Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Weather forecast for Alabama: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday with occasional showers; winds, mostly light easterly.

The Montgomery Advertiser.

Yesterday's Temperature.
[From Weather Bureau.]
7 a. m. 72
7 p. m. 88
Maximum 88
Minimum 68
Average for day 80

VOLUME LXXII. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1901.—TWENTY PAGES. NUMBER 169.

THE SPEECHES CONSUMED DAY

Delegates Still Discussing Suffrage.

MR. SPEARS FINISHES

Messrs. Watts, Cunningham and Martin Spoke.

The Black Belt Counties Were Eloquently Defended—Body Adjourned Until 11 O'clock Monday Morning.

The Constitutional Convention at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning after listening to speeches on the suffrage question by Messrs. Spears of St. Clair, Watts of Montgomery, Cunningham of Jefferson and Martin of Calhoun.

The Convention was opened with prayer yesterday morning by Rev. Mr. Shores of Montgomery and seventy-eight delegates—a bare quorum—responded to roll call.

Mr. Beddow of Jefferson sent up a resolution providing for the printing of the speeches of Captain White of Jefferson and Governors Oates and Jones on the suffrage question. The Convention refused to suspend the rules for immediate consideration of the resolution and it was referred.

On motion of Mr. Barefield of Monroe, the Convention agreed to adjourn at 1 o'clock until 11 o'clock Monday.

A resolution by Mr. Williams of Marengo providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the speech of Mr. Smith of Mobile was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Spears, the Republican delegate from St. Clair, continued his speech in opposition to the whole plan of suffrage. He declared that there are 800,000 negroes in Alabama that the Convention proposed should look to Washington, the Capital of the nation, for protection, and not to Montgomery, the Capital of the State. The white men should not make enemies of these negroes. He declared that he stood for universal suffrage and did not fear to stand squarely on this principle.

Mr. Watts Speaks.

Mr. Watts of Montgomery made an earnest, clear and forcible argument in support of the majority report. He believed, as a lawyer, that it was entirely constitutional. He was one of the black belt Democrats of whom some delegates seemed afraid. The black belt wanted a Constitutional Convention to rid itself of fraud. He expressed surprise that Mr. Lowe of Jefferson and Mr. Spears of St. Clair joined in accusing the black belt of preparing to commit fraud under the registration scheme. There is no ground for this unreasonable suspicion of the black belt.

Mr. Watts showed that citizens of the United States only have such rights to vote as the States may give them and declared that the equality clause in the Declaration of Independence did not intend to apply to the negro. The plan of our fathers was to deny to the negro any civil or political rights.

He analyzed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution and said that a State could provide its own qualifications for voters.

Mr. Watts concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Convention to permit the Black Belt delegates to go home and tell their people that the necessity for fraud was forever gone.

Address of Dr. Cunningham.

Dr. Cunningham of Jefferson was the next speaker. He said he had been ardently in favor of a Constitutional Convention to reform the suffrage plan of Alabama and he regarded the plan submitted by the committee as well fitted to the case. He was not a lawyer but had sat as a juror and had listened to the legal arguments of learned lawyers. His verdict was that the majority report is constitutional. He dwelt at great length upon the emancipation of slaves and declared that if the question of slavery was left to the delegates of the Convention not one vote would be cast in its favor. The negro has acquired all of his potentiality from the white man. A great mistake was made in his sudden emancipation.

Dr. Cunningham paid an eloquent tribute to the Black Belt and repudiated the charge that it was undertaking a deep laid scheme to discriminate against other counties. He declared that the suffrage plan extended the ballot to good negroes and took it away from bad negroes.

The speech of Dr. Cunningham was vigorously applauded and 5,000 copies were ordered printed.

Mr. Martin of Calhoun spoke for the majority report and argued that the State owed a debt of gratitude to the old soldiers. If "the grandfather clause" was omitted the new Constitution would be imperiled. He begged the Convention to stand by the Black Belt counties and paid a high tribute to Judge Coleman, Chairman of the committee.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned until Monday morning.

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Evident That Exposition Will Prove Financial Failure.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 27.—(Special)—After getting into full swing one of the finest expositions this country has ever seen, after all the wonderful advertising that has been done, it is now seen that the exposition will be a financial failure.

The attendance is averaging about 25,000 paid admissions per day including children and as it is probable that it has just kept its head above water up to now its condition can be readily seen when it is known that it has $3,000,000 in bonds out as well as about $2,000,000 in subscribed money. An as exposition, however, it is a gigantic success. It is beautiful and grand and an object lesson to the world. The management and the people of Buffalo are laying the fault at the door of the railroads, but the fault is not there. It is the fault of the hotels and the people in this city. The reports have gone out person would be "skinned" if they came here and in some cases the reports were only too true. As a consequence the people are wary and slow in coming. Plenty of good places can be had at cheap rates in elegant localities if persons will inquire before hand. Some of the large hotels here erected for the exposition are about to go to the wall

Alabama's exhibit continues to be the great center of attraction here. Thousands throng its aisles all day and ask for literature. Alabamians are coming in on every train and are taking in all the side trips while here. They go to Niagara Falls, Toronto and New York and some are taking in Lake Chautauqua.

A large party of Alabama and Georgia people went down to New York City a few days ago and it was a trip that will be long remembered. They went over the celebrated Lackawanna Railroad which has the loveliest scenery in the East, and enjoyed the most famous ride and route the continent affords. It is conceded that outside of Yellowstone Park there is no greater scenic grandeur in the Union than the famous Delaware water gap on the Lackawanna. The road is double tracked all the way with the heaviest steel rails; the equipment is perfect; and the wide roadway is deeply ballasted with white granite making it dust proof; marble lavatories are in every car with finest soap and towels; cool luxurious seats and all other modern conveniences furnish every desired comfort. The immense engines haul the magnificent trains at marvelous speed, but so smoothly do the trains run that the rapidity is not noticed. The dining car service is perfect; electric fans and lights, solid silver and cut glass are among the attractions as well as all delicacies at low prices. One pays for what they order instead of paying for a meal whether they eat it or not. Mile after mile of perfect panoramic beauty is reeled off before the eye; lovly towns nestling on mountain sides; green valleys through which silvery rivers run; beautiful lakes and boundless groves; great cities teeming in rapid succession; great truck farms and gardens; miles of cabbage, potato and other farms fill the landscape and clamber up the mountain sides. The scenery grows grander. The mountains wrapped in bluish haze tower higher to the sky, the trains wind around their massive sides and the fairest vision given to mortal kind comes into view. In the heart of the mountain the Delaware River has its source and it has torn its way between the gigantic cliffs in its seaward search and left behind the loveliest scene on which the eyesight ever dwelt. At its side the Lackawanna glides in the shade of the mountains that tower vertically nearly half a mile. It is one of the grandest sights in all of nature's wondrous works and gladdens, thrills, refines and calms.

Now is a good time to come for those desiring to attend. The Alabama exhibit is proving of vast benefit to our people. They rest here, read the papers, write letters and have hotel accommodations secured for them.

SEEKING INFORMATION.

Enquiries of Police Chief Concerning Identity of Roberts.

Police Chief Gerald has received two letters of inquiry in regard to the identity of the man who died at the City Infirmary last Tuesday ,and who was found in the top of a train between here and Mobile last Monday in a dying condition.

One of the letters is from Robert Crowell of Mobile, who thinks that the man was probably his relative and he asks for full particulars concerning him, with minute description in order that if possible he may identify him.

Another letter was from a lady in Birmingham, whose husband is missing and she is of the opinion that the man may be her husband, as he had one finger missing. She gives her name as Mrs. J. S. Kernodle.

The officers do not think the man answered either of the descriptions given but that he is a Pennsylvanian. Investigation as to his identity is being made.

LIEUT. COL. H. M. ADAMS.

Named as Division Engineer With Headquarters in Montgomery.

Washington, July 27.—General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, has ordered the following assignments of division engineers for engineering work: Col. Peter C. Haines, to the Southeast Division, which will embrace the districts with headquarters at Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Handbury, after November 15, to the Central Division, which will embrace the districts with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati O., Louisville, Ky., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Colonel Amos Stickney to the Western Division, which will embrace the districts with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., Little Rock, St. Louis and Sieux City, Iowa. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Adams, to the Gulf Division, which will embrace the districts with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Vicksburg, Miss., and Galveston, Tex.

FELL FROM BUILDING.

Messrs. Wyler and Thomas Painfully Injured.

What came near being a serious accident happened on South Court Street early yesterday morning. Two workmen, Messrs. Walter Wyler and John Thomas, were at work on an addition to the Mabson residence when they fell from a scaffold to the ground and were painfully injured. Mr. Wyler resides in West End and Mr. Thomas lives on Bellinger Heights.

Building and Loan Decision.

Jackson, Miss., July 27.—Judge Niles of the Federal Court, has given out an opinion in the case of Luther Manship vs. the New South Building and Loan Company, which is of much interest. The New South Company has been in the hands of receivers for several years and some time ago their attorneys filed a suit in the Federal Court here against seventy borrowers to enforce payment of dues. The decision of Judge Niles is in effect that the borrowers must pay the dues. About $200,000 is involved in this State alone.

The Ellis Glenn Case.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 27.—The arguments in the Ellis Glenn case were concluded this evening, and the jury retired at 8 o'clock. An hour later the jurymen reported to the court that they were unable to agree and the court ordered them retained until Monday when they are to make another effort to reach a verdict.

THE DEFENSE OF SAMPSON

Explains His Conduct at Santiago.

HIS CRITICISM OF SCHLEY

Says the L[illegible]r Went Too Far South[illegible]ring Fight.

Commander of [illegible] Fleet in Cuban Waters Dur[illegible] the War Tells the Purpo[illegible]f His Visit to Siboney.

New York, July 27.—A special to The Herald from Boston says:

The Herald correspondent has obtained an authorized interview with Rear Admiral Sampson upon the points in controversy as a result of the Santiago campaign.

The questions and answers which follow were transcribed and the typewritten copy of the interview submitted to the Admiral for correction:

"Admiral you have been severely criticised of late for starting to Siboney on the morning of the Santiago battle. What was your reason for so doing?" was asked.

"I went to Siboney upon the urgent request of Major General Shafter, who had demanded a council of war. He being ill at the time, and moreover, being senior to me, it was incumbent upon me to go to him. I chose the time of day when it seemed least likely that Cervera's fleet would come out of the harbor. This opinion is substantiated by the fact that Cervera has been severely criticised for choosing this inopportune time, rather than waiting until just before dark, when he would have had a time to scatter his ships with a good chance of some escaping in the darkness."

"You have also been criticised for weakening your fleet by sending the battleship Guantanamo for coal. Your critics say that you should have been courtmartialed for not keeping your entire force on the blockade line and coaling from colliers."

"This weakening of the line was an unavoidable feature of the blockade. Although we did do considerable coaling from colliers on the blockading line, we found it impossible to keep a sufficient supply on board all the vessels by this method. It must be remembered that the vessels were constantly under way and had to keep steam enough in their boilers to be ready to move at good speed on immediate notice. This involved the expending of coal faster than it could be put on board by coaling in the open and we were therefore obliged to send a vessel each morning to Guantanamo to coal, the vessel returning to her blockading station at nightfall. In this way you can see that the whole force was on hand throughout every night—the time when all supposed it was most likely to be needed.

"Furthermore, while it would, of course, have been best, had it been possible, to have had every ship in her station at all times, there never was a time from June 1st to July 3d when our force on the blockade was not far superior to the Spanish force inside. So the absence of one ship, as events afterwards proved, left us with sufficient force to make successful the outcome of the engagement."

"The message which you sent to the Navy Department immediately after the victory and which read: "The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present,' etc., admiral, as you know, has caused much criticism. Was that written by you or at your dictation?"

"No, the message was written by a member of my staff; I don't clearly recollect which. I approved the message, however, The Colon was on the beach, was sinking and all hands were making every effort to save this vessel for the government. I must say if I had dictated the message myself I should have expressed the facts differently. I am not attempting in the least to shift the responsibility for this message to any other person. I read it and approved it and accept the full responsibility for it."

"As to the blockade Schley had instituted. Did it meet your approval of what a blockade should be?"

"Of course I was not an eye-witness to the blockade as it was maintained during the few days prior to my arrival. The only official information that I have on the subject is contained in the official records, to which you and every one else may have access for the asking. I did find it expedient shortly after my arrival to issue an order of blockade distributing the force in a semi-circle, with the entrance to the harbor as the center with a radius of six miles in the day time and a lesser radius at night. After bombarding the batteries and discovering their weakness this radius was decreased. A vessel was stationed with her searchlight lighting up the entrance and all that part of the harbor visible from the entrance. Assurance was made doubly sure by stationing at night a picket-line of small vessels in a semi-circle well inside the fighting line and a third semi-circle of ships' launches still further inside. I am of the opinion that none of these things were done previous to this time, but whether or not the blockade previous to this time was efficient, you must, as I say, form your opinion from the official records comprising orders, signals and reports.

"There is a most interesting and presumably authentic pamphlet that has been published by the office of naval intelligence, which is the diary of a Spanish officer who was stationed in Santiago throughout the blockade, who remarks upon the disappearance of the blockading fleet some time around twilight each night to the time of the arrival of the New York and the Oregon, and on the night following their arrival, says, in effect, that at dark the blockading ships came closer to the entrance instead of disappearing, as it had been hitherto the case. I cannot and must not, however, criticise the blockade established previous to my arrival, but only quote the observance of others, from which you must draw your own conclusions."

"One other thing, Admiral, Rear-Admiral Schley in a recent interview claimed that the Brooklyn inflicted 58 per cent of the damage done to the Spanish ships and received 54 per cent of the injuries sustained by the blockading squadron."

"I do not wish to criticise Schley or any of his statements. I do not want to be brought into any discussion in which he is involved. His statements may be perfectly true. The exact figures are unimportant. I will repeat now what I said before, that the Brooklyn did excellent work in the battle. To the best of my recollection I never criticised the Brooklyn except for her initial movement—a movement which, in my opinion, took her too far to the southward. This, in my opinion, was an error of judgment. I do not wish to say anything more on that subject."

RAINS GIVE RELIEF.

Precipitation in Western Missouri and Kansas.

Kansas City, July 27.—General rains which have fallen over the greater part of Western Missouri and Kansas in the past twenty-four hours, have given this portion of the Southwest temporary relief from the drought. Reports received indicate that the rains fell in the western half of Missouri and in nearly all parts of Kansas, with the exception of a few northwestern counties. Good rains are also reported along the Memphis Railroad as far south as Arkansas and as far east as the Mississippi River. Rain fell at different points all of today and is still coming down tonight.

Frederick Willhouse the largest apple grower in Kansas, is authority for the statement that apples in that State will almost make a full crop. Peaches, grapes and late varieties of fruit will make an average crop, it is believed, if conditions continue favorable. Oats and potatoes in Kansas, at least, were beyond help two weeks before the rains came.

Rains Redeem Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., July 27.—Kansas has been fully redeemed from the ravages of the drought. The rain, which started in numerous portions of the State last night, has been continued during the past day, and reports say rain is still falling in several places in the State. Every indication points to a prolonged rainy spell which will be of vast benefit. Rain seems general in the eastern part of the State, which needed it most. The sale of garden seeds in the State today has been phenomenal. Farmers report that there will be much late corn and the rain will insure excellent fodder.

The estimates of the probable yield of corn are all the way from five to twenty bushels to the acre. Apples and pears, with anything like favorable conditions, will yield a large crop.

Rain in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., July 27.—Nebraska tonight had the most general fall of rain since the drought and heated spell began. Beaver City, Furnas County, in the southwestern part of the State, got over an inch, the first rain of consequence for forty days. Coming east Webster County got a shower, Adams a quarter-inch, Clay County the same amount, Saline nearly an inch, Buffalo and Butler showers and parts of Seward a generous downpour. There was only a sprinkle in Lincoln and Lancaster County, with prospects of more. North of the Platte there was a fall of nearly an inch in Cuming County. The maximum temperature in Lincoln was 100.

ANOTHER STEEL COMBINE.

Effort to Discord Many Patents Now in Use.

Chicago, July 27.—Another steel combination, embracing the principal plants engaged in making steel castings, is to be formed. The nucleus of the consolidation is the American Steel Casting Company of Chester, Pa. The list of companies said to be included in the scheme are the American Steel Casting Company, Chester, Pa.; American Steel Foundry Company, Shickle, Harrison and Howard and Scully and Gallagher Company of St. Louis; the Sargent Company, Chicago; Franklin Steel Casting Company, Franklin, Pa.; Seaboard Steel Casting Company, Chester, Pa., and possibly one or two others.

The capital is to be upwards of $15,000,000 with the prospect that the amount will be increased considerably later on. The Board of Directors as proposed includes Daniel Eagan, President of the American Steel Casting Company, Philadelphia, Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis and President of the American Steel Foundry Company; Charles Miller, President of the Franklin Steel Casting Company, Franklin, Pa., and W. D. Sargent, President of the Sargent Company of Chicago.

The companies in the combination make many steel castings for railroads, and it is said there will be a great saving to consumers in the number of patterns used. At present there are about one hundred different styles of car couplers complying with the requirements of the Master Car Builders Association and the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Most of these patents, while similar in many respects, are owned by as many private owners, who have ordered the same made by the steel casting companies, as orders were received from railroads. A movement will be made to "standardize" by adopting three or four standard patterns and thus avoid the necessity of forcing a railroad to carry a stock of parts for so many styles of couplers. The Steel Casting Companies own some of the principal patents and will refuse to make couplers for those outside the combine. What is true of couplers is true also of brake shoes, driving wheel centers for locomotives and other locomotive parts.

Used Mails to Defraud.

Chicago, July 27.—Walter B. McBride and Isaac Athey, President and Secretary, respectively of a concern known as the "United Express and Freight Company," are under arrest here charged with using the mails to defraud. The arrests were made by the postal authorities after an investigation of charges made by Filip Ortiz of Matehuala, Me. It is said McBride and Athey have made $25,000 by their operations. Ortiz says the men persuaded himself and others to invest in stock of the "company," receiving in return promises of life-long positions with the company, as well as a share of dividends.

New Town's First Death.

El Reno, July 27.—A special to The American gives an account of the first death in the new town of Lawton, which occurred today. E. W. Dwyer, an attorney of Terrell, Texas, who was prospecting in the vicinity of the townsite, was found dead near the land office, of heart failure. The body will be sent to Texas.

PLAN TO END BIG STRIKE

Morgan and Shaffer in Conference.

LITTLE IS MADE PUBLIC

Both Parties to Negotiations are Very Reticent.

Believed However, That Substantial Progres Toward an Agreement Was Made—Situation at Pittsburg Bewildering.

New York, July 27.—Formal negotiations for a settlement of the great steel strike were opened here today at a conference between President Shaffer and Secretary Williams of the Amalgamated Association, and J. Pierpont Morgan, and a group of his associates in the United States Steel Corporation. The conference and the movements of the conferees were secret, and no intimation of the result of the deliberations has come from any one in authority. It is believed, however, that substantial progress toward an agreement was made and that formal announcement of the compact for peace will come within a few days.

There has been much speculation as to the terms of peace, but much of it has been pure conjecture. It was said that the strike would be called off, and that there would be a resumption of the negotiations of the general labor questions at the point where they were broken off at the Pittsburg conference. In financial circles, however, the opinion was general that the prospective agreement would go further than that and in itself dispose of the serious questions at issue.

The conference of today resulted from several days of preliminary discussion, all of which was kept secret. A representative of the Amalgamated Association was here Friday and was given a lengthy interview by an official of one of the companies forming the United States Steel Corporation. The conference of today is believed to have been practically arranged at that time.

Shaffer and Williams slipped out of Pittsburg and were in New York before a hint of their presence reached the public. Mr. Morgan and President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation met first at the office of the former and were closeted for some time. The meeting with the labor leaders followed. The names of those who participated in the meeting aside from the leaders on either side and the place at which the conference was held were kept from the public. Mr. Morgan was seen after the meeting, but would say nothing beyond denying that he had any appointment with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation was also seen but he declined to make any statement whatever.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Pittsburg Uncertain as to the Strike Situation.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Surface indications of the steel workers' strike today are somewhat bewildering. So many conflicting reports were heard from usually reliable sources that even the strikers were at a loss to account for them. During the morning hours the absence of President Shaffer from his office was noted. It was said that he would not be at his desk during the day. Jonn Williams, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Association, was also absent. It was said that Mr. Williams was to address a meeting of strikers in Wellsville tonight and had gone there. This report was denied. As to President Shaffer, the officials in headquarters maintained silence.

Later in the afternoon it was reported that the head of the Amalgamated Association was in New York in conference with J. P. Morgan. Associated Press dispatches announcing his arrival were read to the vice presidents who were about the headquarters. These were denied at times or evaded entirely.

Joseph Bishop of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, who was expected at the Amalgamated headquarters, did not appear. After a long search it was found that Mr. Bishop had not arrived in Pittsburg and that if the report were true that he had left Columbus for Pittsburg Friday night, he had gone on East with the strong probability that President Shaffer was in his company from this point. The significance of this matter was quickly realized and it was believed that matters were really shaping themselves for a settlement of the strike in all of the mills.

There were few officials about the general offices of the manufacturers during the day and none could be found who would give any statement.

Reports that the members of the International Protective Association of the Tin Workers would strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association are not apparently borne out by facts. These men are employed in the finishing mills of the tin plate works and handle the black sheets made by the skilled workmen. It was stated that wherever the mills had stocks of black sheets on hand the finishing mills have continued to operate and would do so, as long as there was work for them. A number of the mills of the combine have exhausted their stock of black sheets and the finishers are idle. In other plants they are still at work. One of the prominent members of the tin workers said today that the talk of a sympathetic strike of their organization was unauthorized. The Association had adopted the same rules in regard to sympathetic strikes as the Amalgamated Association. They would cheerfully give aid and moral support to the strikers, but would keep their agreement with the manufacturers, which was regarded in the light of a contract.

A similar state of affairs was reported from the ranks of the structural steel workers, who say that they are not willing to go into a sympathetic strike and violate agreements with their employers. They have indicated a willingness, however, to give moral and financial aid to the Amalgamated Association in its struggle with the steel trust.

A dispatch from Wellsville says: There is now but little doubt that the Wellsville mill will be running in full by the first of the next week. The old men who have been connected with the plant here for years, now fully realize that the mill is to run non-union, and if they do not report for duty the first of the week their places will be filled by others.

AGREEMENT A COMPROMISE.

The World Gives Details of the Conference.

New York, July 27.—The World tomorrow will say:

"The great steel strike will be settled within a few hours. Theo. J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association, slipped into the city yesterday morning, accompanied by Secretary Williams. They held several conference during the day with officials of the United States Steel Corporation and an early settlement of differences is in prospect.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been depended upon to adjust matters between the giant company and its striking employes, gave up his "Day off" yesterday and worked long hours as peace-maker.

"The basis of the settlement of the steel strike is a compromise, concessions being made by both sides. The terms, it is understood, will be about as follows:

"First—The mills recognized as non-union on July 1 will be continued as such, save possibly where the Amalgamated Association has effected a strong organization.

"Second—The Amalgamated Association will recede from its demand that the steel company sign the scale for all mills.

"Third—The steel company will pay the scale in all mills, union or non-union.

"Fourth—All mills shall be open to all men with or without union cards. The Association shall not attempt to force men into the union or to oblige the steel company to employ only union men.

"5—The steel company will permit the organization of men when they manifest desire to join the Amalgamated Association or other associations."

The steel company officials several days ago expressed their willingness to renew negotiations with the officials of the Amalgamated Association and Messrs. Shaffer and Williams started promptly from Pittsburg for New York. Upon their arrival here they went to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation on Broadway. They were met by President Charles M. Schwab, who took them into his private office.

"Mr. Schwab listened earnestly while the strikers explained the basis on which they would end the strike, after which he hastened to the office of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Schwab spent an hour with Mr. Morgan.

"When Mr. Schwab returned to his own office, Messrs. Shaffer and Williams were waiting for him. At this conference Mr. Schwab did most of the talking. He told the strike leaders the terms on which Mr. Morgan would consent to a settlement of all differences.

"The discussion which followed was harmonious. It soon became apparent that all differences could be adjusted and Mr. Schwab was beaming when he emerged from his office shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by Messrs. Shaffer and Williams. They, too, seemed to be in good spirits.

"Mr. Schwab went again to Mr. Morgan's office, where he remained more than an hour. He then went up town."

OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Twenty Delegates to B. Y. P. U. Convention Prostrated.

Chicago, July 27.—Twenty delegates to the Convention of the Baptist Young Peoples Union of America were overcome by heat today and were cared for and revived in the Convention hospital.

This afternoon was given over to the juniors, who held their exercises in the Coliseum. The burden of their songs and the speeches that were made was "In the Service of the King." Hundreds of little ones, dressed in white and waving flags, formed a pretty scene for the close of the afternoon's session. Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce, of Scranton, Pa., gave a short talk, and Rev. C. H. Rust of Minneapolis, delivered an address. Meanwhile, in the First German and in the First Swedish Churches the delegates were holding big German and Swedish rallies. They continued from 2 to 5 o'clock and were given up to discussions, song services and talks on special church problems.

The feature of the morning and one of the interesting events of the day was the banner meeting in the Coliseum in the morning. Banners with gold and silver trimmings were carried by the standard-bearers, who marched up the center aisle and into the choir loft, while 6,000 voices joined in singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The roll call and business meetings were led by Rev. John W. Conley of Oak Park and the Rev. H. W. Reed. Recording Secretary of the Union said tonight that $8,000 in absolutely good pledges had been secured toward wiping out the $15,000 debt which hung over the organization when the Convention opened. A telegram of congratulation from President McKinley was read by Rev. W. H. Geistweil. The sentiments expressed therein were cheered by thousands of the delegates.

Taken to Asylum.

Goshen, Ind., July 27.—Miss Irene Cannin, who was recently found sleeping by a roadside dressed in fashionable clothing and who told different stories regarding her identity, was today taken to the Longcliff Asylum by Mrs. William Elliott, wife of Sheriff Elliott. A letter has been received from her mother, Mrs. Henry Canning, of East Barre, Vt., inquiring for information as to her daughter's condition, which was complied with today by the authorities.

Hawaii Will Have Exhibit.

St. Louis, July 27.—Edwin S. Gill, editor of The Honolulu Republican, wired today from San Francisco that the Hawaiian Legislature had appropriated $15,000 for an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. At the meeting of the Board of Directors today the resignation of Stuyvesant Fish of New York as a member of the board was received and accepted. Isaac W. Morton of St. Louis was elected to fill the vacancy.

BRAVE MEN MEET DEATH

Attempt to Rescue Women and Children.

SEVERAL OTHERS MISSING

Fire in Louisville Attended by Loss of Life.

Seven Firemen Taken from the Ruins Some of Whom Will Probably Die—Explosion Preceded the Flames.

Louisville, Ky., July 28.—In a fire which early this morning destroyed the property of the Badgley-Graham Photographic Supply Company, Max Belovitch, a cigar-marker, and Policeman James Purden were burned to death in an effort to rescue women and children who occupied rooms above the supply store.

Shortly before midnight a terrific explosion awoke everybody in the neighborhood, and among the first to reach the street before the building, on Jefferson Street near Fourth and adjoining the offices of the Associated Press, was Max Belovitch, a cigar-maker, living across the street. Hardly had the first explosion died away before he dashed up the side steps, in answer to a woman's screams. About the time he reached the second floor he must have fallen, for, when picked up, only a few moments afterward, his right side was burned to a crisp. Police Officer James Purden was found on the third floor suffocated, and seven firemen were taken from the ruins, some of whom probably will die.

Among the seriously injured are:

Captain Tim Leahan of Company No. 2; badly hurt.

Burnett Harding, ladderman, No. 5; may die.

Harry Brown, No .2 Company; probably fatally.

Harry Swain, No. 2 Company; may die.

Charles Kellar, No. 2 Company, crushed; may die.

At 1 o'clock the physicians in charge of the injured firemen say that while their condition is by no means beyond hope, there is little of encouragement.

At 1 o'clock it is reported that six or seven lives were lost in the fire, but this cannot be verified at this hour. Several are reported missing, and may be in the ruins. The occupants of the floors above were rescued, though the fire spread with such rapidity that even the fire fighters were nonplussed. When the first crash came there was nothing but smoke, but in a moment afterward the place was a veritable furnace from floor to roof. The loss is about $50,000; insurance unknown.

Transport Seward in Tow.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 27.—The United States transport Warren arrived at quarantine this morning, having in tow the United States transport Seward, which was picked up in Bering Sea and towed to Nome, where it was ascertained that her furnace and boilers had practically given out. On board the Warren were twelve men convicted of various crimes at Nome. Their sentences range from ten to twenty years, which they will serve on McNeill's Island. One of the convicts is Will Allen, son of ex-United States Senator John B. Allen. He will serve fifteen years for highway robbery.

Pietrie Goes to Venezuela.

New York, July 27.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: Senor Andreas A. Pietrie, one of the coterie of Venezuelans suspected of preparing here for a revolution against their Government, sailed for La Guayara yesterday on the steamer Maracaibo. He denied any connection with the supposed plot against President Castro. Senor Pietrie, who is a nephew of General Juan Pietrie, an exile from Venezuela, said he came to this city to seek a situation and, not finding one, decided to return home. Senor Angel Fernandez, who was said to be the head of the alleged conspiracy, left here a week ago for Curacoa. The only one who now remains of the suspects is Nicolas Hernandez, son of General Jose Manuel Hernandez, now a political prisoner at Maracaibo. He is looking for employment.

Diaz Prohibits Strike.

San Antonio, Tex., July 27.—All the trains on the International Road in The estimates of the probable yield of can engineers, who have demonstrated their aptness in running trains and were the means of breaking the strike. President Diaz has issued distinct orders which have ben framed to the advantage of the railroad in which he prohibits the strike and offers government aid if necessary to break any future strike of this character. The railroad company has promised not to again give employment to any of the strikers. However, the strikers are confident that with the powerful aid of the labor unions of the United States, the International will be obliged to again give them employment.

Strikers' Ranks Breaking.

Tampa, Fla., July 27.—It is reported tonight that 500 of the 5,000 Resstencia cigar makers, who are on a general strike, held cards also in the International Union, and that they will desert the strikers and return to their factories as international men next week. It is reported also that fully 500 more Resistencia men who are not satisfied at the strike order, will withdraw from the Resistencia union next week and join the Internationals. The situation tonight is quiet.

Accused of Murdering His Child.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 27.—A special to The Journal and Tribune from Johnson City, Tenn., says: Armstrong Hensley has been landed in the Erwin jail on the charge of murdering his five-year-old step-daughter. He brutally beat the child and threw her into a stream of water. She died a few hours later.