ENGLISH IN A BAD FIX

GENERAL WHITE MUST RETREAT OR FIGHT LARGE BOER FORCE.

Appears to Have Reached Limit of His Game of Military Bluff with Afrikanders.

London, Oct. 31.-The South African war has now been in progress nearly three weeks and so far the British arms have been constantly crowned with momentary successes, though at a cost which verifies President Kruger's prediction that the conflict would stag-

ger humanity. But though victory has fallen But though victory has fallen to Great Britain whenever and wherever the issues were of paramount importance, General White's position today is scarcely more reassuring than at the outbreak of the war. So far he has only shown his ability to outwit by strategy the Boers' strategy. That, in its conception, meets which high praise from the British military critics. Now, he appears to have reached the limit he appears to have reached the limit of this game of war, by which he was able to prevent the massing of the Boers' columns and must either meet the enemy's combined force or retreat.

Many people think General White should rest content with the successes so far achieved and fall back on Colenso, pointing out that he appears to be fully able to move his forces quickly

and without deterioration.

It is scarcely probable that he will follow this course, preferring rather to hold Ladysmith, though against a much superior force, until reinforce-ments arrive. It is the feeling that the general intends to follow the latter course which creates uneasiness, for victories over Boer units are not be-lieved to indicate that the same result can be achieved over the Boers when

BOER PLANS WELL LAID. Compared with this impending movement about Ladysmith the fate of Kimberley and Mafeking and the progress of the other independent oper-ations are almost insignificant. The rapidity of the Boer advances and the tenacity of the endeavors of their columns to concentrate on General White have proved clearly that the Boers plans were matured long before hostilities displaced negotiations and tho' they may be unable to stand before the brilliant charges of the British troops, or serve their artillery with the skill of their opponents, that they are a mobile force and operate harmoni-ously under a carefully prepared plan

ously under a carefully prepared plan of campaign.

No one seems to have the faintest idea of what conditions will confront the British army corps on its arrival in South Africa. Will it be an avenging force, whose duty will be wiping out of the defeat of General White, and the recapture of Mafeking and Kimberley, or will it be simply a walk-over into Pretoria, dispersing Boer bands, disintegrated by the strain of a long campaign, and discouraged by constant reverses? These questions are uppermost in the minds of all connected with the war office. By Noveme dwith the war office. By November 4 the last troop ship should have sailed, but the army corps would scarcely take the field until the end of December.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—(Special.)— About one-third of the inhabitants of this city are Hollanders, and they held a mass meeting to express their sentiments on the situation in South Africa. It was a dreary, wet night, but the Fountain Street Baptist church, the lergest in the city, was packed to the doors and there were more turned away than were able to get into the church. Sir John Stekette, local consul for the Netherlands, presided, and addresses were made by three pastors cause of the Afrikanders and condemning the action of England They were interrupted frequently by earnest and prolonged applause making a scene that is seldom witnessed in a church.

Resolutions were read denouncing England for making war on the "Transvaalers," etc But the audience insisted on the addition of a clause requesting President McKinley to offer the good offices of the United States "to save the independence of our sister republics in South Africa."

OPPOSE SEATING ROBERTS

Baltimore, Md.—(Special.)—The clos-ing session of the King's Daughters and Sons was held in Ascension Pro-testant Episcopal church. The commit tee on resolutions took action in favor of prohibiting the wearing of plumes, feathers and birds. Mr. Trash, the chairman, offered the resolution and spoke against the slaughter of song birds for the adornment of women's finery. There was no discussion.

The committee reported adversely to allowing Brigham H. Roberts, the congressman of Utah, taking his seat in congress. A petition was presented to by the ladies, praying for his expulsion in accordance with article 1, section 5 and paragraph 2 of the constitution of the United States. The petition asked for a law defining marriage and mak-ing polygamy a crime punishable by se-vere penalties, including disenfranvere penalties, including disenfran-chisement and disqualification to hold

resolution for the adoption of the curfew law to keep children off the streets after a certain hour at night was favorably acted upon. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs B. C. Whitney, Detroit; secretary, Miss Florence Hess, Columbus, O.; advisory board, Mrs. E. Trask Hill, Boston; Mrs. John H. Mason, Baltimore, and Miss Clara Moorehouse of Chicago.

ENGLISH PAPER HUFFY.

London.—(Special.)—Commenting up-on the petition to President McKinley, promoted by the New York World, urg-ing that the good offices of the United States be offered in settling the diffi-culties between Great Britain and the Transvaal, the Standard says: "We very much doubt whether the Wash-ington government will at all the conington government will at all appreci-ate the suggestion, but in any case it ate the suggestion, but in any case it is well for those whom it concerns, and especially for those whom it does not concern, to understand that the Transvani question is one which exclusively affects ourselves and which we propose to settle without assistance or intervention of any kind."

TWO THOUSAND CATTLE GONE.

Startling Charge Made By a Firm Against a Kansan.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—The Evans Snider-Buel company, and Fast St Snider-Buel company, and l'ast Si Louis commission house, which also operates in Kansas City, have brought suit in the federal court at Wichita, Kan., against George R. Landers, the cattle king of Harper county, Kansas, for the recovery of \$112,000, and request that a United States marshal be placed in charge of Landers' property until the matter comes up for hearing. Plaintiffs allege that in July, 1898, they loaned Landers \$93,000 for which

they loaned Landers \$93,000 for which they took a mortgage on cattle, and that in July, 1898, they loaned him \$9,900 more, for which they also took mortgage on cattle.

Other loans amounted to \$112,000. A few weeks ago, as it was nearing the time to ship, the Evans-Snider-Buel company sent a man to the Landers ranch in Harper and Barber counties. to look over the cattle and report the exact condition of the herd under the mortgage. The entire number mortgaged amounted to 4,500 cattle. When the company's agent looked around, he said he could find only 1,600 of the cattle.

At least 2,000 were missing, so he re-At least 2,000 were missing, so he re-ported to the East St. Louis house. In-vestigation was then begun. Landers, it is claimed, said that all the cattle not found in the herd had died last spring, but his creditors claim that he sold some of them at least and that they traced 700 of them to the Wichita

stock yards.
Landers had big ranches in Harper and Barber counties and was accounted a safe man. He got all the money he wanted and was supposed to be worth at least \$175,000. He went to Kansas City Friday night and will attempt to straighten the matter up. His deals have been some of the largest transactions in southern Kansas.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

MULES GET THERE

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The transport Port Albert has arrived at Manila with 498 mules, losing only three on the trip.

FORTY-SEVENTH FOR ORIENT. Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.-The Forty-seventh volunteer infantry, now at Camp Meade. Pa, has been ordered to proceed to New York City November 4 and there embark for the Philippines

THE PEACE PETITION.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.-A delegation of men known throughout the United States presented to President McKinley on Thursday in his office in the Executive Mansion the World and Post-Dispatch peace petition, together with the sentiments of its signers.

President McKinley in a short speech said he would give it his most earnest consideration.

PUNISH BANDITS IN NEGROS.

Manila, Oct. 31.-Detachments of the Sixth infantry have recently been en-gaged in dispersing bands of bandits which have been operating in the isl-and of Negros. Captain Simons struck a village of Tulisanes near San Car-los and Captain Evans defeated anoth-er band, killing ten, wounding many and capturing twenty. There were no American losses

TO TRY NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.-Lieuten-ant Charles F. Parker, Second artillery, left here today for New York, where he will be joined by Dr. Tuttle, the in-ventor of the new explosive, thorite, and proceed to the Philippines, where the new explosive will be used against the Fillpinos

INDIANOLA BLOCK BURNS.

Indianola, Neb.—(Special.)—A disastrous fire here last night about 10 o'clock destroyed the Welbern & Wadsof reformed churches. They all spoke worth block. Loss on building, about in the Holland language, justifying the 14,000. Welborn's loss on hardware and general merchandise, \$5,000 to \$6,000. Wadsworth's loss on implements and well fittings, about \$2,000 to \$3,000. The loss is complete, partially covered by insurance. There is no clue as to the start of the fire.

GENERAL FUND WARRANTS

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Treasurer Meserve has made a call for general fund warrants numbered from 51132 to 51371 to be presented for payment No-vember 3. The interest will be stopped n tese warrants on that date whether they are presented or not. The amount of the warrants and interest is \$26,000

FILIPING OFFER DECLINED. Washington, D. C.-(Special.)-The var department has received the following:

"Manila, Oct. 27.-Adjutant General: Insurgents submitted application send five commissioners to Manila to arrange difficulties attending release for Spanish sick prisoners and discuss peace conditions declined. No negotiations necessary as we would gladly receive all Spanish prisoners at our lines, welcome them from their cruel captiv-ity and labor for their welfare. Correspondence by mail.

OTIS REPORTS ON OPERATIONS. Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—The war department received the following dis-

department received the following dis-patch from General Otis:
Manila, Oct. 28.—Young struck in-surgents at Santa Rosa, north of San Isidro, yesterday, driving them; cap-tured some of their property. Casual-ties, two killed, one wounded. Evans, Sixth infantry, struck robber band Ne-gros 27th that killed ten wounded. gros, 27th inst., killed ten, wounded many, capturing twenty prisoners. Simons, Sixth infantry, struck a small band, dispersed them; killed three; no casualties.

SPIRIT OF A CUBAN PATRIOT. Havana, Oct. 31.—General Lacret, the former Cuban commander, has been offered the post of inspector of pris-ons and police by Senor Capote, head of the department of government, at a salary of \$200 per month. Lacret re-plied that he was very grateful for the offer, but that he could not accept a position where he would have to take the oath of fidelity, in spite of the fact the acceptance would bring.

Meriden, Conn.—(Special.)—The strike which started among the polishers and buffers employed by E. Miller & Co., lamp manufacturers, yesterday, when about sixty employes went out, has increased until about 600 of the 700 men employed in the factory have left their work. The polishers and buffers struck because they were denied the privilege of taking five minutes to wash up before 12 o'clock. The employes of the other departments have struck in sympathy and the business of the company is practically suspended.

W. Perkins, president of the Cigar-makers into the waged by that organization against the annexation of the Philippine islands. The cigarmakers will make their first stand on the question this fall, when the Federation of Labor holds its regular convention at to Washington to make an effort to secure the support of congressmen on their side. The objection to the Filipinos is that over 50,000 of them are engaged in the manufacture of cigars at very low wages, and it is believed that should the Philippines become a Voltage of the Continue at the cont WHERE CIGARMAKERS STAND.

ALTGELD ARRAIGNS THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

Dispassionate and Convincing Argument Relative to Money Question and Trusts

In his speech at Biair Wednesday night, ex-Governor Altgeld of Illniois

said, in part;
"Nebraska is not only great in resources and in wealth and attracts the attention of the whole world by her immense crops, but on account of one of her citizens she is known. And so great is that man that even the local elections in the state must tell if he is falling or rising."

On the money question he said: "In '96 the question of the remonetization '96 the question of the remonetization of silver was before the people of this country. The result seemed to be in favor of leaving silver as it was. After three famines in foreign countries, after abundant crops in this country, after some startling discoveries of gold, prices began to rise, on account of a larger volume of money.

"These facts substantiate the claims

"These facts substantiate the claims of bimetallists in '96, that if we add to the volume of money in the world the selling price of products goes up in proportion When this condition exists the farmers get more money and con-sequently the merchant and the banker and every branch of industry flourishes. More money gives new blood to vitalize a nation. That was our position, it is our position now."

MENACE OF TRUSTS. He then made a few sound state-

ments on the trusts. "In these days there are great com-binations of capital that are also largely affecting the producers of the na-tion. The prices of goods are not fixed by competition as of old. No traveling salesmen travel over the country to sell at a competition price, for a few getlemen sit in a back room and make that price by a lead pencil, and they compel the public to pay, for they have a monopoly on the production.

'In one of the New York papers re-

cently an article was published show-ingo over 100 articles in which prices had been raised from 20 to 150 per cent and not by demand. I shall not even suggest a remedy for this, but I want you to look at the parties of today and see on which side these trusts array themselves. Havemeyer said recently that the tariff was the mother of You know what party is in trusts.

favor of high tariffs.
"We must deal with them. Then which party do you think will deal Spot the traitors with them most honestly? No man has of Mark Hanna. a complete solution of this great proba complete solution of this great prob-lem, but when the American people study a problem they always find a way of solving it. This one may re-quire many attempts. What is neces-sary is an honest determination to deal with the trusts honestly. There is no need of hersh words in discussing is no need of harsh words in discussing this question. On which side are the promoters of trusts usually found? No party that collects vast sums of mon-ey for campaign purposes from trusts can be expected to deal honestly with

"A recent republican convention in Ohio denounced trusts, but Senator Hanna, who is the better indicator of the party in Ohio, recently declared himself in favor of trusts. There is striker, was store, probably fatally.

DANGERS OF IMPERIALISM. uation, following events minutely as they happened.

"I claim to be a democrat, but would not be long if I believed the democrats to be wrong. No man should put par-ty above country. Some of the very men who helped to form the republican On minor questions men give way to the majority, but when such men as John Sherman, Hoar, Edmunds Boutwell and the like, raise the cry of alarm to their party something seri-

ous must be wrong. "This is not a question of expansion, simply, for if that were the question there would be much difference of opinion. In 1803 we acquired Louisiana, in 1810 Florida, in 1841 Texas, in 1848 New Mexico and California, in 1868 Alaska. This was expansion of territory, but not imperialism. The question is, shall this government go into the business of imperialism, like the governments of Europe? In all former cases of expansion the countinent, a part of the western hemi-sphere. In each case the treaty pro-vided that the territory acquired beome a part of the republic. Its peo-de should live under the constitution of the United States, and should be subject to our laws. All are now states or territories and the inhabitants citizens of the United States

"No objections were raised by the people to being annexed; no violence was done to them or to our constitu-tion. Our Declaration of Independence became their declaration of principles They were governed by their own con sent. I am one of those who believe our country will grow, and some day the frozen skies of the north will cover American soil. Even the West Indies will become a part of this great re public, but by constitutional methods. It will be when the people want to become Americans because they love our government and our flag. Then our Declaration of Independence will

WAS BY CONSENT.

spread out over them in peace. They will become citizens of a republic and that the grandest on the earth.
"It is different with those islands
15,000 miles away. We will never grow large enough to include the whole earth, and we must be content with expansion in the western hemisphere."

Mr. Altgeld gave a history of the events in the Philippines leading up to events in the Philippines leading up to the present day. He said: "When the war was declared with Spain in April, 1898, the United States disclaimed any intention of annexing Cuba, or of ex-ercising authority over it. That reso-lution was worthy of a great republic. That resolution voiced the sentiments of the American people. But why That resolution voiced the sentiments of the American people. But why would not the same sentiments apply to the Philippines? We are making a new departure and in the way of European monarchies. We are making official positions for hungry and corrupt politicians, so that syndicates may describ the Philippines. What would despoil the Philippines. What would you do if you were a Filipino? Do you wonder that they fight? What would

BURDEN OF STANDING ARMY. "President McKinley asked for a reg-ular army of 100,000 men in time of comparative peace. The size of the egular army had been but 25,000 men. Why increase it to 100,000? If we were it war or were in great danger, why not call upon our volunteer soldiers? Volunteers fought the great battles of the revolutionary war that won our independence and founded American liberty. Volunteers again drove the

STRIKING AT LIBERTY English from our shores in 1812. Vol-

in the annais of history, the civil we Volunteers enlisted to drive the pressor from the blood-stained re-Cuba. The country has been made glo-rious by the record of its volunteer sol-diers.

Then why does a republican president as for a regular army of 100,000 men when no war is in progress? The explanation given by Governor Long of Minnesota when welcoming the vol-unteers of that state upon their re-turn from the Philippines: He said the volunteer is a thing of the past, for he carried a conscience as well as a gun. He is irresistible when fighting for liberty, but he is not the right kind of man when it comes to striking it down. The regular is more of a bruta down. The regular is more of a brutal machine. European countries know this and all have regulars. A large standing army follows in the wake of standing army follows in the wake of imperialism. We have now jumped from 25,000 to 100,000 in one jump. How long will it be before we are just where Germany and Russia are? Don't forget that the hand of toll must bear the burden of it all. Have you reflected what this means? Mere platitudes on the flag will not save you from this burden. We should remember the words of the great Gladstone. No nation can follow a policy of injustice. tion can follow a policy of injustice without being destroyed."

A torrent of applause followed his closing remarks. Even republicans said it was a "great speech." It will make many votes for the cause.

HOLCOMB HEADS THE TICKET.

Money of Mark Hanna to Buy Up the State is Now Arriving.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30.-Judge Poweli has granted a writ for a mandamus compelling the county clerk of Douglas county to place Silas A. Holcomb's name at the head of the ticket, upon the ground that he was the candidate of the party receiving the largest vote at the last general election.

It is reported upon good authority that M. A. Hanna, representing the national republican party, has sent large sums of money into Omaha and other distributing centers for the speother distributing centers for the spe-cial purpose of buying up ten votes in each election precinct. This would mean a loss of ten men for each of the 2,700 precincts in the state, or a total of 27,000 votes.

The power of money can scarcely be overestimated, but what does a man

gain by debauching himself with a few oll-gotten dollars and at the same time sell his wife and children into a horrible industrial slavery?

To offset this attempt to buy up Nebraska by election precincts the peo-ple in these districts must remember that we are engaged in a flerce strug-gle and that they are on picket duty. Spot the traitors who take the boodle

BLOODSHED AT DECATUR.

Decatur, a Ill.—(Special.)—The first bloody fight of the coal miners' strike which was declared seven weeks ago, occurred here today. Two union miners were shot, one probably fatally.

As four non-union men, accompanied by a guard of twelve policemen and six decreases. deputy sheriffs, were about to enter the shaft they were accosted by five union miners who asked them to stay out. One of the four non-union men for answer made a motion as if to

nimself in favor of trusts. There is no open question now. You must act on your judgment."

Shots were fired. Fred Dongowski, a striker, was shot, probably fatally. Charles Mauritz, another striker, received a bullet in the ceived a builet in the arm. Marion Mays, a nonunion man, who was said Mr. Altgeld then gave a clear and concise statement of the Philippine sit-

SWALLOWED EACH OTHER.

New York .- (Special)-In view of conflicting statements and various con-clusions as to the supremacy of either company in the recent Pullman-Wagparty are today raising the cry of dan-ger to the republic by that party's pol-ner merger, the Associated Press states the exact conditions lows: Neither the Pullman company has absorbed the Wagner, nor the Wagner company the Pullman.

The two companies have simply amaigamated, retaining the Pullman organization, however, in preference to the Wagner, as the Puliman is a stock company and the Wagner merely a business association with no charter. The Wagner company has four directors in the New Pullman company and although the new company may have the name of Pullman, it will be equally as much Wagner as Pullman and will operate on all the Vanderbilt lines.

FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

Laramie, Wyo.—(Special.)—Niel Matheson of this place was badly used up in a fight with a bear on a recent hunting trip. He was acting as guide for E. B. Holmes of Boston, and while going through a dense growth of brush the two men suddenly came upon a big cinnamon bear.

Matheson fired at the animal, wounding him in the stomach, but not dis-abling him. The animal at once attacked Matheson, striking him with his paw. Matheson was knocked senseless. Holmes at once began shooting and at the third shot hit the bear in a vital spot. The animal fell dead al-most across Matheson, who lay on the ground unconscious. Matheson is badly cut and scratched, but not seriously hurt.

RECOVERS FROM ACCIDENT.

Cedar Rapids, Ia .- (Special.) -- Curtis Crear Rapids, in.—(Special.)—Curtis
Hitt, the son of A. J. Hitt, general superintendent of the Rock Island, has
so far recovered from the severe accident which befell him in Dysart as
to be taken to his home in Chicago.
He has been remaining in St. Luke's
hospital in this city since the accident
and his father arrived in the city yesterday and accompanied him home. He and his father arrived in the city yes-terday and accompanied him home. He went to Dysart to barn the railroad business, and while engaged in switch-ing cars was thrown down and one of his feet badly crushed. It has been found possible to save it without am-putation. putation.

OPPOSE CONQUEST.

Boston, Mass .- (Special.)-In Fancuil hall the democratic state committee officially ratified the ticket placed in nomination by the party's convention. The first speaker was the party's nominee for governor, Robert Treat Paine, jr., who was received with great enenthusiasm. The nominee for lieutenant governor, John E. Mack of North Adams, briefly reviewed the policy as emanating from the Chicago platform. te said that since the framing of that platform a new and grave question had arisen, one that must be met in a

carless manner. Hon, George Fred Williams confined his remarks to the two wars now in progress—that in South Africa and that in the Philippines. He characterized them both as alike in purpose, both, he said, without regard for the hacred

BRYAN, THE IRON MAN

MAKES TWENTY-FIVE SPEECHES IN FOUR DAYS.

Seven Hours Sleep Out of Sixty-Local Speakers Accompanying Drop Out Broken Down.

Red Cloud, Neb., Oct. 28.—Special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Wm. J. Bryan continues his marvelous display of endurance. In the four days since his departure from Lincoln he has made about 25 speeches, and has been traveling night and day. When the railroad is available he buys his ticket and takes his seat in an ordinary car, and when there is no railroad he hires a carriage and drives over the prairie to his next appointment.

He has driven eighteen miles on each he has driven eighteen miles on each of the last three nights, and yesterday he drove 20 miles, besides making a hundred miles on the railroad. He has had but seven hours' sleep in the last 60 hours, but he goes on through rain and fog, and cold, and he has not yet disappointed a single audience.

Local speakers accompany him for a day or two and then drop out, broken down. Their places are taken by others, and they too, yield; but Mr. Bryan never utters the slightest complaint, and apparently he is the iron man that his followers think he is: his followers think he is.

He made three speeches yesterday at points far apart, and he is scheduled for seventeen today—probably as many as any one man ever made in any one day. He has learned to sleep at short notice and whenever there is a stop of as much as two hours he goes to bed. He is beginning to show signs of the terrible strain. His eyes are red from loss of sleep, his voice has grown hoarse again and the lines in his face are deepening like scars. But he will not quit—he has no thought of such a thing. He expects in eleven days to make every one of the eighty-one speeches arranged for by the fusionist committee, and more if they are needed. Probably there is no other man living who could do it, and it may leave him broken down, but he will

fight it through.

It is not a matter of personal pride, but it is what he believes to be his duty. He said in one of his speeches this week that it was not his highest ambition to become president of the United States, but to achieve the social and economic reforms that he ad-vocated; and every one here believes this declaration to be sincere. Repub-

this declaration to be sincere. Republicans as well as democrats have the highest admiration for his personality, his honest and cleanly life and his earnestness of purpose.

He is always cheerful, despite the greatest hardship and severest strain. During the last three days he has been ever gay and animated, while his half dead train of followers dragged wearily after him. In the long ged wearily after him In the long night drives, when the horses' heads were invisible, and others, while sit-ting erect, slept through sheer weari-ness, it was his voice that always roused the tired spirits of his com-panions.

When it is necessary to take a train at 3 o'clock in the morning it is he that begins the trip with the anticipation of a boy going on his first jour-

Cortland the weather was raw and cold and the town is a hamlet of only a few hundred inhabitants, but he was heard by a thousand people. His Beatrice speech was made late in His Beatrice speech was made late in the afternoon, when he had just ar-rived after his long drive from Cort-land. Although Beatrice is a repub-lican town it was the largest political meeting ever held there. Mr. McKin-lay was in Beatrice twice before he became president, but neither of his audiences was as large as Mr. Bryan's. Mr. Bryan attacked with his usual

Mr. Bryan attacked with his usual arguments, imperialism, the trusts and gave the largest share of his attention to imperialism, and the enlargement of the regular army.

This subject now seems to be acquir-ing the chief place on his mind, and it is also received with the greatest applause by his audiences. He spoke in the evening at Wymore.

Mr. Bryan speaks today at Superior, Guide Rock, Red Cloud, Riverton, Branklin, Bloomington, Alma, Orleans, Oxford, Arapahoe, Cambridge, Indian-ola, McCook, Culbertson, Trenton, Stratton and Benkleman.

BRYAN SAYS NATION'S HANDS ARE TIED.

Cortland, Neb., Oct. 28.—William Jennings Bryan in his speech at Cortland, expressed himself with force on the question of the Boer war, says a special to the Sunday Post-Dispatch There is a large settlement of Hol landers near Cortland and many of them were in his audience. He said: "If our nation adops an imperialistic

policy it will cease to be a moral force among the nations of the earth. We cannot stand for the doctrine of selfgovernment anywhere if we ass title to the Philippines based upor either purchase or conquest. Even now we see how our conduct in the Orient is silencing the nation when it ought to express its sympathy with the pa-triots of South Africa. Until this year our people have been free to bid God-speed to all who were struggling for

speed to all ""

"Webster made one of his greatest speeches in support of a congressional resolution extending sympathy to Greece. When the Cubans were fight to govern themselves. ing for the right to govern themselves, congress decided that our people wish-

should be on friendly terms with all manufacturers should be choked European governments, but we cannot to death. If it is not possible afford to surrender the doctrine set to prevent these obnoxious combinaafford to surrender the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independ-

sand years more without their aid, but we cannot fulfill the high mission of a republic unless our flag gives hope and inspiration to all who desire the blessings of self-government.

"The outlanders ought to be able to enforce their own demands without English aid if the Boers refused to listen to reason. We would not England to assert the right to mine the terms of naturalization in this country, any more than we would allow her to impress American sea-

DROPS DEAD ON STREET. Johnstown, Neb.—(Special.)—Mr. Dan-iel Fast, one of Johnstown's oldest cit-isens, aged 71 years, dropped dead in front of his store while talking to two of his neighbors. He leaves a wife and a family of grown up children. The cause of his death was heart failure.

CARL SHURZ'S VIEWS.

Says Imperialism May Become Par-

amount issue Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.-A number of prominent German citizens recently ad-dressed an invitation to Hon. Carl Schurz to deliver an address in Cin-cinnati. The following reply was re-

It was a matter of regret to me to be unable to accede to your request to deliver a nonpartisan address on imperialism in Cincinnati on my return trip from Chicago. This was partly due to my anxiety to reach home and also because a nonpartisan discussion on this question is no longer recog-

I would be pleased if this question ould be pleased if this question could be taken out of party politics, because if this is not done, the only choice that will be left us next year will be between a party representing imperialism and sound money and another party which in opposition to imperialism will combine with it an unwant money issue.

perialism will combine with it an unsound money issue.

This alternative can only be avoided if the imperial policy is removed and the first step necessary to that end is not alone the cessation of hostilities by a victory of our arms, but the relinquishment of the Philippines. If the Filipinos are not granted their independence then imperialism will be the main issue in the presidential election next year, crowding all other issues into the background. The signs are already apparent, and I see that the Cincinnati Volksblatt warns as follows:

lows:

"Practical people are of the opinion that Mr. Schurz could be of greater service to the country if he would come to Ohio and again fight the silver swindle instead of working into the hands of the free coiners by placing annexation into the foreground. It is a fact that free coinage represents a greater

I am of a different opinion. No one can say of me that I undervalue the danger that may arise from free coinage. But I hold that imperialism is decidedly more dangerous, for it means the critical of our free institutions. If the ruin of our free institutions. If, then, we could not oppose imperialism without working into the hands of the free coiners, as the Volksblatt says, what then? It means that three years ago, in good faith, we elected a president to solve the money question who, instead, has burdened us with imperialism. In this connection the warning to speak of something else sounds ialism.

peculiar Of what do the speakers who have been called into Ohlo really speak? Did Governor Roosevelt, for instance, dilate upon the silver question? He was principally occupied in calling us copperheads in answer to our anti-im-

perialistic arguments. And the rest of the orators do likewise. If under these circumstances I would by the agitation of the silver question aid the republicans of Ohio to victory, I would be convinced that the administration would construe such a vic-tory as the indorsement by the peole of its imperialistic policy and make un-limited capital out of it. Toward such a result I cannot conscientiously con-

I am of the honest conviction that the greatest danger that now threatens the republic is imperialism. I believe that it is our highest patriotic duty to set aside all party interests and to do our best to avert this danger.

It was to this end that last year I opposed the candidacy of Roosevelt for governor in this state. I did this, although I was a personal friend of Roosevelt and worked with him for civil service reform. I believed then, and still believe, that his defeat with his imperialistic program and in spite of his new earned fame would have frightened the administration in Washington from the annexation of the Philippines and in this manner the danger would have been greatly min-

Many of my acquaintances here who were then of a contrary opinion now agree with me that the result of the the gold standard, but, as has become his custom in the last few days, he pears to me to be exactly the same If the fall elections result in a manner that the administration and congress are encouraged to further gress on the path of imperialism. unless unlooked-for events should in-tervene, the main question that will confront us next year in the presiden-tial election will be imperialism, and to save the republic from her greatest danger will require unpleasant sacri-fices. Such encouragement to the administration should be withheld at any

We are in the midst of a crisis in which every good citizen should regard it as his highest duty to make the east important subservient to the most important, acting to his knowledge conscience, and not permit himself to be governed simply by party considerations. With friendly greeting, yours, C. SCHURZ.

GOV. MOUNT WARNS HIS PARTY.

Tells Republicans They Must Take a Decided Stand Against Trusts.

Marvaville O. Oct 31 -"If the next epublican national convention falls to take a positive stand against trusts I fear Indiana may go democratic at the next presidential election."

This statement was made to a Post-Dispatch correspondent by Indiana's republican governor, J. M. Mount. The governor was en route from Findlay to Columbus. By his side sat Senator Mark Hanna, who heard this remark, although it was addressed to the Post-Dispatch correspondent. Continuing the governor said:

"I am against trusts. My record on Dutch republic are menaced with subjugation our nation stands with its hands and its mouth gagged because we are doing in the Philippine islands what England is doing in Africa. I am anxious that the United States should be on friendly terms with a three great aggregations of wealth, controllin, as they do, the output of certain necessaries of life, are a menace to mankind. The capitalists controlling the manufacture and sale of everyday necessities should be dealt with vigorously by the federal authors. the question is clear. I believe that these great aggregations of wealth, afford to surrender the doctrine set to prevent these obnoxious combinations to the desired the process of the province of the province of the process of th

their senses.
"I believe, furthermore, that many of
the great trusts of the country are
over-capitalized, the stock watered,
etc. In view of this fact, it may be the high-water mark in the formation of trusts has been reached, then I am in favor of the most rigid measures to bring these combinations within the pale of the federal law."

Chicago, III.—(Special.)—The Times-Herald says: "Senator William E. Ma-son's threat to resign unless the ad-ministration's present policy is chang-ed, according to the best press author-ity, may be executed before Christmas. Persons claiming to be well informed say that he will step out immediately in pursuance with an arrangement that will change republican politics in IIwill change republican politics in Il-