

THE STRIKE.

CONVENTION REJECTS OFFER OF 10 PER CENT ADVANCE.

WON'T ACCEPT RAISE.

Will Not Bite at Proposition Which Does Not Bind For More Than a Day.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 16.—The anthracite coal miners now on strike, after a two days' convention, decided to accept the 10 per cent increase in wages offered by the mine operators, providing they will continue the payment of this advance until next April and will abolish the sliding scale.

If the operators consider this proposition unacceptable the miners are willing to arbitrate the questions at issue. They also decide to continue the strike until the operators agree to the convention's proposition. The resolution is as follows:

"We, your committee, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration:

"Whereas, The anthracite coal operators have posted notices offering 10 per cent advance in wages, and have signified their willingness to adjust grievances with their employees.

"Whereas, They have failed to specify the length of time this advance would remain in force and have also failed to abolish the sliding scale method of determining wages, we would recommend:

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

"That this convention accept an advance of 10 per cent, providing the operators will continue its payment until April 1, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, the scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent above the present basis, and that the companies will agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employees.

"Should this proposition be unacceptable to the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration.

"We would further recommend that under no circumstances should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition and you are notified officially that the strike is ended and all return to work in a body on the same day."

WILL BE LONG DRAWN.

Judging by the unanimity of the miners on the above resolution, and the stand taken by the operators, it is believed a long contest between the strikers and the mine owners is not unlikely. There was great enthusiasm in the convention when the counter proposition to the operators was carried, and three cheers were given for President Mitchell. The resolutions were drafted by a committee of thirteen, of which the national president was chairman.

Mr. Mitchell, in an interview on the outcome of the convention, said:

"The action of the delegates today in accepting an increase of 10 per cent, providing they receive assurance it will continue in force until April 1 next, demonstrates the fact that the miners are considerate of the public interest and are disposed to be conciliatory, and yet the mine owners refuse to join hands with the miners in bringing the strike to a close.

OPERATORS RESPONSIBLE.

"The responsibility for the suffering that will entail on the poor in the large eastern cities will rest entirely with the operators. The operators now have an opportunity to prove that the proposition made by them was made in good faith. If they are willing to pay 10 per cent advance, they certainly ought to continue to pay it for six months. The mine workers will all remain on strike until they are officially notified by the officers of the union that the strike is declared at an end.

"I cannot see any good excuse why the operators will not accept this. Of course I hope there will be a speedy termination of this contest and I believe that in the future the operators will be disposed to treat their employees with more consideration than they have in the past. I am entirely satisfied with the action taken by the miners. They did not decide the question with a view of pleasing me, but took the step because it satisfied them. It was in their hands and they showed an extraordinary spirit of fairness."

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

London, Oct. 16.—Rumors of trouble between Russia and Germany are about and considerable excitement prevails. The rumor grows out of a speech made by the Russian general in command at Wilna, when addressing troops of soldiers, who had been recalled just as they were about to embark for China. "The czar has decided to bring you back so that you may be in readiness to meet foe." The only interpretation thus far placed upon the that speech is that Germany is the foe mentioned.

COTTON SEED OIL COMBINE.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.—The leading cotton seed oil manufacturers of Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama met today in secret session and decided to perfect organization and pledged themselves not to pay more than \$14 and \$15 a ton. The farmers stand firm and announce that they will not sell seed under \$17 a ton.

WHISKEY TRUST AT WAR.

A Trust Within a Trust is the Queer Situation.

New York, Oct. 16.—Chancellor Magie granted a temporary injunction today at Elizabeth, N. J., restraining August Belmont, John Cadwalader, Alvir W. Krech of New York, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston and William F. Harrity of Philadelphia from voting their stock at the annual meeting of the Distilling Company of America, which will take place next Wednesday. The application was made by William Kreis of Chicago, a stockholder in the company, which is generally known as the whiskey trust. It is claimed that a trust within a trust exists through the merging of the interests of certain stockholders in order to control the corporation.

In the bill of complaint it is set forth that the five different trustees formed a union of their interests and agreed to vote on their consolidated holding of stock as one block. This merging of interests, it is alleged, was brought about for the purpose of securing a dominant voice in the management of the concern, and it is further asserted that this plan has as its object the aggrandizement of those composing the clique.

The Distilling Company of America was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1899. The authorized capital is \$125,000,000, of which \$77,000,000 has been issued.

OPERATORS ARE OBSTINATE.

Say They Won't Make No Concession and Won't Arbitrate.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16.—The offer of the convention at Scranton is generally accepted by everybody, except the operators, to mean a resumption of work, but the operators will agree to nothing except their own offer of 10 per cent net increase, nothing more.

They will not agree to fix the limit for the 10 per cent remaining in force; they will not agree to arbitrate mining or other grievances; they won't abolish the sliding scale.

They make these assertions with the most positive emphasis, and declare they will stand firm to what they offered, but will not increase it by any other concessions. The men must accept the 10 per cent without proviso or continue on the strike.

Regarding the arbitration and the time limit for the increase, they are most determined. They will consider neither. There is only one way the strike can be settled, they assert, and that is by the men returning to work at the offer made by the companies.

INDEMNITY FOR MOB WORK.

Congress Will Be Asked To Provide For Italian Families.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—The president will recommend to congress the payment of an indemnity to the families of the four Italians who were the victims of a mob at Tallahassee, La., about two years ago. A report from a special agent of the department of justice clearly established the fact that the men were killed by the mob, and that none of the perpetrators of the crime were ever punished by the state authorities, notwithstanding the representations of the national government.

WILL RETURN TO PEKIN.

Emperor Likely to Come But Empress Will Stay Behind.

Remo, Oct. 16.—There is reason to believe the British foreign office has received satisfactory news from Peking, indicating the early return of the emperor and court to the capital, while the dowager empress remains at Sigan Fu.

If this be correct it means also that the emperor has plucked up courage, with the assistance of the strong men of his entourage, to arrest Prince Tuan and drag him to Peking for public execution.

If the powers secure Prince Tuan's head they will not be unduly curious as to his other alleged accomplices in the massacres, for all are more or less apprehensive of the consequences which might result from undue prolongation of the crisis.

ARE ALL SHY ONE FINGER.

Population of a Whole Town Thus Strangely Afflicted.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 16.—A town peopled with four-fingered men and children is springing up at Preston, adjoining the pressed steel car works below McKees Rocks. The sides of the cars are riveted and dozens of riveters are employed. They work in pairs one inside and the other outside the car. The inside man places a bolt and the outside worker hammers down the head with one blow from a sledge.

Sometimes the bolt will not go thro' the hole intended for it and the inside man foolishly puts his forefinger into the opening to feel for an obstruction. The man with the sledge works fast, and, being unable to distinguish between a blackened finger and an iron bolt, he smashes it.

ARREST AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Oct. 16.—A minor official of the vatican has been arrested on the charge of giving the thieves access to the room from which the sum of about 250,000 was recently stolen.

REBELLION.

ALL SOUTH CHINA IN THROES OF REVOLUTION.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

The Chinese Rebels Hold Six Out of Ten Cities in Wau Chau Prefecture.

Hong Kong, Oct. 16.—The rebellion which was predicted more than a month ago is assuming serious proportions. The whole territory from the borders of the British Kowloon concession to the East river is in a state of reeking disturbance.

Six out of ten of the provincial cities in Wai Chau prefecture are in the hands of the rebels, who have sworn to overthrow the Manchu rule. The reformers are actively assisting with funds.

Admiral Ho, with 2,000 braves, is helpless, and 12,500 more have gone to his assistance.

There is fear that the withdrawal of the troops from Canton will weaken the control of the authorities and that rioting and looting will follow.

The British military police are watching the frontier to prevent the ingress of rebels and a flying column is held in readiness to leave promptly.

Pekin, Oct. 16.—The Boxers are in force east and west of Pao Ting Fu. Chinese official reports are that the imperial troops defeated the Boxers with heavy loss, but intelligence gathered from allies and other sources indicate three troops were defeated.

London, Oct. 16.—It is reported from Canton, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, that the rebels have captured Wei Chau city, and that the imperial troops lost sixty killed. The rebels, according to these advices, attacked Tung Koon Wednesday last. If successful they will march upon Sung Fong and thence upon Canton.

TO HUMBLE THE CHINESE COURT.

Russian and German Writers Advocate Harsh Policy.

Berlin, Oct. 16.—The United States' answer to the French note may be said to be generally approved here, neither the press nor the government desiring to affront France by openly urging objections. A number of papers express astonishment at the fact that the United States has so rapidly reassumed a more energetic attitude toward China.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung points out that the United States' sweeping demands, including Prince Tuan's conviction, and the withdrawal of troops, are contradictory and "explainable only by the intricacies of the political campaign."

The Lokal Anzeiger, discussing the United States' political campaign editorially says:

"Germany cannot sympathize with either McKinley or Bryan, as they both stand for anti-German interests."

Few papers, however, discuss the details of the American political campaign.

Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China. "Where, with the consent of the insecure Chinese government, he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners."

Russia, it is added, believes the best way to solve the present problems is to humble the Sian Fu court and bring the Chinese to terms. The imperial party, it is pointed out at St. Petersburg, would thus be cut off from supplies of money and foodstuffs.

A military writer in the Tagessblatt advocates the same method, which a number of papers endorse. The Lokal anzeiger advises the adoption of strong measures against the Chinese emperor.

The suggestion to submit the Chinese question to The Hague court is ridiculed by the press, with the exception of the Vorwarts (socialists) which indorses the plan and says: "A just court would award higher damages to China than the allies, who by their system of conquest and exploitation, provoked the present rising."

Government circles, though the officials are not willing to say so for publication, continue to believe the Chinese campaign will last long, probably for years, unless Emperor Kwang Su is induced to return to Peking, which is not deemed very likely.

Military circles point out that the severe North China winter is approaching, when the more important military operations will be impossible.

The German foreign office has no late news from Count Von Waldersee or Dr. Muram von Schwarzenstein, the German minister to China.

Referring to the remarks in the foreign press that Von Waldersee will not find any Americans, Russians or Japanese at Peking to command, a foreign office official remarked: "That is not true of the Japanese, since they are still in Pe Chi Li."

LOBELIA KILLS HORSES.

Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 16.—Twenty-five head of blooded horses en route from Idaho to St. Louis died in the cars between Green River and Laramie and were unloaded here. State Veterinarian Seabury came over from Cheyenne to investigate the matter. As near as can be learned the animals were poisoned from eating lobelia. This is the second time within a month that a large number of horses have died near this city while being transported east.

STARTS MADE BY TROOPS.

Two Expeditions are Headed for Pao Ting Fu in China.

London, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch from Tien Tsin, under date of October 12, announces the arrival at Peking of Li Hung Chang.

According to a special dispatch from Hong Kong, the rebels have again defeated the army of Admiral Ho, who was pursuing them in a northeasterly direction from Sanchun, killing forty and capturing many of the imperial troops.

The dispatch adds that the condition of Canton is shaky, as the troops there have been greatly depleted.

A special from Shanghai, dated October 12, says dysentery is raging among the troops at Tien Tsin and that Count von Waldersee intends to transfer his headquarters to Peking shortly.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin, under date of Friday, October 12, says: "The expedition against Pao Ting Fu departed in the morning in two columns. The German, French and Italian troops, who are to take part, under command of General Bailoud, head of the French military forces in China, will follow the direct route to Pao Ting Fu, while 2,000 British soldiers under Lord Campbell will make a detour to the south of the Pao Ting river through a number of large villages supposed to be Boxer communities. Both columns will keep in touch with the boat and train which accompanied them. A junk armed with a naval 12-pounder and two Maxim's is with the Peking columns."

"The expedition will make a demonstration through a wide territory not heretofore covered by the allies. While no opposition is expected at Pao Ting Fu, the commanders believe that hostilities are possible in the intervening country."

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APPROVE THE RUSSIAN PLAN.

Suggestion To Make Use of Peace Treaty is Approved.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Russian suggestion that the international court of The Hague be given jurisdiction over divergences of views on the question of Chinese indemnities was submitted to Secretary Hary by M. de Wollant, the Russian charge in Washington, in a note on October 3. It has received the adherence of the American, the French and Russian governments, thus giving it the approval of three of the foremost powers. M. de Wollant's note has not been made public. It can be stated, however, that it was the result of extended exchanges between the French and Russian governments relative to the six proposals in the French note. It expressed approval of the various proposals and then added the new suggestion relative to giving The Hague tribunal jurisdiction over indemnity in case there should be divergence of views.

Not being a formal proposition but merely an incident to the approval of the French note, it has not called for a formal reply of acceptance, but the Russian authorities have been furnished with a copy of the American reply to the French note, wherein our approval is given to the Russian suggestion, so that it is none the less effective in giving American approval to the plan. It is understood, also, that Austria and Italy, and probably Japan, look with favor upon The Hague suggestion.

The movement promises to give the first practical result of the czar's action in bringing about the international congress of The Hague. The court of arbitration has received the approval of the various governments represented at The Hague and its formal organization is in progress. The importance the United States attaches to it is indicated by the choice of ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator Geo. Gray of Delaware as the American members of the tribunal.

TWENTY-SIXTH IN A FIGHT.

Manila, Oct. 16.—Advices received here from Ho 15, Island of Panay, under date of Friday, October 12, say that company D of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry was attacked on the previous day by a force of Tagalogs in Northern Panay. The enemy, it is added, lost twenty men killed and forty wounded, while the Americans had two men wounded. Twenty-two prisoners and twelve rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The Tagalogs were from the island of Luzon.

COSTLY FREIGHT COLLISION.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—An unusually destruction in South Chicago this destruction in South Chicago this train ran into an Elgin, Joliet & Eastern freight train at the switch. Eight cars of the Elgin train and the locomotive of the Erie train were destroyed. The loss amounts to \$150,000.

FORT WORTH, TEX., OCT. 13.—

The matter of enforcing collection of tribal taxes in the Indian territory has been placed in the hands of the Indian police, a number of whom arrived at Ardmore today. Those who refuse to pay will be ejected.

HITCHCOCK - ROSEWATER.

Mr. Rosewater, As Spokesman for the Republicans, Forced To Admit That Republicans Believe There Are Good Trusts and Bad Trusts—or in Other Words, Good Thieves and Bad Thieves.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT RIDICULED

Mr. Hitchcock, in a Speech of Remarkable Power and Clearness, Showed How Pitiable Present Day Republicanism is When Its Apologists, Not Its Champions, Are Forced To Stand Face To Face and Meet the Issues of the Present Campaign.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16.—Thousands of people have been diligently searching for many years to find the secret for E. Rosewater's greatness or notoriety. Yes, greatness, for even men may become so notorious that it justifies the offhand statement that they are great.

The perplexing problem has been solved. It was done at the joint debate (we call it a joint debate, notwithstanding there was only one side represented in fact) between Gilbert M. Hitchcock and E. Rosewater in the monster tent Saturday night in this city. There it was demonstrated that Rosewater can stand more punishment than any other man alive and still continue to do business, such as it is, at the old stand. Therein lies the secret of the fact that while he is always disfigured yet he is always in the ring.

The tremendous tent was crowded to suffocation, and people were packed around the outer edges some twenty-five or thirty deep. The attendance was about eight thousand.

Mr. Rosewater took special occasion to remind the audience that he had acted as the personal advisor of President McKinley and that he and Bryan agreed on some things—that he was responsible for the passage of Nebraska's anti-trust law, and that he was an anti-monopolist from away back.

These bouquets were flung at himself, not all at one time, and when ever he did throw one at himself the audience, including thousands of republicans, joined in giving him the horse-laugh. Mr. Rosewater would then bounce around on the platform like a rubber ball and defy his highly amused auditors by yelling at them: "You may laugh, but it's so," and "I don't take a back seat for Bryan," and other childish chatter, which all the more tickled the people down in the region of their short ribs.

Mr. Hitchcock was on the aggressive all the time. Mr. Rosewater hunched his shoulders to the burden and was always on the defense. Mr. Hitchcock stood before the people as a stalwart American patriot, brave and eloquent in championing our country's good. Mr. Rosewater's attitude was that of a wiggling party slave, caught in the act of bartering away his manhood.

To Mr. Hitchcock's oft-repeated demands to know of Mr. Rosewater, the champion of McKinleyism, believed in "the consent of the governed," Mr. Rosewater ridiculed such an idea and lodged the vital issue by declaring that the only government he knew of that was "by the consent of the governed" existed in the marriage relation, where the wife promised to obey her husband, etc. And right here the applause took on the form of a horse-laugh, in which about everybody indulged.

To Mr. Hitchcock's demand to know how would the republicans deal with the great trust evil, Mr. Rosewater argued that there were good trusts and bad trusts. Again the horse-laugh smuggled itself in under the pretense that it was an applause.

As an offset to a stock of editorials published in the Omaha Bee since the frolic Admiral Dewey had in Manila bay, in which Mr. Rosewater denounced the action of the administration, its spokesman and our military operations over in the Philippines, as imperialistic and contrary to our principles of government, and in defiance of the logic of all of our statesmen from the beginning of the republic, he quoted a tirade written by Dr. Geo. L. Miller against Abraham Lincoln and published in the old Herald back in the fifties before Mr. Hitchcock was born. The audience was almost knocked silly by this ancient argument, but when they happened to remember that Dr. Miller has been about twenty years the most ardent apologist for republicanism, the horse-laugh was again made to do its duty.

Lifting himself by the tail of his coat, so to speak, Mr. Rosewater, in a burst of confidence and with his face suffused in crimson maiden blushes, stated to his audience that when he attended an anti-trust conference some years ago he was made the chairman of the committee on resolutions, and that he in person presented his resolutions to a democratic president, and that they were pigeon-holed. The people again dissected his vaingloriousness and when they recalled the fact that Grover Cleveland was the so-called democratic president to whom he referred, and that this same Cleveland is now a supporter of McKinleyism, the horse-laugh was again made to perform the functions for which it was created. In fact, if the horse-laugh features had

been cut out of the program entirely, republicanism would have had no part in the joint discussion at all.

ROSEWATER DENIAL IS THIN.

Declares That the State Committee Did Not Call Him Down.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16.—Under the heading, "A Few Lies Nailed," Mr. Rosewater has promulgated a signed editorial making several denials which have drawn caustic comment from a number of his republican critics.

"I thought when I saw that editorial," said one of Mr. Rosewater's adversaries, "that Rosewater was unmasking some opposition lies."

"Well, what was it?"

"Why, simply naming lies into the public. He denies that he was called on the carpet and urged not to put his name on the ticket as a candidate for senator. Now, I happen to know positively that he was urged by the state committee at its meeting a couple of nights ago not to do that as it would hurt the entire ticket, and that the report that it is to be done has already damaged the chances of our legislative ticket in several outside districts as well as here in Douglas county. He also denies that he has pledged the local legislative nominees not to go into a republican caucus. Nobody ever charged that he had. What he was charged with doing and what he did do, was to exact a pledge from these nominees that they would stay out of a republican caucus until he told them to go in. I am aware that some kind of a denial is to be sprung a little later in the hope of checking the republican revolt, but the fact is that such a pledge was entered into, not only by the men who were nominated but by several others who expected to be nominated. The pledge was made before the convention met, and Rosewater refused to even consider anybody in the make-up of the slate who would not give the pledge demanded. Some of his men have been discussing the advisability of having the nominees make a statement publicly that they will go into caucus, but that will not dispose of the written secret pledge that was made weeks ago. The voters of this county know what that ticket stands for, and they also know how it was named."

ROSEWATER PETITION IS FILED.

Will Need Examination, As Many Apparent Defects Show.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 16.—Edward Rosewater has filed with the secretary of state petitions claimed to be signed by 8,206 electors, praying that his name be placed on the official ballot as a candidate for United States senator.

The petition is worded as follows: "Petition to Hon. William F. Porter, Secretary of State: The undersigned electors of the state of Nebraska hereby petition and request that the name of Edward Rosewater be placed upon the official ballot to be voted on the 6th day of November, 1900, as a candidate for United States senator, in conformity with the provision of the constitution allowing electors to express their preference for United States senator."

Of the petitioners all except possibly a thousand give Douglas county as their home.

Glaring errors are evident in several of the petitions. For instance, the name of Robert W. Sherwood, boot and shoe dealer at Plattsmouth, is signed to three petitions. Petition No. 143, which is indorsed as containing 233 names, contains, in fact, only twenty-four. A hasty examination shows other petitions certified to contain more names than are actually signed. As 5,000 signatures are all the law requires, considerable leeway is given for error with over 8,000 claimed. But such apparently deliberate attempts at deception will make necessary a careful examination of the petitions before Mr. Rosewater's name goes on the ballot.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO HANNA.

Senator Allen Would Meet Him in Joint Debate in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 15.—Chairman J. H. Edmisten is persevering in his attempts to get Mark Hanna into a joint debate. Nothing daunted by Mark's refusal to engage in debate with himself, he has issued to the republican chairman this challenge to a series of debates in Nebraska with Senator W. V. Allen:

"Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 15.—Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee, Chicago, Ill.: My Dear Sir—Notwithstanding announcements of your dates for Nebraska, I have arranged with Senator William V. Allen of this state to speak at the same places and time of meetings announced for you, and do hereby challenge you to meet him in joint debate to discuss the issues of this campaign, and, believing you will not refuse this offer, I will proceed to advertise the debates, and will assume half of all expenses made in holding the same. Hoping for a favorable reply, I am, very respectfully,

J. H. EDMISTEN,

"Vice Chairman National Committee People's Party."

NEBRASKA MONEY BET.

Chicago Ill., Oct. 16.—Benton Maret of Nebraska, representing Nebraska moneyed men, whom he does not care to name, today bet \$1,500 even with Colonel Thomas, a republican of Louisiana, that Bryan will carry the electoral vote of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho. He has \$10,000 more to bet on the same propositions.