliberately that it was plainly evident that the purpose of the committee was to perpetuate fraud in Alabama, notwithstanding the chairman of the committee, Judge Coleman, had worn the ermine of the state. He said the people of Alabama are in open revolt against the plan of the majority.

A Gigantic Swindle.

Chicago July 30.—George H. Phillips, of the board of trade, today reported to the postal authorities his discovery of an alleged attempt at a gigantic swindle. He told Inspector Stuart that the country had been flooded with circulars, emanating from New York, asking for subscriptions to a \$2,000,000 fictitious pool for a deal in September corn.

OUR NEW SHIP.

Some facts about the Latest Acquisition to the Navy.

The new battleship Maine was ordered built just after the close of the war with Spain. It is the American people's monument to the sunken Maine and her martyred crew. The new battleship cost the government \$2,885,000. She is a sister-ship of the Missouri and Ohio. In her main battery are four 12-inch breech loading rifles, and sixteen 6-inch rapid fire guns. In her secondary battery are sixteen 6-pound Maxim-Nordenfolt guns; four 1-pound automatic guns; two 1-pound rapid fire guns; two 8-inch rapid fire field guns and two Colt's automatic guns. The keel of the new battleship was laid in 1899. She has a displacement of 12,500 tons. She must make on her speed trial eighteen knots per hour. Her engines will have 16,000 horse power. Her length on the water line is 388 feet; her extreme breadth is 78 feet; her mean draught is 24 feet. She will carry a crew of forty officers and 478 men. Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she was destroyed in Havana harbor, is said to be slated for the command of the new ship.

Bad Judgment or Worse.

The official announcement by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, when issued, may possibly add to causes which led to the strike that was begun yesterday, but so much has been said that apparently there can be little to add. The right of skilled non-union laborers to work seems to be the sole point at issue. The owners of the steel plants involved were simply commanded to "unionize" their interests or take the consequences. No trust has ever essayed to do anything more arbitrary than is this undertaking of the labor trust. It has put itself in the attitude of an enemy to all labor but union labor, and has compelled the steel trust to assume an impregnable position as the defender of one of the inalienable rights. It seems hardly credible that there is not some stock jobbing basis behind this movement of the Amalgamated Association. Should the strike spread it would prove ruinous to thousands upon thousands of innocent persons by reason of that comprehensive indirection which makes all business interdependent. The stoppage would bring on scarcity; scarcity would send up prices; higher prices would enable the Steel Trust to soon make good its losses. But the wage loss and the public loss would be irrecoverable.—Philadelphia Record.

Author of the Bible.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26.—"I believe that the Holy Ghost wrote the Bible from Genesis to Revelations; that He is a personality and will make it clear to any one who reads the book in the right way," say Dr. James M. Gray, of Boston, in his speech before the Pan American Bible Congress today. The speaker explained that the right way is to read each book or gospel or epistle through at a single reading and do this many times. If this method is pursued there is no need of other aids of any kind—books, charts, maps, explanations or anything else. His theme was "Synthetic Study of the Bible."

GAVE UP PROPERTY

To Save His Bondsmen From Loss.—Ex-Treasurer Worth Does the Square Thing.

Ex-Treasurer Worth and his bondsmen held a conference here today, and Mr. Worth turns over every dollar he has to save his bondsmen, which proved that the public faith in this man's sterling character was well grounded. This afternoon the following statement was given out: "A meeting of ex-Treasurer Worth and his bondsmen was held at the office of Mr. James H. Pou today at noon. Nearly all of Mr. Worth's bondsmen were present in person or by proxy. Arrangements were made to raise the amount of Martin's default and to promptly pay it over to the State. Mr. Worth turns over all his property, real and personal, without reservation, to Mr. H. W. Jackson as trustee, who will hold all his property in trust for the benefit of his bondsmen, and Mr. Jackson will have charge of the raising of the money necessary to pay off the Martin default and settle with the State. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., which is on Martin's bond, was notified to be present, but nothing was heard from it. \$5,000 was paid over to the State treasurer this evening." It is understood that action will be taken against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., and it is hoped that Mr. Worth will not be a heavy loser.—Raleigh Times.

Mark Twain a Recluse.

Mark Twain has taken up his summer home on the borders of Lake Saranac, in the heart of the Adirondack mountains. Far from the noises of New York, near the shores of a forest recluse. The circle of his society is narrowed to the members of his own family, consisting of his wife and two grown daughters. He reads no daily papers. Even his mail is left stacked up and uncalled for at the nearest post-office.

Seated in a little tent beside the borders of the lake, Mark Twain spends the largest portion of his time in work. Systematically brooking few interruptions, he applies himself from four to seven hours each day.

After writing steadily from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon he partakes of a luncheon in his house. The remainder of the day is devoted to reading and recreation. At one time he will patronize a hammock which swings between two trees far back in the woods. At other times, either accompanied by his daughter or alone, he will take a canoe trip on Lake Saranac. Very frequently his afternoon is spent with some favorite book by the lakeside. Here, sitting on some old moss-grown log, he will spend hour after hour, reading at times at others gazing in reverie out over the waters of the lake. After his dinner at 6 o'clock he sits on his veranda till bedtime—about 10 o'clock.—New York Telegram to the Chicago Chronicle.

Schley Holds Good Cards.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 29.—Captain Thomas E. Schley, oldest son of Admiral Schley, today said some startling facts would be brought to light in the coming investigation. "If the whole truth will be made known, the reputations of others than my father are likely to suffer," he said. "My father has a letter from Sampson directing him to do exactly what he did. This letter will be produced in evidence before the Court of Inquiry."