

AN OVATION

**BRYAN GETS WARM WELCOME
IN NEW YORK.**

CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

Great Reception is Tendered the Democratic Leader in New York City.

New York.—(Special.)—William J. Bryan's reception by 15,000 persons in Madison Square garden tonight was all that his reception at this place four years ago was not. Then the applause was meager and fainter than the signals of disapproval; tonight the enormous audience applauded the every utterance of the speaker. Four years ago Bryan read his address; tonight he talked in an offhand, heart-to-heart way. Four years ago a large part of the audience left the hall before Bryan had finished; tonight the people yelled for more when the speaker showed signs of quitting, and refused to listen to the preliminaries in their desire to have him begin. The brilliant calcium light of the public favor in which Bryan stood tonight was reflected on Richard Croker, representing Tammany, which four years ago was the Nebraska's enemy.

STANDS LIKE A GREAT ROCK.
The principal point of resemblance was that tonight, as at his previous appearance, Bryan swerved not a hair's breadth from the line of argument mapped out by him in his Nebraska home, without consultation with Eastern leaders, and threw no sop to sectional favor.

FOLLOWED BY SHOUTING MULTITUDE.

The Madison Square garden meeting was but the first of four held tonight. From the rostrum of the big hall he went to a stand erected just outside at Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, from there to Tammany hall and thence to Cooper Union. The people who succeeded in securing admission to any one of the three meetings were but a small fraction of those who surged through the streets around the place of meeting. From place to place Bryan's carriage was followed by a shouting multitude anxious to catch a glimpse of the man toward whom the democracy of New York has so changed in four years.

While every sentence was being applauded within Madison Square garden the tower of the building was transformed into a fountain of multi-colored fire shooting high into the heavy clouds, and from other stands near by rockets were being exploded with galling gun rapidity. The Tammany chief had given the fireworks committee carte blanche, and all explosive that could be used effectively were touched off. By means of the pyrotechnics the Tammany treasury was lightened about \$10,000. While nearly 150 bands had been engaged, there was no general parade. Individual clubs in endless numbers marched to different meeting places, spreading the celebration over the entire city. Every man in the Tammany ranks was out doing his assigned share in the demonstration.

CROWD AWAITS HIS ARRIVAL.

Colonel Bryan arrived at the Grand Central at 2:55 over the New York Central road. Although there had been a special police force appointed at the instigation of Mr. Croker, the mob took bodily possession of the candidate the moment he stepped from his train. Hack drivers, railroad employes and a number of others who do not figure on the roll of Tammany shook his hand before the reception committee got to him. With an athletic rush Bryan bolted through the crowd and reached for the extended hand of Richard Croker.

RAIN DELUGES THE STREETS.

When Colonel Bryan reached New York ominous clouds hung in the north, and within a few moments after he had reached his hotel a storm of considerable force broke. A driving rain deluged the streets for a quarter of an hour, the wind meanwhile blowing at high velocity. Later the rain settled into a steady drizzle, which lasted an hour and which was followed by a raw, cold wind from the west. The promoters of the demonstration feared a repetition of the bad weather during Bryan's visit four years ago. About 6 o'clock however, conditions improved somewhat, but even then it was not what local democrats had hoped for or what the morning had promised.

DINNER AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

From the time of his arrival at the hotel until 5 o'clock, when the dinner which had been arranged by Mr. Croker in honor of his distinguished guest was served in the Moorish room of the Hoffman house, Mr. Bryan rested. Previous reports of the elaborateness and expense of this dinner were disproven. It was a plain, informal affair, at which but three kinds of wine were served, and the menu was but little more elaborate than that of many table d'hôte tables in the city. Although Colonel Bryan did not drink his wine, glasses were provided for him just as they were for the other guests. The formal dinner was not adhered to.

CROWD IN MADISON SQUARE.

The steps of the Madison Square garden were thronged at 5:30. Fifteen minutes were passed on an occasion of a demonstration in honor of the speaker, and the rest of the night was spent in waiting for the speaker's return.

were backed up in the adjoining thoroughfare.
With the opening of the doors there was a rush that filled the hall in a little more than half an hour. Nearly every person in the audience was armed with a flag. The first demonstration of the evening was when the band struck up "Dixie," which brought the entire audience to its feet. The interior of the building was swathed in bunting in the national colors.
Back of the speakers' stand on the north side of the hall was a huge bust in the form of an arch, blazing with electric lights. "We wish to remain free people."

WILD DEMONSTRATION IN HALL.

Mr. Bryan's appearance on the rostrum started the greatest demonstration of the night. For eight minutes the standing crowd cheered. Five minutes after Mr. Bryan entered the hall Mr. Stevenson entered the hall and the demonstration was prolonged. Mr. Croker took a seat at a small table and coldly surveyed the crowd. His eyes rolled over the sea of faces in front of him and to the topmost galleries. Then he looked over toward Mr. Bryan with a quick smile and nod of satisfaction. A few moments later he arose, took up the huge mallet provided as a gavel and rapped for order. Order did not come. He waited for the enthusiasm to spend itself and again rapped—this time with better success. In a word he appointed Edward M. Shepard, who four years ago opposed the election of Mr. Bryan, chairman of the meeting. Mr. Shepard produced a bundle of manuscript, and in a thin voice—audible within only a small radius from the stand—he started to read. When he referred to the difference in the welcome which Mr. Bryan was receiving from that of four years ago he gave the cue for a chorus of applause, and when he said that Mr. Bryan had refused to take the shorter road to power by becoming all things to all men, the waves of applause rolled greater.
When Bryan stepped to the front rail the second notable demonstration of the night began and lasted nearly as long as the first. After he had obtained perfect silence, standing with his hand raised, and was saying "Ladies and gentlemen," some one in the center of the audience exploded a flashlight bomb which sent dense volumes of smoke rolling to the ceiling and threw the audience into an uproar. A rush for the center of the hall was at once made by dozens of policemen and firemen and the energetic photographer was promptly thrown out of the hall.

COLONEL BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Colonel Bryan's address tonight differed in no material point from his previous addresses in the campaign. It was rather a general emphasizing of all that he has said.
COERCION OF EMPLOYES.
The policy of coercion which was a characteristic feature of the republican campaign in 1896 is again in evidence this year. Prominent among the railroad companies adopting this policy is a Pennsylvania company which is endeavoring to control its employes in the interest of the republican party. During the recent C. & P. Veterans association meeting in Cleveland, the company cast aside all pretense of fairness in politics and Superintendent Screven, in a speech to the veteran employes, told them how they should vote this fall. Mr. Screven said:
"Vote for Mr. McKinley and you will be doing what your employers, the C. & P. railroad, wants you to do. If you desire to hold your positions, vote for the re-election of President McKinley. If you do not, and he should be defeated, the consequences will be upon your own head." This is not a mere intimation, or even an emphatically expressed desire, it is a direct threat, a brutal attempt upon the part of a man employing a large number of laborers to coerce them into voting in a certain manner.
The people of this country must realize, and the sooner the better, that wherever and whenever the employers of labor endeavor to control the ballot of their employes, liberty is endangered and government will become a plutocracy if the movement is not checked. The implied threat back of the statements made by large corporations is that if their plan of government, which looks toward the uplifting of the masses at the expense of the masses, is interfered with, they will pull their money out and produce a panic that labor may starve itself into subjugation. What is needed with these people is a strong hand like Bryan's to teach them that prosperity and power rests with the creators—the masses—and not with the drones. Brawn and brains make the wheels move, and not European stockholders, or those who ape royalty, believing that the way to reach the masses is through their stomachs.
With a monarchist like Hay to conduct our foreign policy, Hanna to look after labor and a check book for the politicians, it is time for the common people to look after their own rights, or get ready to take to tall timber.

\$7,000 GOLD BRICK.

Ottumwa, Ia.—(Special.)—Thomas Dougherty, a wealthy farmer residing near Albia, loaned \$7,000 to a stranger, taking as security two "gold bricks." The stranger said his name was C. L. Moore of Arizona, and that Dougherty was a long lost uncle, who was heir to valuable mining property in the west. The \$7,000 was necessary to procure title to the property. The gold bricks were formally tested by an alleged assayer in this city, who proved to be a "put" of Moore's.

FOR PEACE.

CHINA IS ASKING FOR PEACE AT LAST.

NOTE TO THE ENVOYS

Demand That Hostilities Cease As Result of Their Offer To Negotiate Terms.

Paris.—(Special.)—The Havas agency has received this from Peking:
"The diplomatic corps has received a joint note from Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching saying it is time to end the present situation and to treat for peace, and that the princes and ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers will be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to Chinese law.
"In their quality of plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching offer to treat for peace and accept the principle of indemnities for the legations destroyed. The losses are to be estimated by delegates of the powers.
"European nations can be accorded fresh commercial treaty advantages on the old treaties, but as the requirements vary, each power must formulate its own.
"The plenipotentiaries demand an immediate cessation of hostilities because of their offer, and request an interview for October 21.
"Replying to the note M. Pinchon, the French minister, said that China having recognized that she had violated the laws of nations, was bound to accept for that very reason the responsibilities. Consequently he demanded that the exemplary punishment be inflicted on the principals, namely: Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, Kank Yi and Tung Fu Hsiang, adding that so long as their heads had not fallen, it was impossible to cease hostilities.
"M. Pinchon has been confined to his bed for several days with a slight attack of typhus, but his condition is not grave.
"Owing to the arrival of Count von Waldsee, General Veyron (commander of the French force) has decided to prolong his stay in Peking until he receives fresh orders."

ABOUT THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Conger Gives Credit For Saving the Legations.

Victoria, B. C.—(Special.)—The following letter was given by United States Minister Conger to the missionaries at Peking:
"Besieged American missionaries, one and all of you, so providentially saved from certain measures, I desire in this hour of deliverance to express what I know to be the universal sentiment of our diplomatic corps' sincere appreciation of and profound gratitude for the inestimable help which the native Christians under you have rendered towards our preservation. Without your intelligent and successful planning and the uncomplaining execution of the same, I believe our salvation would have been impossible. By your courteous consideration of me and your continued patience under most trying occasions, I have been most deeply touched, and for it all I thank you most heartily. I hope and believe that in God's unerring plan your sacrifices and dangers will bear fruit in a material and spiritual welfare of people to whom you have so nobly devoted your lives and work. Assuring you of my personal respect and gratitude, Very sincerely yours, E. H. CONGER."

RECEIVERSHIP IS CLOSED.

Affairs of Former Union Pacific Road Wound Up.

Minneapolis, Minn.—(Special.)—Howard Abbott, special master in chancery to the Union Pacific, has paid out the last dividend to the unsecured creditors and practically closed up the receivership.
The last dividend amounted to \$1,000,000. The total claims approved and allowed footed up to \$4,335,518 and the amount paid from other sources was \$26,448,720. Another dividend, amounting to \$ per cent, or \$8,912,085, was paid about a year ago.
Considering the amount involved, the numerous legal complications and the extent of interests, the receivership was the largest known. The claims disallowed amounted to over \$10,000,000. The total of claims filed, not including the mortgages having a prior lien, was \$65,000,000. The balance due on the claims after the payment of all dividends will be \$51,945,960.
The Union Pacific receivership has been pending for the last seven years, the receivers having been appointed October 21, 1893. Mr. Abbott was appointed special master in chancery to the receivership July 1, 1898.

A BABY TRUST.

Huntington, W. Va.—(Special.)—Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mrs. Walter J. Swanson gave birth to triplets. An hour later Mrs. Howard E. Swanson, similarly surprised her husband. The mothers are twin sisters, and the fathers twin brothers. They were married at the same time less than a year ago.

The United States transport Sherman arrived at San Francisco, thirty-five days from Manila, via Nagasaki. The transport carried three cabin passengers, 66 crew, 100 discharged, 71 prisoners, 11 insane soldiers and 40 babies.

ITO'S RISE IS SURPRISING.

Means More Aggressive Attitude in Chinese Affairs.

Yokohama.—(Special.)—The resignation of the Japanese cabinet and the probable coming into power of Marquis Ito is the theme of the hour. The change came as a surprise, although it was deemed inevitable in the not distant future. It was doubtless due to Marquis Ito himself, who by no means yet known got his party in proper trim for harmonious and successful work. Although the latter is well organized it is made up of many incongruous and warring elements, and early trouble is predicted for it, especially in view of the distribution of his offices before it is brought to any sort of discipline.
The ostensible cause of the sudden upheaval in politics here is doubtless the real one, namely, the necessity which has arisen for a more decided strenuous foreign policy in view of the situation in China. It is generally felt that Japan has thus far kept herself too much in the background in the negotiations progressing on the neighboring continent and that the time has come for her to assert herself; her eminent services in the recent rescue of the legations, and above all her superior knowledge of what can and ought to be done in China, all entitling her words and counsel to be held in greater weight than that of any other nation.
Marquis Ito is the only man to whom the country can turn in this emergency, as has been the case for many years past whenever an important crisis has arisen. A significant feature of the present case is to be found in the fact that Marquis Ito is now credited with strong pro-Russian tendencies.

UNDER NOSE OF THE CLERKS

Five Bags of Registered Mail Stolen in New York.

New York.—(Special.)—It has become known that five bags of registered mail, inclosed in one large pouch, were stolen from station H, at the corner of Lexington avenue and East Forty-fourth street on Monday night, last, and the postoffice inspectors have been unable to locate the thief, although suspicion has fallen on one man.
The pouch, which was so heavy that only a strong man could move it, was stolen before the delivery wagon was gone, and while it was still at the station. It had been duly checked off, sealed and locked with a numbered key.
With another pouch of registered mail it had been deposited on the floor near the employes' entrance. When the wagon called for it Station Clerk Nathan discovered that it was missing. Search in and around the station failed to reveal it.
The payment on the checks contained in the bag has been stopped. The sum in cash is not supposed to have exceeded \$1,000, but the value of the contents of the registered letters, which were directed to many parts of the globe, can only be guessed at.

SECRET PROFIT OF \$7,500,000.

Fraud is Charged in Whisky Trust Injunction.

New York.—(Special.)—Vice Chancellor Emory, at Newark, N. J., today granted an order restraining the holders of the syndicate stock of the Distilling company of America from voting that stock at the meeting to be held in Jersey City today. This syndicate stock amounts to over \$200,000, and without it the syndicate, which is composed of W. C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener and others, will not have the two-thirds necessary to carry through a proposal to reduce the capital stock of the company.
According to the allegations of Dr. Philip Kreisler of Chicago, the complainant in the suit against the Distilling company, this stock came into the possession of its holders by fraudulent methods. Dr. Kreisler claims that in the transfer of the stock of the five constituent companies for the stock of the Distilling company of America, a secret profit of \$7,500,000 was made.

TWO JOLIET PLANTS CLOSED.

Wire-Drawing Department and Pressed-Steel Mill Cease.

Joliet, Ill.—(Special.)—The wire-drawing department of the Enterprise mill, one of the plants of the American Steel and Wire company, closed down tonight throwing nearly 100 men out of work. No reason for the action of the company was given. The efforts to enlist the men in McKinley clubs is still proving useless, and the shut-down is attributed by many to this fact. The Joliet plant of the Pressed Steel Car company, which employs 500 men, closed down today, although it started up full blast only two weeks ago.
Quincy, Mich.—(Special.)—The Portland cement factory here shut down yesterday, throwing about 200 men out of employment.
Bessemer, Mich.—(Special.)—The Colby mine closed down today, letting out about 200 men. No reason is given. Dunn and Tobin Mines, Corregan-McKinney properties, near Crystal Falls, have also closed.

GREAT MASS OF RUMORS.

London.—(Special.)—Special dispatches from Shanghai recite numerous rumors in circulation there. Among them are reports that the heir apparent, Pu Chan, son of Prince Tuan, is dead; that Li Hung Chang has been degraded on account of the surrender of Pao Ting Fu, and that Prince Tuan has got possession of the emperor's seal and is torturing the deposed emperor.

CONCEDED.

DEMANDS OF THE MINERS UNION ARE MET.

THE STRIKE IS ENDED.

The Reading Posts Notices and Other Companies Will Follow Suit Immediately.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—Representatives of the large coal companies and independent operators, in session in this city, reached a determination that means the end of the great anthracite coal strike. The demands of the miners, formulated in convention in Scranton, were conceded, and, in conformity with the decision reached, the Reading Coal and Iron company at once issued a notice to its mine employes. The concession made is a positive victory for the striking miners.
It was predicted after the conference that the mines will be in operation before the close of next week. There will be some delay in bringing the last of the independent operators into line, but it is expected that in the course of the next few days notices will be posted by even the most stubborn. There is practically nothing else for them to do. The large companies generally have agreed to the concession, and, though the Delaware & Hudson railroad was not represented, it is taken for granted that it, too, will join hands with those that had officials at the conference.

SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT.

The operators agree to the 10 per cent advance in wages for all men and boys, the arrangement to continue in effect until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until notice is given. In those districts where the price of powder is above \$1.50 the decrease granted in the price will be taken into consideration, so that the net increase in wages will be 10 per cent, as in those districts where the powder question is not a factor. The operators will take up with their employes any grievances that they may have. It is believed that all local grievances will be readily adjusted by the men with their superintendents.
The Lehigh Valley company will post notices similar to that of the Reading in those of its mines where the powder question is not a factor. In the Lackawanna region, where the question of powder also must be met, it was agreed to grant the 10 per cent increase, but in that advance the reduction in the price of powder will be figured, so that the miners will receive the same concession as those in the Schuylkill region. The difference between the new powder rate and the old will be taken into consideration in figuring the net advance of 10 per cent.

CONFERENCE LASTED TWO DAYS.

The decision that practically marks the end of the strike was reached after two days of debate, which, after it brought into accord nearly all who took part, developed at first great diversity of opinion. The meeting was held in the office of President Joseph S. Harris of the Reading railway.

FILIPINO ASKS A VOTE.

Says He is a Citizen of the United States.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—The supervisor of registration is in a quandary as to his duty in permitting a native Filipino to register according to law. In order that he may vote for president. The applicant's name is Ramon Reyes, who insists that he is a citizen of the United States and is entitled to all privileges of Americans who were born under the stars and stripes. He has been in the United States for about eighteen months and has been in Omaha for more than a year. All of this time has been spent in one voting precinct.
At one time Reyes applied to the clerk of the district court for naturalization papers, but the clerk informed him that he did not think it possible to issue such papers because the Filipinos are subjects of the United States. There is no government in the Philippines except that established by the United States, and the man has no government to which he can forswear allegiance.
COMES OF WEALTHY FAMILY.
Reyes is an educated man, 21 years of age. He was born at Boronga, in the island of Samar, about 200 miles south of Manila. He comes of a wealthy Filipino family and is in the United States for the purpose of studying English and American customs. He says he will vote for McKinley if permitted to do so. The case has not been determined. In appearance Reyes is a typical Filipino. He is a little below the average in height, being only five feet tall. His complexion is of olive tint, and he has the sharp black eyes characteristic of his race. Although a very small man he has great strength, and is a swordsman of unusual skill. He has adopted American customs and his dark skin and unusual complexion are the only things that mark him as a native of the new island possessions.

FRANCE WILL HONOR KRUGER.

New York.—(Special.)—It is stated on excellent authority, says a cablegram to the Times from Paris, that ex-President Kruger will, after landing at Marseilles, pass through Paris, and that he will be received with all the honor due to the head of a state.
The municipality of Marseilles is making preparations for a grand reception to Kruger and it is certain that he will be enthusiastically welcomed by the population in general.

BIG JUMP IN LINSEED OIL.

Trust Makes Sudden Advance of Ten Cents a Gallon.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Manufacturers in every line in which linseed oil figures as an important raw material, were in a flurry all over the country this afternoon and they kept the telegraph and telephone lines warm in their frantic attempts to secure themselves against a record breaking market fluctuation. At both branches of the American Linseed Oil companies marked up the price of linseed oil to 70 cents, or the highest figure known since the infancy of the industry. Before noon the price was 60 cents. This advance of 10 cents per gallon is the largest single price fluctuation ever known in linseed oil and is about the equivalent of a 46 or 50 cents per bushel advance in the price of wheat.
Coming at the season of the year when the movement of the new crop of flaxseed from the farmers of the northwest has but just begun, it has caught every manufacturer in the country by surprise. Possibly all of them had been expecting 35 cent oil. The result has been that they had reduced their stocks to the lowest possible point. All of them will have to come to the new state of things, providing the prices are maintained, if they are to get their products in the market in time for next spring's distribution. All interests concede that the control of the situation is centered in the American Linseed company. The outside concerns quickly came up to the American company's figures and were selling freely all the afternoon. Flaxseed is now selling at \$1.83, or an advance during the last ten days of 35 cents per bushel.

FIGURING ON NEW YORK VOTE.

Republicans and Democrats Do a Little Forecasting.

New York.—(Special.)—Large numbers of democratic and republican politicians are trying to figure out the effect on the voting of the reception tendered Colonel Bryan in this city. The democrats are very much encouraged, but it is not oversteering it to say that the republicans feel absolutely no fear. To the McKinley manager the effect appeared much like that of a brass band or an hurrah—cheerful while it lasted, but soon spent.
Richard Croker, now the acknowledged Bryan leader in the state, promptly announced that Greater New York will give Bryan 80,000 plurality and that Bryan would carry the state by 30,000 plurality. B. B. Odell, Jr., the chairman of the republican state committee, said that Bryan's meetings would really help the republicans, and that McKinley would have a plurality of 100,000 in the state. This is the first time that Odell has given out figures.
The republicans hope to eclipse the Bryan meeting and destroy any good effect it may be giving his party by the Roosevelt reception, which takes place October 25, and they hope to overshadow Bryan's second reception October 27 by the sound-money daylight parade up Broadway on Nov. 2.

RED PEPPER IN HER STOCKINGS.

Woman Puts it There To Keep Her Awake.

New York.—(Special.)—With her face showing plainly the terrible strain she is undergoing, Marguerite Gast, the girl cyclist, who is trying to establish a record for 3,000 miles on the Valley Stream, L. I., course, completed her 2,457th mile at 11:30 today. She had then been eleven days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes in the saddle.
She had sprinkled red pepper in her stockings, that the pain might keep her awake. Save for a rest between 11:30 last night and 3:05 a. m. today, Miss Gast rode continually for fifteen hours. By Saturday she hopes to complete the 3,000 miles. No one has yet established a record for more than 2,000 miles.
Miss Gast rounded up the twenty-sixth century at 7 p. m. today. All obstacles toward the completion of the 3,000 miles journey have been overcome so far by the little woman, who expects to finish Saturday evening.

HERO OF GETTYSBURG DEAD.

General Fisher, the Hero of Battle of Gettysburg.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special.)—General J. W. Fisher, hero of the battle of Gettysburg, is dead at the age of 86 years. General Fisher entered the war of the rebellion as a private in the Fifth reserves and was discharged a major general.
At the battle of Gettysburg Fisher, then a colonel, noted a little force of rebels intrenching on a little round top, and without waiting for orders Fisher charged and captured the position, the gallant move turning what seemed to be defeat into victory. He was praised and promoted.
For ten years General Fisher served as chief justice of the Wyoming territorial supreme court. Three sons, one at Seattle, one at Pueblo, Colo., and one in this city, and a daughter, survive him.

SAVES A SHIP AND 700 LIVES.

Seattle, Wash.—(Special.)—The steamer Charles D. Lane arrived this afternoon from Nome after one of the most eventful voyages yet made between the new gold fields and Seattle. The steamer broke down at sea and was for three days adrift in the Pacific, with 700 souls on board. A dead calm prevailed until the boiler tubes, which had been blown out, could be repaired. Eric Morelander, a passenger, was the master mechanic who made the repairs, and the ship's officers gave him \$2,000 for the two days' work.