

# WAS A GREAT DAY

### Labor Day Generally Observed Throughout the Land.

## THOUSANDS IN PARADES

#### Number of Working Men in Marching Line Largest Known in History—Notes.

In every respect the labor parade in Lincoln was successful. So well in hand did the union leaders have every detail that from beginning to end there was no confusion. It is estimated that about 1,200 men were in the line of march, which extended in a straight line, would have reached approximately a mile.

A feature of the parade not before seen in Lincoln was the presence of the members of the Ladies' label league. They had two wagons to themselves, directly behind the band, their banner of white, with a painting of clasped hands as the label of the league, attracted attention. Labor day was observed in Omaha and South Omaha more elaborately in the latter than the former city. In Omaha the principal source of diversion for the union labor men was a picnic at Courtland beach, at which public speaking formed a feature. In South Omaha a street parade was held. In both cities the day was a partial holiday. The various labor organizations united in the picnic held at Courtland beach under the direct auspices of the central labor union.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas E. Watson, populist candidate for president of the United States, was the principal speaker at a Labor day picnic. Previous to the speech-making nearly ten thousand working men passed in parade through the downtown streets. Capital Auxiliary, No. 11, of the Typographical union, rode ahead of Typographical union, No. 209, who marched like soldiers. The officers rode in a buggy decorated in yellow and blue.

New York—Business houses, banks and exchanges throughout the city were generally closed and Labor day was generally observed. The principal attractions of the day were sports and games by land and water and there was the usual parade, in which various labor organizations participated. The parade was headed by 3,000 members of the housewives' and bridge-men's union, but without their old leader, "Sam" Parks, who dominated the event of last year, when he led the line. In place of the leader of last Labor day, as grand marshal, was Jas. P. McCabe, a former president of the central federated union and a delegate of the gold beaters' union.

St. Louis—Union labor in St. Louis and vicinity celebrated the day with two parades. One parade was held down town under the auspices of the central trades and labor union, while that at the exposition grounds was made up of members of the building trades council. General officers of the national building trades council participated. At the conclusion of the parade the twelfth annual athletic meet of the council was held at the world's fair stadium. After the downtown parade, which was one of the largest ever held, the celebration continued throughout the day and evening at Lemps' park.

Bloomington, Ill.—The largest Labor day celebration in local history occurred, about 8,000 persons being in line. Springfield sent 4,000 marchers, while towns within a radius of fifty miles contributed 2,000. Band concerts and a variety of athletic sports were held on the court house square in the morning, while the afternoon exercises were held at Miller park. Charles J. Rieffler of Springfield and John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, were the speakers of the day.

Boston—Twenty-five thousand men joined in one of the longest Labor day parades ever seen in this city. The Knights of Labor bodies, which had not joined in a parade here for seven years, participated. Governor Bates and Acting Mayor Doyle reviewed the line. Picnics and sporting events marked the observance of the holiday. The day was observed in many New England cities.

Chicago—The annual holiday of labor was celebrated by a parade and picnics.

Baltimore—Labor day was observed in a more general way than usual.

Milwaukee—Eight thousand members of the federated trades and fifteen hundred members of the building trades held separate parades and celebrated Labor day by holding two picnics.

St. Paul—Labor day was observed by a somewhat general suspension of business. In the forenoon a large industrial parade, which included an unusually large number of women, was the feature. A picnic was held in the afternoon.

Cincinnati—With exceptionally favorable weather the Labor day parade was larger than ever before.

Cleveland—The Labor day parade was probably the greatest in the history of organized labor. Fully 20,000 men were in line.

Denver—More than one hundred organizations marched in the parade. Later Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, delivered an address at the labor union picnic.

Barbecue by the Fusion Party.

The populists will give a barbecue September 17 in Lincoln, at which Mr. Berge, fusion candidate for governor, will make his initial speech. The plans have not been perfected, but it is likely that the meeting will be held at Lincoln park where oxen will be spit-roasted and roasted whole. T. S. Allen, chairman of the democratic state committee, has the affair in charge. An effort will be made to secure special railroad rates.

## RECORD OF BALL PLAYERS

### New York, Boston and Denver Lead the Profession.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
New York	119	87	32	.731
Chicago	129	74	46	.617
Pittsburg	116	68	48	.586
Cincinnati	119	68	51	.571
St. Louis	124	62	62	.500
Boston	121	43	78	.355
Philadelphia	120	44	76	.367
Brooklyn	119	42	77	.353

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Boston	118	73	45	.619
New York	115	71	44	.617
Chicago	120	69	51	.575
Philadelphia	112	64	48	.571
Cleveland	115	64	51	.557
St. Louis	114	48	66	.421
Detroit	115	47	68	.403
Washington	117	28	89	.239

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
WESTERN LEAGUE				
Denver	124	77	47	.621
Colorado Springs	123	73	50	.593
Omaha	122	67	55	.549
Des Moines	128	67	61	.523
St. Joseph	123	51	72	.415
Sioux City	117	36	81	.308

### Railroad Men Making Big Money.

The number of resident railroad men in Fremont has not diminished with the removal of headquarters to Norfolk. On the contrary it has increased. It is a growing conviction that Fremont cannot be permanently eliminated as a division point. "It was to save constructive mileage that the change was made," says a well-known railroad man. It was believed that the long runs between Norfolk and eastern points would serve to put money into the company's pocket. They have not done it. There is more constructive mileage than ever before and trainmen are drawing the biggest salaries they ever got on Northwestern lines in Nebraska. Brake-men make from \$85 to \$100 a month and conductors \$150 and \$175.

### Old Soldier in Hard Luck.

Uncle Salem Twist of Cozad, Neb., an old soldier, who was robbed of his pocketbook while asleep on a seat in the Union Pacific depot at Omaha, reports that he has not yet heard anything from the missing article, although he has officers on the trace of it. The pocketbook contained no money, but contained a pension check for \$36, a draft for \$53 and a certificate of deposit on the Cozad bank. Mr. Twist has notified the pension bureau, stopped payment on the draft and has also notified the Cozad bank, so that the papers stolen will do the party who took them no good. His pension voucher and other keepsakes were in the pocketbook.

### Fremont Stationary Engineer Killed.

John H. Pope, an employe of the C. W. Harris yard, south of the tracks, was fatally crushed under the flywheel of the engine at Fremont. He was trying to start the machinery and caught hold of a spoke to give the engine a good start. In some manner his left arm got under a belt and he was whirled once around and under the machinery, where his neck was broken and his chest crushed. He died thirty minutes later. Just before he drew his last breath, he said, "Well, good-bye, boys, I'm a dead man." Pope was seventy-three years of age and had lived in Fremont a quarter of a century.

### Rate Cut Pleases Jobbers

Lincoln wholesalers are pleased with a freight announcement by the Union Pacific railroad. This report is that the old rate of 77 cents on nails and wire between Chicago and Salt Lake City has been restored. Other railroads, it is expected, will join very soon, since the cut in the first place was not relished. The steel trust, hoping to hurt the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, so it is declared, caused a cut in the rate to 45 cents. This made it so easy for Chicago jobbers to capture the trade of the westerners that Nebraskans, especially, lost much business in their own field.

### Nelson Whips the Mexicans.

After twenty rounds of the fiercest milling ever witnessed in Butte, Mont., "Battling" Nelson of Chicago, before ten thousand persons, was given the decision over Aurelia Herrera, the Mexican. From the tap of the bell of the opening round, the two light-weights waded into each other with hammer and tongs. Nelson carried the fight to Herrera almost without cessation throughout the twenty rounds. Herrera scored the only knockdown of the fight, sending the Chicago man to the floor with a hard right on the jaw, and Nelson took the count to nine.

### Arkansas Goes Democratic.

Early returns from the state election in Arkansas indicate the re-election of Governor Jefferson Davis, the present democratic incumbent, over Hon. Harry Myers, republican, by the usual large democratic majority. The democrats easily elected their entire state ticket and the interest centered in the vote in the large towns where the regular democrats were opposed, in many instances, by independent. Returns are necessarily slow, as many voting places are remote from railroad and telegraph stations.

# THE KANSAS FRUIT

### Reno County Will Employ 1,000 Apple Pickers.

## 400,000 BUSHELS THE CROP

### State Horticultural Statistics Relative to This Year's Strawberry Production.

It is estimated by competent authorities on the apple situation that it will require a thousand men to pick the apple crop of Reno county, Kansas. This does not mean that a thousand men should be sent in to do the work. Not any should be sent in, for there are enough men in the county to do the work. The small orchards may be all picked by the owners and their families and there will be many fruit raisers who will employ one, two and three men apiece. The bulk of the men will be employed in the big orchards.

Yaggy will probably have 60,000 bushels of apples, maybe more; the Rays will probably have as many as 20,000 bushels; Underwood and Viles, 25,000 bushels, and many others will have large amounts. It is difficult to estimate individual crops or the yield of the county as a whole, because there have been no previous years in which the crop has been anything like the crop this year, so that there is no precedent to go by. It seems a safe estimate by those who have gone over the field to say that the county will raise anywhere from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels of apples this year.

The greater per cent of these will be late apples and they will be ready for picking soon after September 15. For thirty days the harvest will be a big affair and several carloads a day will be shipped out for weeks, besides the large number that will be put in storage in Hutchinson and in the large apple cellars on the farms.

### Secretary Barnes of the Kansas State Horticultural society is compiling the first statistics about fruit ever received by the society and the statistics show that some accepted statements as to the standing of counties in fruit raising are at fault. For instance, Leavenworth has been accepted as the great apple county, but for the last year's crop Sedgwick led the list and Leavenworth held fourteenth place. Doniphan county is at the top of the list of strawberry raising counties. The last legislature provided for the taking of horticultural statistics for the state society by the township assessors and it is from these reports that Secretary Barnes is compiling his statistics.

The reports show that of the counties raising 1,000 crates of strawberries, or over, that there are fifteen counties in the class for the crop of 1903 and that Jefferson county got in by just one crate. The standing of the strawberry counties and the number of crates they raised in 1903 were as follows:

1. Doniphan ..... 10,283
2. Neosho ..... 8,302
3. Cherokee ..... 6,936
4. Leavenworth ..... 5,788
5. Johnson ..... 2,828
6. Labette ..... 2,521
7. Nemaha ..... 1,181
8. Washington ..... 1,733
9. Lyon ..... 1,700
10. Chautauqua ..... 1,680
11. Miami ..... 1,577
12. Greenwood ..... 1,548
13. Osage ..... 1,303
14. Coffey ..... 1,058
15. Jefferson ..... 1,001

The standing of the apple counties, according to the crop raised in 1903, shows two counties, Sedgwick and Cowley, raised over 100,000 bushels of apples each and that Butler and Sumner counties get in on the 50,000 bushel and over mark. There are twenty-seven counties that raised over 10,000 bushels last year.

The standing of the apple counties and the estimates of the number of bushels of apples they raised last year are as follows:

1. Sedgwick ..... 156,621
2. Cowley ..... 147,569
3. Sumner ..... 77,474
4. Butler ..... 52,410
5. Harper ..... 38,298
6. Cherokee ..... 30,567
7. Reno ..... 27,041
8. Doniphan ..... 19,546
9. Greenwood ..... 19,269
10. Nemaha ..... 18,779
11. Pottawatomie ..... 18,685
12. Kingman ..... 18,209
13. Neosho ..... 17,260
14. Leavenworth ..... 17,228
15. Coffey ..... 16,174
16. Johnson ..... 14,812
17. Chautauqua ..... 14,778
18. Labette ..... 14,323
19. Elk ..... 13,653
20. Linn ..... 13,411
21. Ottawa ..... 12,584
22. Riley ..... 11,625
23. Lyon ..... 11,036
24. Anderson ..... 10,936
25. Wilson ..... 10,696
26. Harvey ..... 10,600
27. Jefferson ..... 10,093

### Kansas Farmers Plow With Steam.

Many farmers in the central and western counties of Kansas have ceased depending upon men and horses for their fall plowing and are using steam plows. Last year the wheat acreage in that part of the state was small because the farmers were unable to find men enough to put in the new crop. The farmers are now organizing companies and purchasing steam plows, do the fall plowing for wheat at a reduced expense and with more certainty.

## COINAGE AND CIRCULATION

### Comptroller of Currency Makes Monthly Statement.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business August 31, 1904, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$452,516,773, an increase for the year of \$33,928,798, and for the month of \$2,309,885. The circulation, based on United States bonds was \$417,380,300, an increase for the year of \$37,303,978, and for the month of \$2,355,144. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$35,144,147, a decrease for the year of \$3,375,180 and for the month of \$45,260. The amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was \$419,683,940, and the amount of bonds on deposit to secure public deposits was \$116,779,550.

The monthly coinage statement shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during August, 1904, exclusive of \$2,255,000 for the Philippine government, was \$1,182,020, as follows: Gold, \$1,385,000; half dollars, silver, \$672,000; quarter dollars, \$676,000; dimes, \$243,000; minor coins, \$206,020.

### Lincoln Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the \$350,000 federal building in Lincoln was laid by the Masonic grand lodge of Nebraska, with Grand Master Charles E. Burnham of Norfolk in charge of the ceremonies. An escort of Knights Templar in uniform and blue lodges Nos. 19 and 54, gave the ceremonies a picturesque appearance. Custodian L. L. Lindsey of the federal building, arranged the program, which included prayer by Rev. J. Lewis Marsh, chaplain of the Masonic grand lodge, addresses by Governor J. H. Mickey, Mayor George A. Adams, Congressman Burkett and Postmaster E. R. Sizer. The latter gave a comprehensive historical sketch of the construction of the old building whose corner stone was laid thirty years ago. John W. McDonald, president of the Lincoln Commercial club, presided.

### Sunday School Statistics.

The report compiled and just issued by W. J. Semelroth of St. Louis, chief secretary for the world's fourth Sunday school convention, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, shows a total of 206,905 protestant Sabbath schools, 2,414,767 teachers and 23,442,938 scholars in Europe, Alaska, Africa, North and South America and the islands of the sea. The United States leads with 139,817 Sunday schools, 1,419,807 teachers and 11,493,591 enrolled scholars. England and Wales come next with a total membership of little more than half that number.

### New Denver Mint Opened.

The new United States mint in Denver was opened with a president's salute of twenty-one guns and raising of the American flag over the building by George E. Roberts, director of the mint of Washington, D. C. The mint will not begin coinage until July 1, 1905, as no appropriation has been made by congress as yet to cover the cost of coinage. Frank M. Downer has been appointed superintendent of the mint. The first deposit received at the new mint was made by E. E. Burlingame & Co., of Denver. It was a brick weighing 736.34 ounces and is valued at \$10,500.

### Entirely Too Much Publicity

Pension Commissioner Ware has decreed that the pension list shall pass into history. For a long time the names and addresses and the amount of pensions were given to the public freely, but the commissioner put an end to that practice soon after assuming charge of the bureau. He maintained that too many "scheming" lawyers took advantage of information given in the list, wrote to the pensioners and offered to obtain for them a more liberal allowance from the government.

The opening session of the annual conference of the Nebraska Seventh Day Adventists occurred at Omaha and was addressed by Elder Russel. He spoke on "The Second Coming of Christ, or Why We Are Adventists." Nearly one thousand persons attended the sessions, mostly from outside of Omaha. The Adventists are camped in 200 small tents pitched near the ball park, and sessions will continue two weeks. No meat is being served and everything is conducted from a strictly religious standpoint. Services begin at 6 o'clock each morning.

### Semi-Centennial at Lawrence.

The Lawrence, Kan., semi-centennial celebration committee announced that George R. Peck of Chicago would be there to deliver an address on October 6, and that Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, on October 5. Other prominent speakers are expected, notably Charles Francis Adams, of Boston. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has also written an original poem for the occasion which will be read. The program for the week's celebration from October 2 to 8 is now about complete.

# TERRIBLE CARNAGE

### The Russians Evacuate Liao Yang After Dogged Fight.

## HARD RUSSIAN RESISTANCE

### Bombardment Exceeds All Records For Valor of Assaultants and Stubborn Defense.

The following statement was obtained by the Associated press from the war office at St. Petersburg:

"General Kuroki's army crossed in force to the right bank of the Taitsze river and it therefore became necessary for the Russians to be in a position to repel a blow in this direction.

"In view of this development in the operations, General Kuropatkin decided to abandon his positions on the left bank and to concentrate his whole army on the other side of the river. This position is the strongest, both in character and in site. The great issue will be finally decided there.

"By withdrawing to this position the Russian army avoids the necessity of being divided by the river and enjoys the advantage of compactness.

"General Kuropatkin's move, therefore, is not to be considered as a retreat, but rather as the carrying out of a well-defined idea.

A correspondent of the Associated press at Vladivostok telegraphs:

The fighting at Liao Yang has beaten all records for the desperate valor of the assaultants and the invincible stubbornness of the defenders. The whole history of warfare tells of no such bombardments, no such carnage and no such persistence. Day after day the fight has been resumed at daybreak and kept up with hardly a moment's intermission until after nightfall.

War-scarred veterans scarce believe the stories which come from the seat of war, and declare that it is beyond human endurance for an army to fight without respite for a whole week, each day of which has exceeded its predecessor in intensity of strength and carnage of slaughter.

After day the thousands of dead bestrewing the battlefield have to be removed. The Japanese have invented new methods to incinerate the heaps of dead comrades, removing the ashes for the honors of burial in Japan. The wounded present a serious problem, as they tax the transportation capacity on both sides to the utmost.

The most difficult problem, however, is the bringing up of supplies of food and ammunition to every point of the fighting line, which extends from ten to twenty miles.

Never has such bombardment been known. An eye-witness of the battle of Vafangow told the Associated press correspondent that many officers suffered nervous prostration owing to the terrible roar of the artillery, and one military attache had to be invalided home for the same reason. Yet the artillery fire at Vafangow was far inferior in intensity to that at Liao Yang.

## DOWN BLUE LAWS

### Allegheny Citizens Will Not Tolerate Out-of-Date Ordinances.

The crusade carried on by the Allegheny County Sabbath observance association to enforce the blue laws of 1794 resulted in riot and murder in Allegheny, Pa. The man who was killed was identified as Harry D. Knox, driver of an ice wagon. The enforcement of the old laws which prohibits the sale on Sunday of ice, soda water, candy, cigars and every other article of merchandise called a luxury, has aroused intense feeling throughout the county and many threats have been made against the prosecutors. Chief detective for the association, P. T. Gamble, and two of his force, Nelson C. and Harry W. Starkey, were on trial for perjury, the charge being that they had secured the conviction of a storekeeper who proved that his store had not been opened for business on Sunday. About one thousand persons had gathered about the alderman's office and when the hearing was concluded the mob made a rush for the detectives. Gamble was knocked down and rendered unconscious for a time, while the other detectives were roughly handled. Some time later the detectives left the office under the escort of the alderman's constables and the crowd renewed hostilities.

### Republican Central Committee Meeting

Chairman Burgess, of the republican state central committee, has issued a call for the meeting of the general committee at headquarters at the Murray hotel, Omaha, for September 15. A meeting of the executive committee also has been called for the same date. The purpose of the meetings is to dispose of a number of matters left unsettled at the last general committee meeting and to make arrangements for the closing weeks of the campaign.

### Relief Statement of Sioux Disaster.

The report of the committee for the relief of the survivors of the General Sioux disaster shows that 958 bodies have been recovered and that \$109,543 was collected and expended.

### Schuyler Is Certainly Growing.

The city council of Schuyler has decided to extend the water mains to a large number of citizens anxious to become consumers of city water and also largely increase the fire protection of the city thereby. Ten blocks of mains will be laid. The city is now advertising for the digging of the ditches and laying of the mains for this amount of extension. It will require about \$2,500 to complete the work contemplated and will give a great deal of extra employment to the laborers of the city in digging the ditches and covering them again.

## STATE TREASURERS REPORT

### Shows Investment of School Fund and State's Financial Status.

The report of State Treasurer Mortensen for the quarter ending August 31 and the month of August shows that the balance at the end of the quarter is a decrease of \$250,577.14 on the one of June 1. The receipts for the quarter have amounted to \$815,286.87, and the expenditures to \$1,065,864.01. Cash on hand at the end of the quarter is \$3,633.26 and cash on deposit is \$331,773.20, or a total of \$335,406.46 in cash funds. The receipts for the month of August were \$168,382.72 and the expenditures \$209,782.35.

The cash on hand in the permanent school funds has decreased from \$315,314.01, June 1, to \$103,755.47 on August 31, or a net decrease of \$209,558.54, indicating that the funds are being kept closely invested and that Treasurer Mortensen is not permitting any large amount of money to lay idle when it can be earning dividends for the temporary school funds. The treasurer has made large purchases of good interest bearing securities during the quarter and on several occasions has reduced the amount of cash on hand in those funds to less than \$40,000. Following are the quarterly and monthly balances at the beginning and end of the quarter and month and a statement of the bank balances:

### THE QUARTERLY REPORT

	Balance June 1, 1904.	Balance Aug. 31, 1904.
Funds—		
General	\$ 10,244.62	\$ 9,208.67
Permanent sch'l	296,235.36	69,312.85
Temporary sch'l	170,006.95	151,625.86
Temporary sch'l	132,536.45	151,625.86
Permanent uni.	2,312.40	3,573.23
Agr. Col. endow't	13,166.23	29,169.34
Temporary uni.	46,953.31	6,016.01
Hospital insane.	3,137.77	3,765.00
State library.	4,407.35	3,804.23
University cash.	17,462.66	14,691.25
Normal library.	176.45	682.33
Normal endow't	1,700.00	1,700.00
Normal interest.	2,144.29	2,535.34
Inheritance tax.	4,637.36	4,956.21
Pen. spec'l labor	3,585.00	3,585.00
Penitentiary land	2,473.29	3,445.00
U. S. Ex. station	5,940.01	3,445.00
Agr. and M. Arts		
Totals	\$525,993.60	\$325,416.46

### SHOWING FOR AUGUST

	Balance June 1, 1904.	Balance Aug. 31, 1904.
Funds—		
General	\$ 10,244.62	\$ 9,208.67
Permanent sch'l	165,212.94	69,312.85
Permanent uni.	2,312.40	3,573.23
Agr. Col. endow't	23,181.82	29,169.34
Temporary uni.	29,223.81	6,016.01
Hospital insane.	3,723.36	3,765.00
State library.	3,829.56	3,804.23
University cash.	14,461.29	14,691.23
Normal library.	1,051.46	495.83
Normal endow't	1,700.00	1,700.00
Normal interest.	2,751.79	2,771.75
Inheritance tax.	4,742.11	4,956.21
Pen. spec'l labor	2,346.15	2,346.15
Penitentiary land	3,585.00	3,585.00
Agr. and M. Arts	25,000.01	25,000.01
U. S. Ex. station	3,556.00	3,445.00
Totals	\$376,816.59	\$325,416.46

By cash on hand.....\$ 3,633.26

By cash on deposit..... 331,773.20