THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

STRIKE IS STILL ON

President Mitchell Denies Any Dealings with Railroad Magnates.

NOTHING OFFICIAL FROM BIG OPERATORS

Mine Owners at Wilkesbarre Hopeful of Early End to Trouble.

SIGNS WHICH MAY MEAN MUCH OR LITTLE

Calling of Convention of Miners Regarded as Foreshadowing Settlement.

TEN PER CENT MORE THAN WAS EXPECTED

Reading Company Posts Notice to Its Employes in Which It Agrees to Leave Certain Miners in Dispute to Arbitration.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 3.—Another day has come and gone without developing anything new in the strike of the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania. Although most of the companies have offered their mine workers 10 per cent net increase in wages, not a move has yet been made by any of the strikers toward a resumption of work. The men have thus far stood together without showing any weakness in any part of their ranks.

Today President Mitchell was informed of the wide circulation of a story to the effect that he had reached an agreement with the presidents of the coal mining and coal carrying railroads and after verbally denying the report he issued the following:

To the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region:

We have just been informed that the report has been circulated at Ashland to the effect that in a conference in New York this morning between the coal presidents and myself an agreement was reached which will end the strike.

I desire to notify all mine workers that the report is incorrect and that I have not been in conference with the presidents of the coal companies and have made no agreement with them. I wish to reiterate what I said several days ago that there would be no settlement of the strike until a convention of the anthracite miners is held. You are further requested to pay no attention to statements of this kind and to continue the strike until such concessions are made as will justify us in calling a general convention, when you will be regularly notified of the date and place at which the convention will be held.

At Walsall Sir Arthur D. Hayter, liberal, recovered the seat won from him in the election of 1895 by Sydney Gedge, conservative, receiving 5,610 votes, as against 5,285 cast for Gedge. The liberals retain their seats in Dundee with increased majorities, showing that Scotland has not yet been affected by the khaki boom.

Secret Meeting of Leaders.

A secret conference was held tonight by the officials of the United Mine Workers which lasted for an hour and a half. At its conclusion President Mitchell said the meeting was being held for the purpose of canvassing the entire situation. It was found, he said, that only about 5,000 mine workers out of 142,000 were still at work. It was the opinion of the officials in the conference, he said, that all of these will also have quit in a short time. Mr. Mitchell also said that of the 5,000 nonstrikers 2,100 are in this (Hazleton) region and the remainder are at work in the Schuylkill district.

The question of calling a joint convention and the matter of affording the strikers relief were not considered at the conference, according to Mr. Mitchell.

President Mitchell and the officials of the mine workers' organization, who went to Wilkesbarre to participate in the labor demonstration, returned to headquarters here at 10 o'clock this morning. The action of the local union at Shenandoah in electing delegates to the joint convention which the strike leaders say will be called before the strike can be terminated was not dictated by the officials at headquarters, they say. President Mitchell said today that the local union did it probably through a misunderstanding or for the purpose of being prepared in case a convention is suddenly called. The basis of representation in the convention, Mr. Mitchell said, has not yet been considered, but it will be fully set forth in the call for the convention.

Novelist Parker Elected.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, has been elected at Gravesend, securing a unionist majority of 788 over the liberal candidate, Hildebrand Harmsworth, the newspaper proprietor.

John Kensit, the anti-ritualist crusader, has been defeated at Brighton, although he polled 4,655 votes in the interest of his propaganda.

A curious accident prevents the result at Newcastle, where Captain Lambton of the British cruiser Powerful is standing, from becoming known tonight. It seems that a cab horse bolted and overturned and smashed one of the ballot boxes in the street.

T. A. Brassey, liberal, who was defeated by eighty-four votes at the last general election when Abel H. Smith, unionist, was elected, has reduced that majority to three in his contest with Major K. R. Balfour, the present unionist candidate, and the liberals have demanded a scrutiny of the vote.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett (conservative), has been elected for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, with an increased majority.

Miner's House Dynamited.

An attempt was made at 2 o'clock this morning to blow up with dynamite the house occupied by Michael Zulick, a mine worker in the eastern part of the city, but no extensive damage was caused. Zulick has been working since the strike went into effect. No other case of violence has been reported.

W. B. Farley, Alabama, George Purcell Indiana; Fred Dilcher, Ohio, and Benjamin James, Pennsylvania, members of the national executive board, held a private conference at noon today. The questions which were under discussion have not yet been made known, but it is believed they relate to relief measures. Contrary to the general impression, the striking mine workers will not be given cash in the way of relief, but will be provided by the union with provisions and clothing for each member of every family needing assistance.

It is believed the plans adopted will provide for supply depots in each mining town, in charge of the local union officers, where the needy men can be provided for upon application.

Small Operators Hold Out.

As yet there has been no move on the part of the individual operators who are still holding out against the big coal mining and coal carrying companies to post notices of an advance in wages to the men in this region. One of the mining superintendents, speaking today for an individual operator controlling

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MITCHELL READY TO QUIT

Wilkesbarre Operators Think Leader of Strikers is Satisfied with Concessions.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 3.—The Wyoming valley was unusually quiet after yesterday's demonstration on the part of the strikers and the mining condition remains unchanged. The operators after reading President Mitchell's address have apparently come to the conclusion that he is ready to settle the strike on the basis of a 10 per cent increase in wages. The fact that he has signified his intention of calling a convention is taken by them as an indication that he is willing to retire from the struggle with the laurels he has won.

"The truth of the matter is," said an operator today, "Mitchell did not expect to gain anything when he ordered the strike. The fact that he denied calling it and went to New York personally to interview the presidents of the coal-carrying roads was convincing proof that he knew the opposition that would be encountered and that the chances were against his winning.

"He has got more concessions now than he ever expected and he will let it go at that. It is true he wants a full representation of the unions at the convention, but Mitchell will nominate it, as just now he seems to be the idol of the anthracite men."

The strikers of this section say they will pay no attention to the notices posted at the collieries granting an increase of wages until the United Mine Workers' convention takes action.

The Hillside Coal company today posted notices of a 10 per cent increase.

Two Notices Posted.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 3.—The following notices were posted here and throughout this region this afternoon:

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, Pottsville, Pa., October 3. This company makes the following offer to its mine employes. It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay the mine employes on and after October 1, 1900, a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received and will take up with its mine employes any grievances which they may have

R. G. LUTHER,
General Superintendent.

Fellow Workmen: Pay no attention whatever to these notices. Wait until you hear from the convention.

C. S. POTTIER.

Mr. Pottier is a local organizer and leader He stated that special meetings of the Shenandoah unions would be held tonight to discuss the Reading company's notice.

The Reading company's new offer differs from the one adopted on Sunday and posted Monday in that it definitely makes the offer of a 10 per cent advance in wages and agrees specifically to arbitration.

ANTICIPATE A LONG FIGHT

Recognition of the Union the Great Stumbling Block to a Settlement.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 3.—All the news from the Schuylkill district of the anthracite coal regions indicates that both sides have settled down to a long struggle. The lines are sharply drawn and the miners have absolutely refused to be drawn into a settlement of the trouble by the offer of a 10 per cent increase in wages. "Recognition of the Mine Workers' union" is their watchword at all meetings. The upper districts having been securely tied up by the strikers since the beginning of the strike, the battle has been waged in Schuylkill territory with the result that the collieries have capitulated one after another, until there are only two small districts in which mines are working and it looks as if all would surrender to the strikers within the next few days. The western end of Schuylkill county was supposed to be invincible against the assault of the strike leaders. To the surprise of the operators, 300 miners quit yesterday in Brookside colliery, seriously crippling that large and important working of the Reading company. The strike leaders exxpect to tie up that colliery, together with Good Spring and Lincoln collieries, near by, in a few days. The action of the men astonished the company officials. About 1,650 men and boys are employed at Brookside, 500 at Good Spring and 800 at Lincoln. It now appears probable that few will report for work tomorrow. Everything points to the complete shutting down of every mine in western Schuylkill and Dauphin. The Reading company now has only five collieries in operation, thirty-four being closed. The offer made by the company of an advance of 10 per cent in wages has not induced one of its 27,000 idle employes to return to work. The operators had expected a stampede among the men to get back to work.

The situation in the Panther Creek valley is being watched with great interest, the strikers asserting that if their fellow workmen in that district would obey President Mitchell's call the strike would end inside of a week. While they continue to work, however, and supply coal to the market, no matter how small an amount, it will give the operators an opportunity to refuse to grant the demands of the men.

MINERS DROP THEIR TOOLS

Only Two of the Philadelphia & Reading Collieries Are Now in Operation.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 3.—As a result of a large meeting of mine workers held at Tremont last night, at which Miles Dougherty of Shamokin, a United Mine Workers' assistant organizer, was the speaker, those employed at Good Spring and Woodside remained away today and both operations are shut down. Both are Philadelphia & Reading operations. Good Spring employs about 500 hands, made up of mine workers from Donaldson and Tremont, to and from which place and the Brookside colliery they are daily conveyed by a miners' train. Lincoln colliery, another of the Philadelphia & Reading's possessions, located south of Brookside, in the same basin, is working with 900 employes, many of whom live at Pine Grove and vicinity. This is the only one of that company's collieries in the lower district at work. The only other mine owned by them in operation is the North Franklin, at Trevorton. Losch, Moore & Co.'s collieries in Rausch creek valley, also near Tremont, is working.

Today a crowd of strikers, headed by a brass band, marched to Valley View and Hegins to organize branches of the United Mine Workers. These towns are located in one of the richest agricultural districts in the county and most of their residents are employed at Good Spring and Brookside.

WEST TAKES SWEDISH BONDS

Announcement Made That Entire Amount Consigned United States Has Been Subscribed For.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It was announced today that the entire amount of Swedish bonds consigned for sale in this country has been disposed of. The exact amount of the bonds sold is not made public, but it was several millions. The largest sales were in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

GOOD TIMES AND THE CAUSE

Why People Are Prosperous Now and How to Remain So.

ANSWERS TO SOME BRYANITE ALLEGATIONS

Congressman Mercer, E. Rosewater and Others Address a Large Meeting at Polish Hall on Various Questions of the Day.

One of the best republican meetings of the campaign was held last evening at Metz Polish hall, Twenty-sixth and Walnut streets, the occasion being a meeting of the Polish Republican club.

John Kowalewski presided and speeches were made in English, German, Polish and Bohemian. Addresses were made by Congressman Mercer, Edward Rosewater, Nelson C. Pratt, John W. Parish, Burton E. Wilcox of South Omaha, John F. Schultz of South Omaha, George Mead, Joseph Langer of Wilber, candidate for presidential elector; Anton Inda and Frank Johnson, candidate for assessor of the Seventh ward.

Congressman Mercer's discourse was directed to the opportunities afforded laboring men to secure employment at good wages under the conditions existing under the republican administration, comparing conditions now with the soup house regime of the last democratic administration. He urged upon voters, especially of the laboring classes, the wisdom of so casting their ballots when they go into the booths this fall as to express their disapprobation of any change from existing conditions. He pointed out the policy of the republican party in the protection of American labor and the products thereof and pointed to the improved conditions of the last four years as the results thereof.

Opportunities for Young Men.

Chairman Kowalewski prefaced the introduction of Mr. Rosewater with an ardent eulogy in the Polish tongue that brought out enthusiastic applause when that gentleman arose to speak. Mr. Rosewater spoke especially of the democratic claim that the young man of today has no opportunities for advancement. In his own case he had begun his career in this country by blacking stoves at $8 a month and afterwards worked thirteen years for from fifteen to twenty hours a day as a telegraph operator. Even Mr. Bryan, who is decrying the chances of the young man in this country, could not ten years ago have earned $100 a month at the profession in which he was engaged. Now he is said to be worth $250,000 and is rendered comfortable for life, having made his money out of his political prestidigitation. His case goes to show what a young man of brains can do in this country. The young man of intelligence has as good a chance today, to become rich and influential as he has had since Columbus first set foot upon American soil. It is labor that overcomes all obstacles and controls the destiny of the nation.

Mr. Rosewater went into the differences in the two great political parties for the instruction of his audience, showing that the republican party was born to carry into effect that part of the Declaration of Independence which declares that all men are created free and equal and are possessed of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This was not a newly discovered principle born of the Declaration of Independence, but it was a right inherent in all men in every country.

Party of Freedom for Men.

He recalled having marched at the age of 16 years in the republican parades at the birth of the republican party, in which were borne banners declaring for "free speech, free soil, free press, free men and Fremont." It was the democratic party that for over seventy years kept 4,000,000 men in slavery in spite of that Declaration of Independence. For the information of those who had never come in contact with slavery the speaker depicted some of the horrors of it as seen in his own experience in the south and called attention to the fact that every one of the states in which it was practiced is now for William Jennings Bryan.

Assuming that every foreign born citizen present had left his native land to better his condition and to secure larger opportunities for advancement than were afforded by the countries of the old world, he urged that it was the duty of every man to give his support to that party and those policies which were calculated to secure to him the greatest opportunities. It had always been the policy of the republican party to protect the laboring man and under its policies the condition of the laboring man has constantly improved.

Mr. Rosewater recalled the democratic days when the laboring man was paid in wildcat money, subject to uncertain discount; when he worked fifteen or twenty hours a day and invariably took part of his pay in trade or goods. Since then the hours of labor have been reduced to ten hours, then to eight and the time will come when they will be still further reduced to six. He is paid in dollars worth 100 cents, which he can spend where he pleases and for what he pleases, and he gets all his pay in cash. And along with the improved conditions as to pay have come better conditions for education, refinement and enlightenment.

Jackson and the Seminoles.

Referring briefly to the democratic cry of imperialism, Mr. Rosewater said that they talk of the outrages committed upon the Filipinos and Mr. Bryan in his speech at Nebraska City had declared that this country had no right to buy the Filipinos and that no other people had ever been brought into the United States under circumstances similar to those surrounding them. He told in detail how Florida had been conquered by a Spaniard and had been subsequently secured by the United States under a treaty with Spain, and that Andrew Jackson, a democrat, had not only brought the Indians under the government of the United States, but had banished them from Florida and gradually forced them away from their native country until they found lodgment in the Indian Territory. Great battles had been fought with them, in which the white men used the scalping knife just as the Indian did and large numbers of Indians had been exterminated. It was a disgrace to the country, but no democrat had ever found fault with it.

Four years ago, he concluded, many laboringmen had been led to vote for Bryan and free silver, saying to themselves that conditions could not be made much worse. Now conditions cannot be made much better and there is therefore reason why they should vote the republican ticket this year.

John F. Schultz spoke in German, Joseph Langer in Bohemian and Anton Inda in Polish. The hall was well filled, and applause was frequent and enthusiastic.

City Officials Indicted.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 3.—Colonel C. H. Voite, street commissioner of Toledo; A. G. Kinney, his secretary, and Barney Mattimore, his foreman, were each indicted by the Lucas county grand jury on a charge of falsifying city pay rolls. Five bills were returned.

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS

Census of 1900 Shows Total of 1,311,564 Persons, Increase of 183,385 in Last Decade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The census bureau today published the returns for the state of Arkansas, giving the population by counties, townships and all incorporated towns. The population of the state in 1900 is 1,311,564, as against 1,128,179 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent.

This rate of increase is only about two-fifths of that of the decade from 1880 to 1890, when it was 40.08 per cent, and less than one-fourth of that for the decade from 1870 to 1880, when it was 65.65 per cent. From 1860 to 1870 there was an increase of only 11.26 per cent, but prior to 1860 the population more than doubled itself during each decade and for the decade from 1830 to 1840 showed an increase of 221.09 per cent.

The population of Arkansas in 1900 is more than ninety times as large as the population given for 1820, the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1819.

The total land surface of Arkansas is approximately 52,045 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 21.27; 1900, 24.73.

AFRAID OF YELLOW JACK

Much Apprehension Exists Among Americans in Cuba on Account of Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Private letters received from Havana indicate that much apprehension exists among the Americans there regarding the yellow fever, as the conditon grows worse instead of improving. Civilian employes seem to be subject to the disease and in several government offices many have been stricken. There is yet no fear of the fever spreading among the troops.

VILLALOBOS IS ALL RIGHT

Admiral Kempff at Cavite Denies Story That American Gunboat is Missing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Navy department has just received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

CAVITE, P. I., Oct. 3.—Secretary Navy, Washington: No truth in any unfavorable reports concerning Villalobos or her crew. Manila paper, September 28, published false report. KEMPFF.

The Villalobos is the American gunboat recently reported lost.

Departmental Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural free delivery has been ordered established October 15 as follows: Nebraska—Newcastle, Dixon county, one carrier; length of route, twenty miles; population served, 500; carrier, Algernon Russell. Wyoming — Wheatland, Laramie county, one carrier; length of route, twenty-eight miles; population served, 390; carrier, J. S. Sexton.

Postoffice established: Simla, Cheyenne county, Neb., with John N. Scherrer, postmaster.

The report of the condition of the national banks of South Dakota at the close of business on September 5 was today made public. Compared with the corresponding statement of a year ago, individual deposits have increased from $5,281,568 to $6,081,124, and loans and discounts from $3,761,588 to $4,301,746. Lawful money in reserve aggregates $658,246, a gain of about $70,000. Average reserve is 30.63 per cent, against 33.90 per cent last year.

The appointment of John R. Brennan of Rapid City, S. D., as Indian agent at Pine Ridge was formally announced today.

Miss Lucy A. Blair of Pierre, S. D., has been appointed cook in the Vermilion Lake, Minn., Indian school at $480 per year.

W. D. Pickett was today appointed postmaster at Four Bear, Big Horn county, Wyo., and Josephine Tooker at Delhi, McPherson county, S. D.

Officers for Union Veterans' Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Union Veterans' union, in session here today, elected the following officers: Commander-in-chief, General D. R. Dierenforth, District of Columbia, re-elected; L. M. Langstaff, division of Iowa, first deputy commander; F. B. Hutchison, division of New York and New Jersey, second deputy commander.

The annual report of General Dierenforth showed a substantial advance in the union, both in membership and in financial condition. At the afternoon session Mrs. Ada Johnson, president of the Women's Relief corps, submitted her annual report.

Large Attendance at University.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Catholic University of America opened for the coming scholastic year yesterday with the largest class of clerical and lay students ever enrolled by it. Nearly every section of the western hemisphere will be represented during the current session. Besides the leading archbishops of the American hierarchy nearly every bishop of prominence in the country has commissioned priestly students to take post-graduate courses.

Mounted Troops for Cuba Favored.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—General Leonard Wood, commanding United States forces in Cuba, has made his annual report to the War department. It contains his previous recommendation that all troops in Cuba be mounted, together with an account of the withdrawal of the troops during the past year. The health of the troops, he says, has been good and their conduct is commended.

Americans in Leipsic Give Aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Department of State has received a draft for $500 from B. H. Warner, jr., consul at Leipsic, which was contributed by the American colony at Leipsic for the benefit of the recent Texas sufferers.

ELLERSLIE LOST AT SEA

Crew of Abandoned Ship Picked Up by Java Steamer and Brought to Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The British steamer Amana, Captain Carr, from Samarang, Java, via St. Michaels, arrived this afternoon, having on board the captain and thirteen of the crew of the Liverpool ship Ellerslie, which was abandoned at sea, dismasted and waterlogged. The British steamer rescued the men on September 29 after they had been buffeted about by fearful seas for ten days. The master of the Ellerslie is Captain Lewellyn Cook. One member of the crew was lost overboard. The Ellerslie sailed from Pascagoula, Miss., on August 18 for Liverpool. She was a three-masted wooden ship of 1,346 tons.

Marbles for Young America.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 3.—The American Marble company, organized under New Jersey laws for $20,000, lighted its forty-pot furnaces here today. It will turn out 150,000 marbles a day. It will enjoy an exclusive monopoly in the United States, as glass marbles are not now made in this country.

TRAIN ROBBER SHOT DEAD

Express Messenger Baxter Scores a Bandit for a Single Shot.

HOLDUP OCCURS NEAR COUNCIL BLUFFS

Two Robbers Stop the Kansas City Train, Blow Open the Express Car and One is Killed by the Messenger.

Lying at the morgue in Council Bluffs, with a bullet through his heart, is a man powerfully built, black hair, mustache, about six feet tall, aged apparently 45 years. He was one of two men who held up the Kansas City passenger train on the Burlington road, three miles south of Council Bluffs, at midnight.

Express Messenger Charles Baxter killed him.

The two men boarded the train at the Union Pacific transfer and climbed over the tender just as the train was crossing the Mosquito creek bridge. Engineer Donnelly and Frank Holman, fireman, who were in charge of the engine, were ordered to slow up as soon as the train had crossed the bridge. While the dead man held a revolver on the engine crew his companion went back and cut off the baggage and mail cars, leaving the day coaches and sleepers standing on the main line.

Messenger Baxter's Good Nerve.

Acting under orders, the engineer pulled the train half a mile down the track, where a stop was made. Here the robbers approached the express car and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He told them to go to h—ll. Under compulsion Engineer Donnelly attached a stick of dynamite to the side door of the car and blew it open. In the meantime Messenger Baxter, seizing his gun, escaped from the door on the opposite of the car. As soon as the door was opened one of the robbers entered the car, while his companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine.

Baxter crept around in front of the engine and seeing the robber standing guard over the engine crew fired one shot, killing him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a cornfield.

Body Still Unidentified.

The dead man was picked up, placed on board and the train was backed into this city. The body was searched, but nothing was found on it by which it could be identified. It was dressed in a neat suit of black clothes, over which overalls and jumper had been drawn. In the pockets was found about $15 in money and a watch and chain. Conductor William McGrew, who was in charge of the train, thinks the dead man is one George of St. Joseph.

The robber who escaped was larger and taller than the dead man, being apparently above six feet in height. Both men were masked and both wore overalls and jumpers. The door of the express car was badly shattered by the explosion of dynamite. The robber inside the car was preparing to blow the safe at the time his companion was killed. He ceased operations at once and no damage was done to the contents of the car, nor was anything taken. After putting on a new express car and transferring the freight the train proceeded to Kansas City.

It is thought the dead robber is a barber who worked for Bernhard in Council Bluffs about a month ago.

GRAIN RATES TO BE RAISED

Roads Between Chicago and Atlantic Seaboard Agree on New Freight Tariff.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A general advance in rates on all classes of freight is to be made by the railroads operating between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. At a meeting of the executive officers of the lines in the Central Freight association, which covers the territory between the Mississippi river and Pittsburg and Buffalo, in Chicago today it was agreed that a systematic advance should be started by increasing the charges on grain.

By the agreement entered into today the rate on domestic grain between the Mississippi river and New York will be advanced from 17½ cents to 26½ cents per 100 pounds and export tariff will go up from 15½ cents to 18½ cents. Between Chicago and New York the domestic rate will be increased from 15 cents to 18½ cents and the export from 13½ cents to 16 cents. The increased charges will become effective on November 1.

It was also agreed that committees representing the roads in the Central Freight association and those in the Trunk Line association (reads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo) should meet in New York on October 16 for the purpose of compiling and issuing a new classification for all classes of freight to go into effect January 1. By changing the classification increases in rates will be effected.

PLUMBERS GO ON STRIKE

Some 1,500 Men Demand Uniform Wages and Rules of Pittsburg Employers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—Fifteen hundred plumbers employed by eleven firms in Pittsburg struck today for uniform wages and a unification of rules governing the trade. All the shops owned by members of the Master Plumbers' association are affected.

Galveston Will Pay Interest.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 3.—In is stated by city officials that provision has been made to pay the interest on all outstanding city bonds up to January 1, 1901, which amounts approximately to $50,000. This amount does not include the $6,000 sent to New York on the first of October to pay interest on the forty-year limited bonds. Arrangements have also been made to pay all city employes in cash each month to February 1, 1901. The funds for this purpose are to come from the special reserve fund and from the tax receipts.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Local Rains; Cooler; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	72	1 p. m.	80
6 a. m.	71	2 p. m.	83
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	84
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	74	5 p. m.	86
10 a. m.	78	6 p. m.	85
11 a. m.	78	7 p. m.	79
12 m.	79	8 p. m.	80
		9 p. m.	80

ACCEPTS HITCHCOCK DEBATE

Edward Rosewater Promptly Agrees to Discuss the Issues of the Campaign Before the Public.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OMAHA, Oct. 2, 1900.—Mr. E. Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Sir—You are hereby invited to meet me in joint debate for a discussion of the national issues of this campaign.

You, as a republican candidate for United State senator, and I, as a democratic candidate for United States senator, can very properly meet for this purpose and discuss before the people, free from all personalities, the questions of national policy. I suggest four meetings, of which one shall be in Omaha, and will name as my representative to arrange details Dr. P. L. Hall, chairman of the democratic state central committee. Yours truly,

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK.

OMAHA, Oct. 3, 1900.—Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, Omaha: Dear Sir—Your challenge is cheerfully accepted, the division of time and other arrangements to be the same as in my debate with W. J. Bryan in 1896. One of the conditions of that debate was the employment of competent stenographers to take down the discussion and its prompt publication in full in both The Bee and the World-Herald, the expense of the meetings and of the stenographic report being shared by the two opposing sides. The dates, places, number of meetings and subjects may be agreed upon on my behalf by Hon. John C. Wharton. Very truly yours,

E. ROSEWATER.

GEORGIA GOES AS USUAL

Democrats Carry State Election by a Majority Estimated at 50,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Reports received from all parts of the state tonight indicate that the democratic majority in today's election for state officers, members of the general assembly and local county officers will be about 50,000. No opposition developing against the democratic nominees except in a few counties where the populist organization is strongest, little interest was taken in the election. In counties where the democratic strength was undoubted the vote was light, as the result of the outcome of the election was certain. In the doubtful counties the result will not be known until all the precincts are heard from, which will require some time, they being remote from communication. There were no casualties attending the balloting at any precincts so far as reported. The democratic state officials elected today are as follows: Governor, Allan D. Candler; secretary of state, Phil Cook; attorney general, J. M. Terrell, comptroller general, W. A. Wright; treasurer, R. E. Park; commissioner of education, G. R. Glenn; commissioner of agriculture, O. B. Stevens.

NEW LINE MAKES TROUBLE

United States Custom Officer at Mount Baker Seized Goods That Came from Canada.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 3.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says:

"The trouble at Mount Baker over the boundary line dispute has almost reached an international crisis. Yesterday a pack train of goods on the way from Chilliwack to Mount Baker for American-owned claims was seized by the American customs authorities on the ground that the goods had gone across the boundary line into the United States.

"Deane, the provincial surveyor, who is fixing the boundary line, says that Canada will derive a stretch of new land two miles wide by the moving of the line back where it was originally and should now be located. Several American mines are included in this strip."

WAITING ON THE SHERIFF

No Return Made as Yet on Witnesses for Defense in the Youtsey Case.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 3.—When the Youtsey case was called today in the circuit court Attorney Nelson said that the defendant could not make any announcement till the processes of the court had been returned. Nelson stated that the summonses for witnesses were sent to the sheriff of Breathitt and Knox counties on September 17 and had not been returned. The court granted till Friday morning to hear from the sheriffs.

On motion of Judge Askew for Youtsey Judge Cantrill decided to draw sixteen more names from the jury wheel in place of sixteen excused today, and then if no juror is secured to summon a special venire.

EDITOR MOORE SET AT LIBERTY

Article Concerning Immaculate Conception Neither Lewd Nor Lascivious.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—The indictment against C. C. Moore, editor of the Blue Grass Blade of Lexington, Ky., charging him with sending obscene matter through the mails, was quashed by United States District Judge Evans today. The article which caused Moore's indictment was about the immaculate conception. Moore's demurrer to the indictment was sustained, Judge Evans agreeing with the contention that whatever the article might be it was not lewd or lascivious, and so did not come within the purview of the statute against obscene literature, the supreme court having decided that to be obscene an article must be either lewd or lascivious.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 3.

At New York—Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg; Teutonic, from Liverpool; Georgic, from Liverpool; Ems, from Naples. Sailed—St. Louis, for Southampton; Friesland, for Antwerp.

At Queenstown — Arrived — Belgenland, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool; Majestic, from New York, for Liverpool. Sailed—Servia, for New York; Ultonia, for Boston (both from Liverpool).

At Southampton—Arrived—St. Paul, from New York. Sailed—Kaiserin Maria Theresa (from Bremen) for New York, via Cherbourg.

At Cherbourg—Arrived—Graf Waldersee, from New York, via Plymouth for Hamburg.

At London—Arrived—Mesaba, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Knight Errant, from Newport News. Sailed—Nomadic, for New York.

At Lizard—Passed—Kaiser Friedrich, from New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

IN THE COW COUNTRY

Roosevelt Spends a Day Crossing the Great Nebraska Cattle Range.

CATTLE KINGS AND COWBOYS GREET HIM

Characteristic Demonstrations at Alliance, Hyannis, Crawford and Chadron.

TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE WELL SHOWN

Change in Political Sentiment in the Big Sixth Congressional District.

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT MADE ON ALL HANDS

Men Who Voted for Bryan Four Years Ago Openly Avow Their Intention of Voting the Republican Ticket.

Roosevelt train reaches Webster Street depot at 7:30.
Parade will start at once.
Line of march: Sixteenth to Farnam, to Nineteenth, countermarch to Fifteenth to the tent.
Roosevelt speaks—
At Pavilion tent.
At Creighton hall.
At Bohemian hall.
At Boyd's opera house.

CHADRON, Neb., Oct. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Roosevelt today traveled from Plattsmouth to and beyond the northwestern corner of Nebraska. The trip extended 642 miles and included only six stops—Broken Bow, Hyannis, Alliance, Crawford, Chadron and Deadwood. Immediately after the Deadwood meeting the train started for Nebraska territory again and tomorrow the day's work will begin at Valentine.

This afternoon at Chadron Governor Roosevelt was given a pair of gold spurs on behalf of the republican ranch and cattlemen of the state. In the speech of presentation J. H. Van Dusen of South Omaha explained that the spurs were to be presented Roosevelt at St. Paul on behalf of the National League of Republican Clubs, but because of a superabundance of other business at that meeting the presentation was postponed.

Fully 30,000 persons attended the meeting at Chadron, many of them coming from nearby points in South Dakota and Wyoming.

Welcome at Alliance.

At Alliance, in Box Butte county, which four years ago was strongly populistic, Governor Roosevelt was given a greeting particularly characteristic of the great cattle region. Railroad engines whistled a long salute as the train neared the town and when the governor appeared on the platform a cannon was brought into use and charge after charge was fired. He was hurried along under a large arch fifty feet high decorated with the American colors and pictures of the presidential candidates to a carriage that was waiting in the street. As soon as he was comfortably seated R. J. Hill, the veteran horseman who held the reins, touched his horses and away they went up the street on a ride which for excitement has not been excelled on the trip. About him were hundreds of people, some mounted on broncbos, some riding in carriages and tagging after the carriage afoot. At the intersection of the two principal streets the horses were stopped abruptly and the governor was escorted to the speaking platform, where he was immediately introduced by W. R. Akers to 2,500 people who had already assembled. Continually while the governor was speaking men in the crowd kept yelling "Go after 'em, Teddy! Eat 'em up!" and at the conclusion of his address hats were thrown high in the air, cowboys yelled and cannons were fired. As soon as the cheering subsided some one cried: "Now we're all for Teddy," and in chorus the crowd shouted: "You bet we are, Teddy!"

Mere Matter of Prices.

Governor Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Bryan has said again and again that if the republican party under Mr. McKinley came into power you would see the prices of ranch and farm products go down; that you would see savings banks go down, mortgages go up and wageworkers stand idle. These were the prophecies four years ago. The fulfillment has been that here in your state your mortgages have decreased 40 per cent; your savings bank deposits have increased 25 per cent; the wageworkers have had about 60 per cent greater opportunity to work and the price of farm products has gone up from 15 to 60 per cent.

"Out here where you raise cattle, not only the amount of cattle, but the value of them has increased anywhere from 40 to 60 per cent. Now, under our free government, it is our inalienable right to make fools of ourselves if we wish, and if you want to go back to the old conditions that is your right, you can go. You can go right straight back into the slough out of which we worked our way four years ago, by putting into power the party which for forty years has never done any constructive work, but has always criticized and has generally criticized wrong."

Given a Cowboy Salute.

At a signal from the engine Governor Roosevelt was escorted from the platform to the carriage and in the center of a cloud of dust, surrounded by a hundred yelling, galloping cowboys, he was driven off down the wide street to the train. In the race the cowboys rode around the carriage and each leaned over from his broncho as he passed and grasped the governor's outstretched hand. The ride was as exciting as when he was taken to the platform and he enjoyed it hugely. John Polmesil, one of the cowboy escort, said to the reporter: "There are about 1,200 of us here and ten times that many wanted to come, but could not because of their work. There is nobody out of employment here now. Everybody is at work and that is the reason why there are not ten times as many of us here. About 25 per cent of us were formerly democrats and voted for Bryan in 1896. I voted for him myself, but I'll never do it again. We expect protection from the republicans and believe we'll get it. This affair is the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in the county. There are cowboys here from seventy-five miles away. I rode twenty miles to get here myself."

Change in Local Sentiment.

J. R. Vanbuskirk, candidate for state sen-