

THE NAVY GROWS

CHIEF OF BUREAU TELLS OF DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION.

ALL YARDS BEHIND IN WORK

Ships Added to the Navy During the Year—Urgent Necessity for Increase in the Number of Its Construction Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"Progress upon new vessels under construction during the past year has been satisfactory," says Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the naval bureau of construction, in his annual report.

All the larger vessels have been delayed by non-delivery of structural steel while the vessels building at San Francisco were set back by the ten months' strike, and the holdout of workmen at Seattle prevented any actual progress on the hull of the battleship Nebraska.

The inability of shipbuilders to obtain a sufficient force of skilled workers has also been, in many cases, an important factor in the slow progress of the vessels.

The battleship Ohio is shown to have been twenty-nine months behind her contract on the first of July. The battleship Missouri is over twenty months behind, the majority of the battleships and cruisers over ten months and some of the torpedo craft are more than forty months behind the date of completion stipulated in their contracts.

However, delays on the torpedo boats are being terminated by the newly modified conditions for their delivery.

The contractor's delay in beginning the construction of the vessels of the Virginia, Pennsylvania and St. Louis class gave his bureau an opportunity to make a careful revision of the general plans of those vessels, which, he says, will result in a considerable improvement in their military value and in their habitability. An entire rearrangement of the scheme for the stowage of ammunition was made and particular attention was given to an efficient scheme for coaling.

The ships added to the navy during the year were the battleship Illinois and the torpedo craft Decatur, Perry, Preble, Biddle, Thornton and Wilkes.

Admiral Bowles says there continues to be an urgent necessity for an increase in the number of officers of the construction corps. The principal navy yards, it is stated, have an insufficient number of officers for the performance of regular duties. The lack of officers is particularly hurtful just now in view of the construction of the big battleship Connecticut at the New York navy yard.

QUAY MEETS THE PRESIDENT.

Conference Over Coal Situation is Held at White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Senator Quay of Pennsylvania saw the president for an hour yesterday and at the close of the conference the statement was made that there was "nothing to say." Of course it was known that the senator came to discuss the strike situation, but what information he conveyed or what suggestions he received cannot be stated. The senator departed immediately after the conference for Philadelphia.

REBELS REPEL THE ATTACK.

Reverses Come to the Government Troops at Montrous.

PORT AU PRINCE, Oct. 13.—The revolutionists at Montrous were attacked by forces of the government yesterday. While the armored government steamship Nouvelle Velouregue bombarded the rebels' position, the government troops attempted a landing. The rebels resisted with energy and succeeded in repelling the attack. There were many casualties.

St. Felix Colin, minister of the interior under the provincial government, has called the population at Port Au Prince to arms.

Charged with Horse Stealing.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 13.—John Harrod was brought here tonight and lodged in jail on a charge of horse stealing. He hired a livery rig at Kimball's barn Sunday, saying he would return in the evening. He failed to show up, so officers were at once put on his trail. They succeeded in arresting him today at Havelock.

INJUSTICE TO THE VETERANS.

Report of Committee Appointed to Investigate Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Among the official documents presented to the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which met here today, was the report of the committee appointed last year to investigate the administration of the pension office by the then Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans, and to bring the result of the investigation to the attention of the president.

The first name signed to the report was that of Gen. Ell Torrance, commander-in-chief, who stated in his address that as soon as the report was brought to President Roosevelt's notice the resignation of Commissioner Evans was accepted.

The committee consisted of Gen. Torrance, R. B. Beath, James R. Carnahan, C. G. Burton, W. H. Upham, John C. Linehan, Henry E. Taintor and John C. Black, and all signed it except Gen. Black, who was unable to meet with the committee. He says, however, that he concurs in the report.

The investigation was conducted in Washington, and the committee began its report by saying that Commissioner Evans gave every opportunity to make it thorough. Speaking of the results of the inquiry into special complaints they say that many of these complaints were without merit, but that on the other hand many meritorious claims had been thrown out.

"From a personal investigation," they say, "we are confident that scores of claims are rejected every day that should be allowed." The responsibility for these rejections is laid principally at the door of the medical division of the pension bureau.

STEWART IS LEADER.

First Ballot Elects Him Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—General I. T. Stewart has been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on the first ballot, and this in spite of the fact that General Sickles withdrew from the contest, throwing his influence into the scales for General Black.

The voting resulted as follows: Stewart, 467; Black, 372; McElroy, 83.

When the encampment took up the order for election of officers the commander-in-chief being the first office to be filled, George H. Patrick of Alabama nominated General Daniel Sickles of New York, General Lawler of Illinois nominated General John C. Black of Illinois, Thomas Sample of Pennsylvania nominated General J. T. Stewart, and Post Commander G. H. Staybaugh of the District of Columbia nominated Colonel John McElroy of the District of Columbia.

General Sickles withdrew from the race and seconded the nomination of General Black.

The greater part of the afternoon session was devoted to the election of national officers, the other results being as follows:

Vice Commander-in-Chief—William M. Olin of Massachusetts.
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—James M. Averill of Georgia.

HE CONFESSES TO MURDER.

Crime for Which Two Men Have Already Served.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 10.—Twenty years after the commission of a murder, for which Thomas Hanley and Luke Kelly, the latter president of the Silver Bow trades and labor assembly, and a prominent labor leader in Montana, had served seven years in the penitentiary, the real murderer is said to have confessed.

Word has been received from Wilkesbarre, Pa., that E. W. Tourney of Scranton, Pa., has given himself up. The tragedy was enacted near Lucerne, Pa., a man named Rosencrantz being held up and killed. Kelly and Hanley were convicted on the testimony of a woman, who declared she recognized them as the murderers.

May Get Million Dollars.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 10.—Attorneys for I. Harry Stratton, who is trying to break the will of his father, the late W. S. Stratton, and the warring executors and administrators of the estate are holding a conference here today, and it is reported that a compromise has practically been decided upon. The report that the son's offer to compromise for \$1,000,000 may be accepted.

Love should be called the ether of life; those under its influence seem so insensible to outside joy or pain.

MEETING IS OVER

THE GRAND ARMY ANNUAL IS AT AN END.

SUGGESTIONS TO CONGRESS

Action Needed in the Way of Legislation—San Francisco, Cal., Will Get the Annual Reunion in 1903—The Vote on Location.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1902 came to a close yesterday, although a few social gatherings may assemble today. San Francisco was chosen as the next place of meeting and the election of officers began the day before was completed.

The kindred bodies to the parent organization also brought their several conventions to a close, the Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief corps and other bodies choosing officers for the ensuing year.

The Union Veterans' association had a lively day and the final result was a split in the organization.

The first row was over a question of eligibility to membership. A resolution was adopted that let down the bars too much to suit some of the state delegations with a large membership in the order. This caused ill feeling.

Later the friction in the union developed rapidly in consequence of the adoption by a committee which had been investigating the character and conduct of Commander-in-Chief Dyrenforth of a report recommending his suspension.

General Dyrenforth was presiding over the convention when the committee endeavored to report. He refused to surrender his office. Turbulent scenes followed until finally a large element of the organization withdrew, those remaining re-electing General Dyrenforth and the seceders taking steps to form a new union.

The Grand Army of the Republic decided by a large vote to hold its encampment in 1903 at San Francisco, Cal. Practically the only competitor was Atlantic City, but a few votes were cast for Saratoga. The chances of the last named place were destroyed by the decision of the New York delegation to support San Francisco, and when the solid vote of that delegation was cast for the Pacific coast city it was recognized that Atlantic City's prospects were very slim.

General Shaffer made the speech nominating San Francisco, while Department Commander Hall of New Jersey named Atlantic City. The vote was: San Francisco, 753; Atlantic City, 178. The selection of San Francisco was then made unanimous.

STRIKE MUST GO ON.

New York Conference Ends in Seemingly Permanent Deadlock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—After two days of conference between the operators, the governor and the senior senator of New York and two senators from Pennsylvania, the miners' strike is apparently as far from a settlement as ever.

Governor Odell laid before the operators the proposition that if they would concede an advance of 5 cents per ton in the price of mining coal he would promise that the miners would go to work, but on being told the concession would carry with it the recognition of the miners' union, the operators promptly refused the proposal and took their leave.

Girl Drowns in a Barrel.

GRANDFORKS, N. D., Oct. 11.—Rose Mason, 20 years old, was drowned today at her brother's farm in Nelson county, in ten inches of water at the bottom of a rain barrel.

The barrel was sunk in the ground, and the water was used to cool cream. The girl went to get the cream and fell head first into the barrel. Her position was such that she could not use her arms.

Start Bribery Prosecution.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Circuit Attorney Folk and his assistants will depart today for Columbus, Mo., where they will prosecute the charges of attempted bribery against Edward Butler of St. Louis.

Investigating for Roosevelt.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., has been in the coal regions several days, making a further investigation by order of President Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT SUBMITS A PLAN.

Proposition to Mitchell for Miners to Return to Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt has requested Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' union to induce the men to go to work with a promise of the appointment of a commission to investigate their grievances and a further promise that the president will urge upon congress legislation in accordance with a recommendation of that commission. No reply has yet been received from Mr. Mitchell. The president sent Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wright has reported that after the proposition of the president had been submitted Mr. Mitchell said that he wanted to take it under consideration. The miners' unions are today voting upon the question of whether they shall continue the strike, but this is the proposition of the coal operators and not upon the suggestion of the president to Mr. Mitchell.

It is expected that the miners will take up the suggestion of the president and decide upon it after it has been presented to them by Mr. Mitchell.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent has returned from Philadelphia, but had no information to communicate, as he did not see Mr. Mitchell in that city.

The following statement was made public at the White House this afternoon:

On Monday, October 6, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, went to Philadelphia and gave to Mr. John Mitchell the following from the president:

If Mr. Mitchell will secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions the president will at once appoint a commission to investigate into all the matters at issue between the operators and miners and will do all within his power to obtain a settlement of these questions in accordance with the report of the commission.

Mr. Mitchell has taken this matter under consideration, but the president has not yet been advised of any consideration.

LAYING THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Over Three Thousand Nautical Miles Already Finished.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 8.—Word has just been received here that the cable ship Colonia buoyed the Pacific cable one mile off Fanning island cable station at 11 o'clock this morning, having laid 3,455 nautical miles of cable between the station on Vancouver island and that point since September 18.

Everything went splendidly throughout the voyage, and there was not a hitch of any kind.

This now leaves a section of 2,100 nautical miles between Fanning island and Suva, in the Fiji islands to complete the Canadian-Australian cable.

The cable ship Anglia, now at Honolulu will lay that section, which will probably be completed before the end of the present month.

COMES TO STUDY AMERICA.

Lady Henry Somerset Arrives From England.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's Christian Temperance union, arrived on the steamship Minneapolis from London today. She is here to attend the coming convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and to study, with the help of the American organization, the work of reclaiming inebriates.

"I am looking forward to studying American methods," she said, "with great enthusiasm. Our union in England has been advancing with great strides during the past two years and we have done an enormous amount of good work."

Trade Conditions in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—United States Minister Buch at Tokio has transmitted to the state department a long report upon the trade conditions in Japan, in which he says that the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1901 was marked by many unfavorable features, but there was at the same time a distinct recovery from the evil conditions from which it suffered during the previous year. Imports were smaller in 1901 than in 1900.

Americans to Lunch With King.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Generals Corbin, Young and Wood will lunch with King Edward at Buckingham palace October 30.

MINERS ANSWER

UNANIMOUSLY VOTED TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

OPERATORS MUST YIELD POINTS

President Roosevelt is Notified of the Decision Reached by the Local Unions—President Mitchell Hurries to New York.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Unless President Mitchell's hurried visit to New York bears fruit the end of the mine workers' strike seems a long way off and the prospect of sufficient coal being mined to satisfy the public demand is extremely poor. Every local union of the miners' organization throughout the hard coal belt held special meetings, either last night or today and resolved to remain on strike until the mine owners grant them some concessions.

While the reports of the meetings came pouring into Wilkesbarre, President Mitchell dictated a letter to the president of the United States, in which he gave his answer to the proposition that the strikers return to work and trust to have their condition improved through an investigating committee.

What the answer of the miners' chief is he refused to divulge, but it is difficult to conceive that with the replies of the local unions piled around him he could do otherwise than respectfully decline the president's proposition. Mr. Mitchell sent his letter to Washington before he had heard from all the locals, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the three district presidents, left for New York. His mission there is also a secret. As New York is the headquarters of the operators, a rumor immediately spread that a settlement was in prospect, but Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues would not say whom they expected to meet.

From early morning until late tonight the returns from the local unions came pouring into the union headquarters, and tonight the corps of newspaper correspondents stationed here were invited to examine the reports.

Briefly stated, the resolutions in the reports affirm the confidence in the men; in the integrity and judgment of their president; praise President Roosevelt for his efforts to end the strike; denounce the presidents of the coal carrying roads for their alleged abuse of the chief executive at the conference in Washington; denounce the employment of the coal and iron police; thank all organizations and citizens throughout the country for the financial assistance given and denounce Gov. Stone for sending troops here.

Nearly all the resolutions contained a sentence to the effect that the men will remain out, though all the troops in the United States are sent here, "until they are granted some concessions."

Additional troops for this region have not yet arrived, and the general strike situation remains unchanged. The coal company officials have nothing to say beyond the fact that they are awaiting developments. There is no increase in the shipment of coal, very little of which is being produced.

Brigade Posts for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary Root has issued an order setting aside 1,800 acres within five miles of Manila as a military reservation. The place is intended to be the site of the first of a system of modern brigade posts, which are to be erected throughout the islands. Accommodation will be furnished for one regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

Consuls Trade Places.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Edward S. Bragg, consul general at Havana, has been appointed United States consul general at Hong Kong, taking the place of Wildam A. Rubles, who has been transferred to the consulate at Havana.

Carnegie is Honored.

WEDINBURGH, Oct. 9.—Andrew Carnegie was presented with the Freedom of Perth today in recognition of his benefactions to Scotland.

Productive Potato Patch.

TYNDALL, S. D., Oct. 9.—One Bon Homme county farmer dug nearly 400 bushels of potatoes from three-quarters of an acre of ground.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—There were no very good cornfed steers in the yards and the market could not be quoted anything but steady. It was evident, though, that packers are not very anxious for these warmed up cattle, so long as they can get the westerns, but the prices paid looked just about steady with yesterday. There were a good many cows on sale, but the demand was of liberal proportions for the more desirable grades and prices held steady. Good heavy weight cows seem to be selling at the best advantage. The medium grades and canners were not particularly active, but still they brought about steady prices. The yards were full of stockers and feeders again and as speculators already had a good many cattle on hand the market was rather slow, with the tendency of prices downward. The good heavy cattle did not show much of any change, but that class was very scarce. The common kinds of all weights were hard to dispose of and sellers as a rule were calling them a little easier.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were light but as other markets were quoted 10¢ to 15¢ lower prices took a drop here also. Packers started in bidding \$10.15 to 10¢ lower than yesterday's general market and the bulk of the hogs sold that way. Trading was fairly active, as sellers saw it was useless to hold out for more money, and the bulk of the offerings was disposed of in good season. The feeling grew worse and the close was rather slow and weak.

SHEEP—Good to choice yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; good to choice wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fair to good wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; choice ewes, \$3.00 to \$3.25; fair to good ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.75; good to choice lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeder wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; feeder yearlings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; feeder lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; cull lambs, \$2.00 to \$2.25; feeder ewes, \$1.50 to \$2.00; stock ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

CATTLE—Corn fed opened steady to higher, closed weak; best cows higher; quarantine steers and native feeders steady; western stockers dull and weak; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; fair to good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; western fed steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.40 to \$2.75; Texas cows, \$1.50 to \$2.00; native cows, \$1.75 to \$2.00; native heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; canners, \$1.00 to \$1.50; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

HOGS—Slow, 10¢ to 15¢ lower, closing dull; top, \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.17 to \$7.22; mixed packers, \$7.12 to \$7.20; light, \$7.15 to \$7.25; yorkers, \$7.20 to \$7.25; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow but steady; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; western lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fed ewes, \$2.90 to \$3.50; native wethers, \$2.90 to \$3.00; western wethers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$1.25 to \$3.00. H-eas-6000001244 U. 00e6.00. . 0 cmfwy apop

WILL NOT STRIKE WATER.

Bolts of Lightning Avoid the Surface of the Liquid.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Experiments conducted by Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard university have led to the definite statement that lightning will not strike water. By means of a battery of 20,000 cells he obtained a voltage of 6,000,000, which force, he says, is at least comparable to lightning and enabled him to deduce his conclusions. He says:

With my battery I was able to obtain electric sparks about seven feet long, and found that instead of striking the water a spark of six or seven feet in length invariably jumped to some adjacent object in preference to striking the liquid surface. A spark of only a few inches in length, however, will strike the water, but such a spark is not comparable to lightning.

Beyond a million volts the initial resistance of the atmosphere to electrical discharges becomes less and the discharge therefore is stunted through the air instead of upon the water and strikes some object adjacent to the water.

Fear an Indian Uprising.

DENVER, Oct. 11.—A special to the News from Mercer, Colo., says: A special messenger rode into Meeker and reports that about 400 Utes have been in the vicinity of Rangely some days slaughtering game. He says that since the fatal fight with Harris the bucks have sent their squaws and pa-pooes back to the reservation, which is taken to mean that they intend to fight.

Kruger Talks in Church.

UTRECHT, Holland, Oct. 11.—The Boer generals arrived here today to greet Mr. Kruger on the occasion of his 77th birthday.

The whole party attended divine service, where Mr. Kruger entered the pulpit and expressed great appreciation of the general's services and begged the public to assist in relieving the distress among the Boers.

To Buy Glass Plant.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—It is learned that at the meeting of the flint glass manufacturers here plans were considered for purchasing all the plants in the country.