

AT AN END.

PAENSYLVANIA STRIKE IS PARTIALLY OVER.

THE MINERS WIN OUT

Men Will Return To Work With Such Companies As Have Posted Notices of the Raise.

Hamilton, Pa., (Special).—The following statement was given out for publication by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers:

Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers, Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 25.—The miners and mine workers of the Anthracite Region: Gentlemen—After carefully canvassing the entire situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so near complete that no good can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

We are aware that some dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction have been caused by the failure of operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employe will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

While it is true that you have not received redress for all your wrongs, while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a powerful organization which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employes and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner and ask that they be corrected.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly, upon demand. We should, therefore, advise that each mine employe serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid the wages twice each month as provided by law.

The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be sufficient for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are new members of the union will understand in their efforts to induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are organized to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor stipulated in any other manner, their willingness to pay the 10 per cent advance in wages and accepted the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employes of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to commence work Monday morning, October 26, and to be prepared, if called on, to contribute a reasonable amount of their earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike.

J. H. MITCHELL, President.
W. B. WILSON, Secretary.
United Mine Workers of America.
In order to be signed by Fred Dilworth, G. W. Pennell, W. E. Fairley, Charles J. Jones, national executive board, United Mine Workers of America; J. M. Nelson, president district No. 1; John F. Duggan, secretary district No. 1; Thomas Duffy, president of district No. 2; John P. O'Donnell, secretary of district No. 3; George W. ...

FUNERAL OF JOHN SHERMAN.

Remains of Ohio Statesman Rest By Those of His Wife.

Mansfield, O., (Special).—In a picturesque little cemetery where generations of Mansfield's builders sleep, lie the remains of John Sherman, Ohio senator and the nation's statesman. There today all that is mortal of the former secretary of state was laid to rest with ceremonies that were impressive, yet simple. All Ohio contributed laurels to the illustrious dead, and representing the nation was President McKinley, Elihu Root, secretary of war, and other Washington officials. The city was draped in mourning. Every business house closed at 2 o'clock and the schools were dismissed that the pupils might attend the service at the Grace Episcopal church where, half a century ago, John Sherman first worshipped and where for years he was a vestryman.

From the funeral train, which arrived at 10:16 a. m., the remains were escorted to the church through streets that were thronged with citizens and thousands who had gathered from other places. The route was marked in the early morning with many political banners eulogistic of national and state candidates of the various parties, but as a mark of respect to the dead all these were removed before the procession began. In the line of march were two companies of the Eighth Ohio volunteers, who fought in the Spanish war, while, flanking the hearse, was a squad of forty-two survivors of the famous Sherman brigade, all gray and bent with age, but stepping with tread as firm as men of half their years.

At the church the casket containing the remains was removed to a place just in front of the chancel, where it was banked with floral offerings of great richness. One of these tokens was a wreath of white roses and carnations, brought from the White House by President McKinley. Another was from the Richard Bar association, and another was the offering of the corporation of Mansfield. There were scores of others from many parts of the country.

WANT AMERICANS EXPELLED.

Desire of All Delegates Going to Havana Convention.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special).—The departure of the provincial delegates to participate in the proceedings of the forthcoming constitutional convention at Havana caused an immense demonstration this afternoon. It is estimated that they were escorted to the wharf by upward of 12,000 persons, of whom nine-tenths were colored people.

Havana, (Special).—It is remarkable how little public interest is displayed in the forthcoming constitutional convention. Less than two weeks will intervene between this and the opening, but scarcely a newspaper discusses the issues involved or offers any sort of a suggestion as to the constitution that should be adopted. The partisan journals are attacking each other savagely, however, on the qualifications of delegates, and there are numerous indications that the opening days of the convention will witness plenty of mud slinging.

The real fight will come on the seating of delegates. It is said that the nationalists will claim sixteen out of thirty-one members of the convention, but the republican and democratic combination is confident of a majority.

HARD TIMES IN SWEDEN.

Reports That Money is Scarce and Industrial Crisis Pending.

Stockholm, (Special).—The extraordinary scarcity of money, which has been growing more acute for a month, is so seriously affecting commercial circles as to threaten a crisis. The balance of foreign trade continues against Sweden, it is reported, and the repeated contraction of gold loans abroad fails to palliate the situation. Industries are daily launched, but adequate capital is not available, and the newspapers are filled with appeals from manufacturers in desperate straits for money.

Rural residents, attracted by the industrial activity, are flocking to the towns, and consequently the demand for houses is so great that rents have been raised 20 to 30 per cent. The civil servants have been granted 20 per cent increase in pay to meet the hard times, and it is expected employers generally will have to follow suit.

MUST CONTINUE FREE TRADE.

Sir Mitchell Hicks-Beech Says Britain Cannot Change.

London, (Special).—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beech, in the course of an address before the Liverpool chamber of commerce yesterday, advocated closer commercial union between the different countries of the empire and greater organization for the empire's common interests. He said with regard to the former that it was impossible for Great Britain to be other than a free trade country, and that he sympathized with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion premier, in his opinion that an imperial同盟 was unobtainable without free trade within the empire.

So far as imperial organization was concerned, he said, he did not think there was any immediate danger of war and he expressed a hope that the principles of the Anglo-German agreement would be universally accepted.

WRACK OF THE MAINE TO BE KEPT.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Secretary of the Navy Long has given his consent to the removal of the wreckage from the wreck of the Maine, but he has stipulated that the wreck be kept as a monument to the nation's naval history.

THE BOXERS

LEADERS DO NOT WANT TO STOP HOSTILITIES.

ISSUE PROCLAMATION

Appeal to Chinese Patriotism to Resist "Foreigners Who Grow Fat on Our Revenues."

Hong Kong, (Special).—Advices from Lien Chau, on the North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders. In all these provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened, and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces. 'The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can forestall the intentions of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold our present condition of affairs our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire.'"

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian buildings, but have not destroyed them. Rebellion is extending along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression. In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurrection so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very difficult to suppress.

REBELS SLAY 2,000 VILLAGERS. Hong Kong, (Special).—The governor of Hong Kong has been informed that 4,000 villagers in the Santochuk-Kwal-shin district were attacked by rebels at Fengkok. The villagers were defeated and 2,000 of them killed. The rebels, who lost 400 killed, burned two villages containing 3,000 houses. A force of 2,000 troops went to the assistance of the villagers and engaged the rebels on October 22. No details of the result have been received.

General Ho, with 20,000 troops, has returned to Hong Kong, having burned the villages of Shanchautin and Malantau.

CONGRER ORDERED TO PROCEED. Washington, D. C., (Special).—Minister Conger has been authorized by his government to begin negotiations at once with the Chinese envoys on the basis of the points in the French and German notes upon which all of the powers are agreed. Upon those points where divergence of views has been found to exist, the governments of the powers themselves will negotiate with a view to reaching a further understanding. It is understood the ministerial representatives at Peking of the other powers have similar instructions.

ONLY TWO HAVE ANSWERED. London, (Special).—The foreign offices informed a representative of the Associated Press today that thus far only Italy and Austria have accepted the Anglo-German agreement, but it was added, the assent of the United States, Russia and France was confidently expected.

OFFERING PRICES FOR HEADS. Canton, (Special).—The Chinese have placarded the Shemod district, offering several hundred dollars reward for the heads of four foreigners, who are supposed to be leading the rebels. The rice crop has failed in Kwang-Si province and robbers are pillaging. Rebellion and famine there are certain.

ARMY LOSERS BY FIRE.

British Stores Destroyed By Fire In South Africa.

Cape Town, (Special).—The military depot at Victoria West has been destroyed by fire. An immense quantity of food and ammunition has been lost. It is reported that a Boer commando has occupied Colesburg, and that telegraphic communication beyond the Orange river has been cut off.

About 100 Rand uitlanders appeared at the railway station here last night with railway passes for the Rand. The officials announced that the train which they expected to travel in has been canceled.

UITLANDERS ARE EXASPERATED. This and other acts have much exasperated the Randites, who do not think that they are being treated in a generous spirit by the military authorities. In consequence they are reproaching the imperial government through the public press.

The Afrikaner leaders are of the opinion that Lord Roberts' latest proclamation is not likely to please the Boers.

WILHELMINA WILL WED JAN. 17.

The Hague, (Special).—It has been decided that the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall take place January 17 in the Whitechapel of the palace of the queen. The queen's mother-in-law will be present on the occasion and will officiate at the ceremony.

EXPLOSION AT INDIAN HEAD.

Shakes Up Buildings Over Twenty Miles Away

Washington, D. C., (Special).—An explosion occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds about 11 o'clock to-night. A flash of light visible some distance accompanied the explosion, which was followed by a fire. The explosion shook the windows of houses in Alexandria, nineteen miles from Indian Head. There is no direct communication with the proving grounds by which details can be had tonight. The grounds are twenty-five miles down the Potomac river from Washington, and many of the big guns and much of the armor is tested there. It is believed the powder magazine was destroyed.

The first shock was felt over a radius of twenty miles. A number of other explosions followed at recurrent intervals, illuminating the surrounding country. At Quantico, ten miles below Indian Head, one explosion after another was heard, and bricks were shaken from chimneys. Forts Hull and Washington, eleven miles north of Indian Head, were shaken by the explosion.

The tug Triton left the navy yard soon after the explosion, for the proving ground. There are several officers and a number of enlisted men and workmen at the place.

WILL ADVANCE THE RATES.

Transmissouri Freight Bureau Fluctuating on More Profit.

Denver Colo., (Special).—The Transmissouri freight bureau concluded a two days' session in this city this afternoon. The proposition to revoke feed-in-transit rates on live stock was favored by a majority of the lines, but action was deferred in consequence of the strenuous opposition of the Colorado lines on the ground that it would greatly injure trade in this territory by placing prohibitive rates on sheep that otherwise would be brought from the pastures of New Mexico and Southern Colorado to the feeding grounds of the Arkansas valley and Larimer country under the old rate and sent to the eastern markets early next spring.

There was nearly an agreement on the ore rate question and it is probable that the old standard rate on low grade smelting ore and on grain for the northern milling centers will not be altered, though there was lengthy discussion of a proposition to raise rates somewhat on mill and elevator shipments from the grain sections. This action was generally approved, but as it would be infringing upon the rights of other associations to pass definitely upon what this association would do in matters affecting different associations equally the matter was postponed until the January meeting.

It was decided to hold a meeting of all the freight traffic managers in the Trans-Missouri territory in January, when it will be possible to have a definite understanding with all concerned, and if the sentiment expressed at the Denver meeting is sustained, there will be a general advance of rates.

DAWSON IS A BUSY TOWN.

Consul Tells of the Improvements in the Mining Center.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Dawson today presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898, reports United States Consul McCook. Then no one except possibly the judge on the bench wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, with packs on their backs, prospecting for gold. Today residents dress much as they do in the United States. It is unusual to see a man with a pack on his back, and one can walk over the town with polished shoes without getting them soiled. Electric railroads are promised by New Year's. There are fewer houses in Dawson for rent at the present time than since it was a tented field, notwithstanding the fact that over \$500,000 has been spent this summer in new buildings. Many new homes are being built—good, substantial frame buildings. Public schools have been opened and are well attended. About October 1 there will be direct communication with the world by telegraph via Vancouver and Victoria. The output of gold has been increasing, says the consul, in spite of the fact that the average value of the gravels worked have been steadily decreasing.

REPORT IN PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Imports and Exports for Past Nine Months.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department made public today a general statement covering the trade of the Philippine Islands for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The statement shows that the total of merchandise, gold and silver, imported during this period was \$16,751,900 and exported, \$14,634,226. A marked decrease in imports from China is seen in the imports from Spain.

The exportation of Manila hemp was valued at \$8,106,240, of which the greater part went to the United Kingdom. The United States stands next in the list of countries taking this article. Raw sugar was exported from the islands to the value of \$1,515,148; tobacco and its manufactures, \$1,323,071, and coobs, \$607,406. Of a total importation of \$4,618,000 worth of cotton and its manufactures the share from the United States was only \$15,124.

BECKHAM SIGNS ELECTION BILL.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—Governor Beckham has approved the non-partisan election bill passed at the extra session of the legislature.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE REFORM FORCES OF THE NEBRASKA.

EMPIRE OR REPUBLIC?

Will the Iniquitous and False Doctrines of McKinley and His Party Still Rule Under Old Glory?

Lincoln, Neb., (Special).—Again we are in the closing days of a political campaign. The interests surrounding the same have been quite satisfactory, and especially so when we consult the existing relations between the populists, democrats and silver republicans, each being a distinct and separate organization, yet in this contest they have fought side by side with equal interest and determination to bring success to our cause if it were a possibility.

In the selection of the candidates for both branches of the legislature these parties have each displayed a great amount of patriotism. There are instances where each of them has yielded his personal preference in the selection of candidates, and all of this was done because our people stand first for the success of our cause. They are guided by higher motives than to please or satisfy the ambitions of those who would enjoy preferment. It would be next to impossible to improve upon the conditions that exist in this respect.

The result of past campaigns has been that when our people were thoroughly united, we have been successful at the polls by a splendid majority. It is a great thing to state that there has been nothing but perfect harmony in our ranks. The efforts of the republican party in this state to institute a private aid society, has fallen exceedingly flat, and comes far short of their expectations; in fact, they now think it hardly worth the price paid.

The reform forces are united in their effort to enforce the iniquitous and false doctrines as set up by President McKinley and those who guide the course of the republican party. In this hour of trial, when our nation is being put to the test as to whether it shall remain, as was intended by the fathers, a free and independent government or shall we adopt the policies and pattern after a monarchy and surrender all of the early learned principles of this government, of which we have so proudly boasted. This is causing many citizens and lovers of our country to falter in supporting that policy longer. Has liberty lost its charms for the American heart? Is freedom and self-government to be set aside and discontinued by the sons and daughters of that long list of patriots who mark the early history of this country? Shall we, from all the teachings that we have made this country great? Shall we adopt the modern republican idea of turning over to the trusts all the commercial interests of this country?

Can we afford, as a government, at such great loss of men and expenditures of money, to maintain a standing army in remote parts of the western hemisphere, where our interests fade into insignificance? Have we not at home and within the United States many matters of great importance to our people, that we can well afford to direct our attention, and thus create for our people a future that is not in the interests of a few, and prevent the building up of a great aristocracy which is too proud to share the interests of a government when it is called upon to undergo trials and sore difficulties, but hides away when our government is calling for volunteers, and offers no defense or support to our nation? At this time we, as the reform forces are called upon to meet a political party in open contest before the American people, who defend all the positions that have been referred to, and are trying to enforce on this government new policies by and through the arbitrary will of the president of the United States. Every good citizen will agree that no new policy should be forced on the people without first submitting the same to the people for their consideration. Such self-constituted power is beyond the American idea of self-government.

We have no doubt that each voter who believes in the reforms we have enumerated will not only attend the polls on election day and cast his ballot in favor of a government of the people and by the people, but from now until the polls close should exercise all the influence he can in seeing that our cause is fairly represented under all conditions. We appeal to each populist, democrat and silver republican to do their full duty from now until the polls close. We have no fears of the result in this election if this is done, but we have home pride, and that can be best exemplified by raising up a rousing majority for the whole ticket in Mr. Bryan's home state. No voter should remain at home on election day and fail to perform the rights of a free man.

Our cause is just and we believe we shall win in state and nation. Encouragements are coming from all sections of the entire country. Let patriot aid guide your actions, and with this done we can safely predict for the reform forces of Nebraska, that they will elect the state ticket from Governor Poynter down the entire list without missing a man.

The importance of electing the legislature in desiring of our most careful attention. There is no effort on the part of the republicans in trying to conceal that D. E. Thompson of Lincoln and Edward Rosewater of Omaha are the candidates of that party for United States senators. Their record is known to you. As republicans they have been in close relation with their party in all of its past record. You know what it was when the reform forces took hold of the state's affairs. These men are a part of the same old gang that elected the men who have three-quarters of a million of the people's money, and now they want to be honored with the United States senatorship for their great sacrifices. I know you will not willingly permit a thing of this kind to occur. It would cause the good and intelligent citizenship of this state to blush with shame.

My friends, let me urge upon you the necessity of seeing that our legislative ticket is looked after in every locality. This is the time to attend to these matters, and by doing so we shall be able to return to the United States senators that noble, blind hearted statesman and leader, William V. Allen, and a democrat who will stand by his side in demanding the reforms this country so badly stands in need of.

When you read this letter receive in your own mind to do something to assist in this worthy cause. And now let us follow the course of the reform forces, let me again urge you to do with the carrying out of the reforms we have enumerated with the state ticket.

hundred and fifteen thousand other free men in this state over a grand victory. Yours for success at the polls and a grand celebration at Washington the 4th of next March.

J. H. EDMISTEN, Chairman.

MID-READER WORKS FOR REPUBLICANS

A Letter From a Mid-Reader Explains Itself.

Oxford, Kan., Oct. 21, 1900.—Chairman Middle-of-the-Road Populist State Committee: Dear Sir—I am the populist nominee for congress in the Seventh congressional district of Kansas. But I am not making the race. I resigned the nomination, which I have received unanimously, because the democrats, who had but one vote in six fusion votes, persisted in nominating a democrat and refused to endorse me, or give me their support, because I was a populist.

I have been engaged for the last three weeks in making populist speeches in the district in favor of the democratic party, which I charge with a conspiracy to destroy the people's party and advising populists to vote the republican ticket as the only salvation for our party. I am billed to speak every day until election, but some prominent republicans think I can do some very good work by making two or three speeches in your state under the direction of your committee. I am willing to do so, providing you desire me to do so, and in Lincoln and one or two other large places. The first speech I made was in Wichita, of which you informed the state republican committee had published 40,000 copies for distribution in this state.

If you are interested in this matter and will write the republican committee at Topeka, they will send you a copy of this speech and will tell you who I am, and what I can do. I should like to make speeches for the populists and against the democrats and democratic populists and in your state point out that to save the populist party democracy must be knocked out.

I should like to speak about the first three days of November, or the last two of the three, speaking in Lincoln Saturday, November 24, at night.

The fusion populists of this state are much outraged at my course and my speeches, but hundreds of the loyal populists of this state are going to vote for McKinley and give this state to him by 6,000. We have no middle-of-the-road ticket here.

Please let me hear from you at once. Respectfully, I. P. CAMPBELL. Address: Wichita, Kan.

GERMAN PAPERS IN NEBRASKA.

How the Various Publications Are Standing Politically.

Omaha, Neb., (Special).—The following list of papers are the German papers in Nebraska supporting the fusion ticket: Cedar County Wocheiter, Hartington, Chas. Weiss, editor; Nebraska Farmer Zeitung, Spencer, J. Tagwerker, editor; Nebraska Gliese, Columbus, J. H. Johannes, editor; Herald and Anzeiger, Grand Island, J. P. Windolph, editor; Platte River Zeitung, Fremont, R. C. Schaeffer, editor; Central Chronik, Omaha, P. J. Mueller, editor; Lose Blatter, Omaha, Fr. Schnake, editor; Norfolk Anzeiger, Norfolk, J. Huelf, editor; Beatrice Post, Beatrice, G. Schultz, editor; Staats Anzeiger, Lincoln, Esser & Schaal, editors; Germania, Bloomfield, J. Lohman, editor.

German papers supporting McKinley and Republican ticket: Omaha Tribune, Omaha, R. Noak, editor; Courier, Grand Island, H. Garn, editor; Reflector and Farmer Freund, Lincoln, R. Rohmeyer, editor; Auburn Post, Auburn.

Gold democratic papers: West Point Volksblatt, West Point, M. O. Gentske, editor; Nebraska Staatszeitung, Nebraska City, J. Beutler, editor.

Lincoln Freie Presse, Lincoln, changed hands, and is not now printing.

The following democratic papers also publish from two to four columns of German matter: Nebraska City News, Nebraska City; Democrat, West Point; Herald, Auburn; Independent Democrat, Seward.

WILL NOT AID MCKINLEY.

Omaha, Neb., (Special).—Ex-Senator H. G. Stewart, middle-of-the-road nominee for congress in the Sixth Nebraska district, has withdrawn from the roll. Senator Stewart makes the announcement, in this letter printed in the Nebraska Homestead:

"Prof. A. J. Boye: Dear Sir—Your notification that the Broken Bow convention had honored me with their choice for congressional nominee is at hand. I regret that I am compelled to decline the nomination. No language of mine could convey to you my appreciation of the great confidence and esteem implied by this nomination. My reasons for declining I wish briefly to state:

"It is useless to attempt to ignore the fact that a band of commercial pirates and political conspirators at Washington are attempting to erect an imperial power in the presidency. Unauthorized by congress they are using the army and navy to force government upon a foreign people, whose only crime is a love of liberty so strong that, like the fathers of our own republic, their cry is 'liberty or death.'

"This government as administered now is the plant tool and weapon of the well organized commercial powers, who on the slightest occasion call out the military to coerce and murder the victims of wage slavery and trust extension. Witness Hazelton, where they even murdered the wounded; and in Idaho, where they bayoneted to a loathsome prison pen, old soldiers of the civil war, who had committed no crime and contemplated none.

"Under the circumstances, with the president already exercising imperial powers and disregarding the constitution, it is my opinion that no good citizen should do anything which directly or indirectly will contribute to his re-election. To do so is to become accessory to the unholy way he is now proceeding. If he is defeated, the blood of the thousands of men, women and children slain in the Philippines rests upon his own head; if his acts are endorsed at the polls the nation assumes the responsibility for those crimes and must answer therefor.

"As I view the situation, I believe it to be my duty to country to use my ballot to help defeat the party in power. My candidacy for congress in this district might contribute to the election of a supporter of this administration, an act my conscience will not approve.

"Again thanking you, and trusting I shall hear from you soon, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

October 21, 1900.

H. G. STEWART.