THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. | OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1897. | SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MINERS WILL MARCH

Strikers Propose to Show Their Numbers to the Men at Cannonsburg.

WOMEN GOAD ON THEIR HUSBANDS

Mass Meetings at Which a More Aggressive Policy is Adopted.

SAY THEY MUST STOP THE LAKE TRADE

Every Coal Miner in That Section Must Join the Movement.

THOUSAND WILL TRAMP TWELVE MILES

Bands Have Been Engaged and the Procession Will Be Made Up of Three Divisions from Different Sections.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—The events of today in the Pittsburg coal mining district indicate that there is trouble ahead. The strike has been on for two weeks without cause for alarm in any quarter, but today the pangs of hunger and mutterings of discontent have taken tangible form, and before morning 1,000 miners will have marched on Cannonsburg, the objective point being the Boone and Allison mines. A few days ago the operators of these mines made a requisition on the sheriff of Washington county for additional deputies. It is supposed that there are at least thirty deputies at each mine, well armed for any friction that may take place.

Today the miners of Miller's and Tom run districts held mass meetings. The men employed in the slope and Bridgeville mines Nos. 1 and 2 and Steen's mines met at Bridgeville. Cecil was the scene of a meeting of Laurel Hill Nos. 2 and 4. Creedmore and Bishop mines and the diggers employed in the Standard and Ellsworth mines in Miller's Run also held a meeting. The gatherings were attended by men, women and children. The women did not lag in the interest taken. Many of them openly branded their husbands as cowards. They argued that they might as well fight as starve. The men said the victory could be won providing every coal miner employed in the sections where the lake trade is supplied would join the general movement of idleness. Plans for bringing out the miners at work in the Boone and Allison mines were discussed. Special committees were sent from one meeting to the other. It was decided to march on the Cannonsburg mines tonight. The Reissing brass band and the Cecil drum corps were engaged and the march across the country is on. The procession will be made up of three divisions from the different sections. They will mobilize at Bridgeville and take up the tramp of twelve miles across the country.

THOUSAND IN LINE.

A miner who was very enthusiastic over the plan said there would be at least 1,000 men in line. It was learned late tonight that the scheme has been in process of formulation for several days. It was talked of several days ago, and got to the ears of the operators of the Cannonsburg mines, hence their decision to increase their force of deputies. Whether the miners will go armed is not known as yet, but they expect to be at the mines when the offending diggers are ready to go to work and will use every influence possible to keep them from going into the mines. Some of the most conservative of the leaders claim that there will be no bloodshed. They say that when the colliers see such a big demonstration in favor of what they term a peaceful demand for bread, they will come out and retain their manhood. Every effort was made to keep the movement a secret for fear the force of deputies at the mines would be further increased. Just what the result will be it is difficult at this hour to tell. The men are known to be in a condition of semi-insanity on the strike question. They have been goaded on by suffering wives, daughters and sweethearts, and it appears as if it was the beginning of the end of the strike.

The negotiations to induce the coal operators of this district to sign a uniformity agreement are still going on. The commissioners having it in charge feel as if they would be able to accomplish it. Secretary G. Frank Schmid said tonight that the prospects were brighter than they have been since negotiations began. He said that within the next few days powerful and potent influences would be brought to bear on the operators with the strike in the present condition, the indications were for a successful consummation of the agreement.

As an evidence that the operators are not counting on arbitration it was announced tonight by a prominent operator that if the strike in West Virginia does not prove successful, the Pittsburg operators will make an effort early next week to start their mines at the 69-cent rate, the rate now asked by the strikers. They will claim that if they are willing to pay the price that the law must protect them in the operation of their mines.

WAIT FOR DEBS.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The Commercial Tribune special from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Just why it is so may be a mystery to some, but it is a fact nevertheless that Eugene V. Debs will be able to do more just now toward bringing out the miners in the Fairmont region than any other man. A big meeting at Monongah today demonstrated this when a local miner got up and declared that as soon as Debs came into the region the men would strike and that his influence would be greater than all the offers of the operators to pay bonuses on coal mined. This sentiment was loudly cheered. The organizers there admit that he must be brought into the field and tonight it was announced that he will be at Fairmont on Tuesday. Everybody waits to hear Debs. Today's meeting at Willow Tree school house for the Monongah miners was a success as to numbers and enthusiasm, but there was a serious cooling off of enthusiasm after the meeting was over and the organizers departed. The Monongah men will go to work as usual in the morning. They will wait until Tuesday, when Debs is advertised positively to come, before taking any action.

At today's meeting Hugh McDonald, a local miner, presided, and W. D. Mahon of Detroit delivered the address. By actual count there were 324 men present, of whom all but ten were miners, and all but about twenty Monongah men. There was loud cheering and lots of it, especially when Mahon read a message from a Norfolk & Western organizer sending good news. Men in the audience pledged the Monongah men to go out this week when a strike was called for, and everybody rose and the cheering lasted fifteen minutes. Fully fifty Monongah men said they would go to work as usual in the morning.

STRIKE SENTIMENT GROWS.

The men at O'Donnell's, Aurora, Flemington and Bates mines are still out and will not go back. The operators expect all Fairmont to be out at the end of the week or sooner. They threaten to close their coke ovens and to put the negroes and Italians into the mines, and this means positive trouble and possibly bloodshed. The operators had men at today's meeting taking notes of everything said and done. Coal is too badly needed for any of the miners to fear dismissal. The strike sentiment is growing slowly and Thursday is the limit generally placed on the work. The railroads are running things tonight and 1,000 cars of coal were shipped the past twelve hours. Twenty trains on the Baltimore & Ohio still stand out of the way of king coal. On the Norfolk & Western today the strikers made gains in some sections and losses in others. Big mass meetings were held in Flattop today, and it looks tonight as though four more of the largest mines would be idle in the morning, though the men dislike to give up the good pay they are now making and are vacillating between desire and what they feel to be duty.

At Thacker today after the departure of the organizers for Flattop and Pocahontas the strikers, under the influence of speeches by operators and railroad officials, voted to return to work in the morning. Organizers will be sent back among them. Elkhorn operators believe their men will return by Tuesday. The placing of guards at some mines is having a disquieting influence and may make trouble. The contest between the representatives of the labor organizations and the local interests throughout the region is terrific, but the strikers seem to have the best of it. About one-half the men will work tomorrow. On the Wheeling & Lake Erie, in the eastern Ohio district, the operators have about given up hope of getting men before the strike is settled. Some miners came down from Massillon today, but did not like the outlook and went home. The United States marshals are all gone but three and they are doing detective work. Four West Virginia coal trains went through today and were not molested.

OPERATORS GIVE WARNING.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 18.—The striking miners at Dillonvale up the river on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road have been notified by the management that the mines there will resume Monday morning, and that if they do not intend to work their places will be filled with outside men. Some of the Dillonvale men are in favor of returning to work, but the majority, most of them foreigners, are violently opposed to such a course. If the company is in earnest in its expressed intention to bring in outside men the miners' officials predict that there will be trouble at Dillonvale.

There is a heavy movement of West Virginia coal through Wheeling today. Sixty or seventy cars of coal were transferred from the Wheeling Terminal tracks to the Wheeling & Lake Erie and started north without molestation. It is learned tonight that all the coal being sent over the Wheeling road is for the Lake Shore and other northern Ohio roads that need the coal for firing their engines. There is no change in the strike situation in this district. All the eastern Ohio miners are out and there is no indication of a break at any point.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 18.—Over 500 men attended the coal miners' meeting today in the woods at Willow Tree school house, near Monongah, and 317 of them raised their hands when J. D. Mahon, the speaker, took a vote to ascertain how many of them were willing to come out in the morning. The miners were chilly at first, but got warmed up and showed much enthusiasm and the speaker was frequently cheered. It was a noticeable fact that only Monongah miners were in attendance, none from the neighboring collieries putting in their appearance.

MINERS SHOW ENTHUSIASM.

Notwithstanding the rain which commenced falling soon after the meeting began, the miners listened for over an hour to the addresses. It was the largest meeting ever held in this district by the miners and many of the operators who have been confident that the men would stay in say now that they are prepared for anything. Not only the miners, but their wives and children, turned out at the meeting. Conservative men here think it is only a matter of time until the men come out, but no important action is expected until Debs speaks here tomorrow night. The company officials say if the men strike the pits will be filled with Italians and negroes, and if this action is taken the men say trouble may be expected. It is said an impromptu arsenal has been arranged in the company's office and the worst is expected.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 18.—A conference of the strike agitators, Fred Dilcher and Fred Haskins of Ohio, was held at Eastbank today with local leaders. It was decided to hold a series of meetings at different points in the Kanawha valley this week. The first of these meetings will be held at Montgomery tomorrow and it will be addressed by Dilcher, Haskins and others. Debs is expected here by Wednesday.

HUNTINGTON, W. V., July 18.—The strike agitators have been busy in Flattop fields today, but have made but little headway. Not over 500 men will quit work tomorrow morning and this number may be reduced one-half. All the miners in the Thacker coal fields, who yesterday voted to quit work, held a mass meeting this morning and reconsidered matters and they all will return to work as usual tomorrow morning. The miners at Dingess will also change their action of yesterday and will return also. The operators at Elkhorn are working diligently among their men, and they have hopes of having them return tomorrow. If they do it will be almost impossible for strike agitators to induce miners in the Flattop fields to quit work. The situation on the Kanawha remains much the same as yesterday.

RATCHFORD PREDICTS SUCCESS.

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—President Ratchford today summed up the strike situation in an interview as follows:

"The manner in which the miners are conducting themselves commends itself to the country and gives their officers renewed encouragement and strengthens the belief that victory will ultimately crown their efforts. The history of industrial strife has no parallel to the present movement. Deputy marshals, coal and iron police and secret detectives have been at work, but their presence has failed to incite the miners to acts of lawlessness.

"The strike has not yet reached its full proportions. The coming week will add 20,000 men to the idle column. The week following will bring greater accessions to our ranks. The movement will continue to grow not only from the point of numbers involved, but public opinion will become crystalized more fully and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty. The organized trades of the country are today in closer touch than ever before. Never in the history of labor troubles have they been so closely allied. Our demand for living wages and the determination of our miners to secure it have brought expressions of sympathy and material support from almost every branch of organized labor, whose efforts in our behalf will endear them to all lovers of fairness, and establish for the miners with their own efforts a living rate of wages."

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 18.—The miners at Thacker, Logan and Dingess, who yesterday afternoon decided to strike, held a mass meeting this afternoon and reconsidered their action. They will return to work as usual Monday. The Elkhorn miners who yesterday decided to strike will, it is believed, follow their example.

MARTINS FERRY, O., July 18.—The miners at Dillonvale were notified yesterday that they must return to work tomorrow or new men would be employed. Two hundred car loads of West Virginia coal passed through here today. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road has orders for 1,500 car loads.

Refuse to Raise the Wages.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The joint conference of the glass bottle manufacturers and the representatives of the glass bottle manufacturers of the United States and Canada, after a three days' session, discussing a 5 per cent advance in the wage scale for 1897-8, finally decided on making no change. The manufacturers clearly showed that an advance could not be made because of the present business depression. Three years ago, when the Wilson bill went into effect, a 15 per cent reduction was made in the wage scale which has never been raised.

Chicago Will Send Funds.

CHICAGO, July 18.—All unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor will contribute to the miners' relief fund. At a meeting of the federation this afternoon, W. P. De Armitt and his policy were severely condemned. The following resolution in part was adopted:

The Chicago Federation of Labor extends its sympathy and support to the striking miners of the United States and we call on all affiliated to aid to the utmost extent [illegible] of these unfortunate men for a living American wage.

WILL BECOME LAW THIS WEEK

Barring Accidents, the Tariff Bill Will Soon Be Signed.

REPORT IS LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED

Vote Must Be Taken on the Agreement of the Conferees in Both the House and Senate in Its Entirety.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The indications tonight are that the tariff bill, as agreed to by the republican conferees yesterday, probably will have passed both houses of congress and be a law at the end of the present week. Delays and complications, now unanticipated, might somewhat prolong the final struggle. The republican conferees have been working hard all day consulting and arranging the details of the report which they now believe they will be able to submit to their democratic colleagues tomorrow morning. The bulk of this work has fallen upon the shoulders of Senator Allison and Governor Dingley, who are preparing the statements of the effect of the changes made by the conferees, which will be submitted to their respective houses. They have had a small army of clerks at work throughout the day in the room of the senate committee on finance preparing the bill for the printer. If this task can be accomplished tonight so that the printed bill can be laid before the democrats tomorrow morning the debate will begin in the house tomorrow afternoon. It is not believed that there will be any disposition on the part of the democratic members of the conference to delay the bill in full committee, but the democrats have had no meeting to determine their course of action on this point. Governor Dingley expressed the opinion tonight that an hour would be sufficient time in which to explain the changes made by the conferees to their minority colleagues on the committee. One or two of the democrats are tonight inclined to insist upon a day for deliberations on the changes, but they, of course, realize that they are hopeless if the majority desires to report the bill over their protest, and inasmuch as the republican leaders of the house decided tonight to give two full days for the discussion of the report in the house, they probably will acquiesce in the decision of the majority to make the report tomorrow. All along the republican leaders have been disposed to allow but one day for debate in the house, and while they believe one day will be enough, after the discussion tonight, they decided that to disarm the possible opposition the minority was likely to make to give two full days for debate.

GOES TO THE HOUSE FIRST.

The report must, of course, be acted upon by the house before it is considered in the senate. The committee on rules will meet tomorrow morning and prepare a rule which will bring a vote on the report before adjournment on Tuesday. The rules will be presented and adopted as soon as the conferees make their report, probably soon after noon tomorrow. The debate will follow immediately. The South Carolina dispensary bill will be used to consume time until the report is brought in. It is not believed that a single republican vote in the house will be recorded against the report.

The program in the senate is much more indefinite on account of the wide latitude allowed for debate and the absence of any parliamentary method of bringing the report to a vote. The democratic senators, it is safe to presume from their talk today, intend to assail the compromise on sugar, to which the conferees agreed and to make a pretty stiff fight against the restoration to the dutiable list of cotton bagging, cotton ties, burlaps, etc., which they succeeded with the aid of the populists and one or two republicans in placing on the free list. They also will make a strong opposition to the restoration of white pine to the house rate of $2 per thousand.

Some of the democratic senators today discussed the possibility of defeating the report in the senate on the presumption that they might be able to secure as many votes against the report as they did to place these articles on the free list. But no one imagines seriously that the report is in any danger in the senate when it comes to a final vote, and, moreover, the most prominent democratic senators freely express the opinion that the fight in the senate may be spirited but brief. They believe a vote will be reached in three days in the senate.

MUST VOTE ON THE WHOLE.

The parliamentary procedure on the conference report may have an important bearing on the course of the debate in the senate. A question has arisen as to the parliamentary practice. It is the established procedure to consider conference reports as an entirety so that no vote can be taken on any separate feature of the report. The report must be accepted or rejected as a whole. This practice becomes important in view of the desire among those opposing the bill to secure a separate vote on sugar, lumber, cotton ties, cotton bagging and other items which have aroused exceptional interest. One of the conferees who is an authority on parliamentary procedure said tonight:

"There can be no doubt that the conference report must be considered as an entirety. The rulings of Speaker Blaine, Speaker Carlisle and others have placed that beyond controversy and the same rule has been observed in the senate. The only question before the house is: Shall the report be accepted or rejected as a whole? For that reason no motion relating to sugar, cotton ties, cotton bagging or any other item of the report is in order. The vote will be taken on agreeing to the entire report, and it is only by defeating the report as a whole that it would be possible to reach any special item. Should the entire report be rejected then a motion would be in order to recommit the bill to the conference, with instructions on any particular subject. The strength of the report lies in its entirety."

Some of the opponents of the bill in the senate hold that a motion to recommit with instructions as to separate items would be in order before the vote is taken on accepting the report as an entirety. But the best parliamentarians in both branches say that the practice is well settled and that the vote must be first taken on the adoption or rejection of the report. If rejected then any other motion would be in order.

It is learned today that there were some changes of verbiage in the sugar schedule not noted in the Associated press report last night, and that the provision for the ratification of reciprocity treaties by the senate was retained in the modified reciprocity clause. The Associated press report last night covered most of the changes upon the important provisions of the bill. Among the other things agreed to were the senate rates on steel tubing and hollow billets used in the manufacture of bicycle frames. The rate on cotton bagging is seven-tenths of a cent. The house rate was twelve-tenths.

Senator Allison and Representative Dingley were engaged up to midnight in the preparation of the report which is to accompany the bill when it is presented to the respective houses. After the meeting Mr. Dingley authorized the statement that the measure would be submitted to the full conference committee, including the democratic membership, tomorrow morning for final action. He confidently believes that the whole committee will complete its work by midday and that the conference report will be submitted to the house at noon. If there is a delay in completing the consideration of the bill in conference by noon the house will be asked to take a recess for an hour or two until the report is ready. Only a limited number of copies of the bill as finally agreed to in conference by the republicans will be printed at present.

Entertains Minister Woodford.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, and the Senorita de Lome entertained at dinner today Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. and Miss Woodford. The guests invited to meet them were Assistant Secretaries Day and Ade of the State department, Portuguese Minister and Viscountess Thyrson, the Colombian charge d'affaires and Mrs. Rengifo, Dr. Moron, the Argentina minister, and attaches of the Spanish legation.

TRADE OF THE SANDWICH ISLES.

Over Ninety Per Cent of Hawaiian Commerce is with United States.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Hawaiian commerce during the last ten years is the subject of a circular just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The paper was prepared by F. H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets, under the direction of Secretary Wilson. The facts set forth bear directly upon the current discussion of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and are as follows:

The comparison of statistics shows that the United States controls 90 per cent of the entire trade of the islands. The total value of exports and imports of Hawaii for 1896 was $21,578,882, of which about two-thirds, $15,515,230, was for goods exported. The average exports of the ten years, 1887 to 1896, was $11,052,141, and of imports, $5,422,459, leaving an average balance of $5,629,681 in favor of exports.

Of this traffic, 91.20 per cent was with the United States during the first five years of the decade, and in the second five years the lead of this country over other countries was increased to 91.92 per cent. Another impression of the situation may be gained from the statement that our trade with the islands in 1896, according to Hawaiian statistics, reached $20,924,306, the largest amount ever recorded, while the highest figures previously were for 1890, when a total of $18,332,631 was reported.

The United States, however, does not yet hold so high a position in furnishing goods for Hawaii as in taking the products of the islands. Of the average of exports for the ten years, nearly $11,000,000 a year, the United States has bought practically all. Only one-half of 1 per cent has been sold to other countries. Of the goods purchased by Hawaii, on the other hand, the United States furnishes only about three-fourths. However, it is chiefly in our sales to the islands that trade is growing. The annual average of these sales for the five years, 1887 to 1891, was $4,376,312, but for 1891 to 1896, $6,496,275, while the exports to Hawaii for the last year amounted to $5,464,268, nearly $1,000,000 more than for any previous year. The goods coming from Hawaii to the United States are mainly agricultural products, while the shipments in the other direction, except breadstuffs, are chiefly manufactures. Our imports of sugar make the largest item in the trade, while our imports of rice come next. Next in order are our exports of breadstuffs, cotton goods, fertilizers, machinery, lumber, tobacco, wire and chemicals. It is noticeable that shipments of American live stock, meats, apples and corn amount to very little. Prior to 1876, when the first reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and Hawaii, their total commerce averaged only $1,950,416 a year. Since that date a comparative growth has brought the total to more than fifty times that amount.

Figures are furnished for the first ten months of the fiscal year, 1897, as compared with the same period in 1896. They show large increases in the important items of trade. The other countries whose trade with Hawaii appears to be growing are China and Japan, taken together, and Canada.

NEW REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS.

Thorwald Solberg of Boston Gets a Much-Sought Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Thorwald Solberg of Boston has been appointed register of copyrights. Librarian John Russell Young notified him of his selection on Saturday and today Mr. Solberg wired his acceptance and stated that he would take charge of the department on Tuesday morning. There were a large number of applications for this position, which is next to chief assistant librarian and is the most important in the new library.

Mr. Solberg was born in Wisconsin in 1852. For thirteen years he was employed in the congressional library and eight years since was picked out by the Boston Book company as the best man in the country to take charge of one of its most important departments. Letters and telegrams were sent by the Authors' Copyright league, the Century company, Harper Brothers and other leading publishing houses strongly urging Mr. Solberg's appointment.

Relief for Suffering in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the National Relief Association for Cuba was held in the First Congregational church here today. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the vice presidents, presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis and Mrs. Clara Colby. The principal feature of the meeting was the reading of a circular or order issued by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of the association, setting forth its object, which, as stated, is to raise funds by private solicitation and by public appeal for relief of the suffering in Cuba, and whose philanthropic purpose is based on a desire to help the deserving through the Red Cross work.

Secretary Sherman's Sickness.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Sherman, who is suffering from some slight stomach derangement, is reported better tonight. He expects to go to the State department in a day or two.

THURSTONS ARE IN HIGH FAVOR.

Omaha Company Leads All the Rest at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Three thousand five hundred men participated in dress parade and review before Adjutant General Mabry last evening, the largest encampment held in years. Drilling in class A will begin Monday, the Thurston Rifles being first on the program. The Seeley Rifles of Galveston and the Morton Cadets of Washington are considered the Thurstons' most formidable rivals, with the St. Paul company a close second.

The sanitary condition of the camp is excellent and though the mercury is up to 114 degrees, the heat is not oppressive. The Thurston Rifles are confined to quarters until after the prize drill and every precaution is being taken to insure success. The citizens here are very cordial and all eyes are turned on the Thurstons as prize winners. The betting on the Omaha company is for first place only, bets for second money not being accepted in the pool room. The Thurstons have a cinch on the discipline prize and are setting the pace for all other companies.

INDIANS MAY MOVE TO MEXICO.

Propose to Sell Their Lands to Uncle Sam and Buy More Elsewhere.

ANTLERS, I. T., July 18.—The Choctaw-Chickasaw union party proposes to treat with the Dawes commission provided the United States government will buy all of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands outright. They will then form a colony, go into Mexico, buy a lot of land from Mexico and have their own lands. They say that a white man shall not move among them. The full bloods are very favorably impressed with the move, but none but the ignorant Choctaws will go into such a scheme.

National Union Officers at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—Next Tuesday the national senate and the national officers of the National Union fraternity, an insurance order, will meet in this city and remain in session for several days. President W. M. Kayne of Nashville will preside and thirty-three states will be represented.

Woman Killed by Lightning.

ERIE, Pa., July 18.—Mrs. Horace Noble, a prominent woman of this city, was killed at Dill's park near here today by a flash of lightning. She was sitting in the parlor with company when the house was struck, killing her almost instantly. None of the others were hurt.

DAN FARRELL PASSES AWAY

Succumbs to the Injuries He Received While Firing a Cannon Cracker.

POPULAR AND PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZEN

His Name Connected with Every Public Enterprise Inaugurated in the City During His Ten Years' Residence.

Dan Farrell, jr., died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon at 6:15 from lockjaw, at the age of 41 years.

On the afternoon of July 5 he was discharging some firecrackers for the amusement of children at his residence on South Tenth street. While in the act of firing a cannon cracker it exploded prematurely, mangling the fingers of his right hand. A part of one finger was afterward amputated, and the injured hand seemed to heal as well as could be expected. No alarming symptoms were manifested until about a week ago, when lockjaw set in. A few days ago he appeared to improve and his friends were hopeful for his ultimate recovery, but a relapse came yesterday afternoon, death following soon after.

Mr. Farrell was born in Newark, N. J., September 30, 1856, and moved with his parents to Galesburg, Ill., where he was educated, going through the High school and entering Knox college. In 1876 he entered the navy, being stationed at the Washington navy yard and navy department six years. In November, 1881, he was ordered to Japan where he was stationed nearly four years, and while in that country he visited all the open ports, also Shanghai, China, and Seoul, Corea. After a year's leave of absence he resigned from the navy in 1887, and entered mercantile life in Omaha as senior member of the firm of Farrell & Welsh, syrup manufacturers. Buying out his partner's interest the following year he has since managed the business alone in the name of Farrell & Co.

PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN.

Among the business men of Omaha Mr. Farrell has long been recognized as one of the most public-spirited as well as one of the most popular citizens. During the last ten years there has been scarcely an enterprise of public nature which he has not helped along with his money and labor. He has been prominent in the Commercial club and in the Omaha Board of Trade, being president of the latter organization at the time of his death. When the movement was inaugurated some two years ago to secure the state fair for Omaha he was one of the most active promoters, and became a member of the board of directors of the Omaha Fair and Speed association, which undertook the obligations imposed upon the city by that enterprise. He was also a prominent member of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

Mr. Farrell was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Transmississippi Exposition. He was one of the first to sign the subscription list, and was one of the members of the original board of directors and retained a place on the directory after that body was reorganized and enlarged last December.

His syrup factory, under his management, grew from small beginnings to its present large dimensions. He interested himself financially in the new shot and lead works recently located in South Omaha, and at the time of his death was associated with a number of other capitalists in organizing a projected beet sugar and glucose works to be erected in the same city.

Mr. Farrell leaves a wife and two children, his immediate family, residing in Omaha. His father lives at Galesburg, Ill. He was a member of the Catholic church. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Other Deaths.

NORTH BEND, Neb., July 18.—(Special.)—Hon. Spencer Day, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, died at his residence last night, aged 77 years. Mr. Day had a slight stroke of paralysis ten days ago which brought on hemorrhage of the brain and caused his death. Mr. Day had been honored by the citizens of North Bend on several occasions with office and always filled them with credit to himself and his constituents. He leaves a widow and six sons and one daughter to mourn his loss.

CRAWFORD, Neb., July 18.—(Special.)—O. J. Showers died here yesterday of paralysis. Mr. Showers was about 58 years of age, and until recently was the proprietor of a hotel at Long Pine, Neb., and at Newcastle, Wyo., and he being an invalid when he came here, his wife was proprietress of the Gate City hotel at this place. Mrs. Showers leaves tonight with the remains for interment at his old home in Saginaw, Mich.

LONDON, July 18.—Edward Charles Baring, first Baron Revelstoke, is dead. He was formerly director of the Bank of England and was the senior partner of the firm of Baring Bros., financiers.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chili, says: General Jose Valesquez, the most brilliant officer in the old Chilian army and one who did distinguished service throughout the Pacific war, died in this city yesterday of lung disease. General Velarquez had served his country in the army for more than forty years. During the last few years of his life he was subjected to great persecution by his enemies in power, owing to his allegiance to Balmaceda. Finally, in 1895, he was forced to retire. Since that time he had lived quietly in Valparaiso.

LEWISTON, Me., July 18.—A special to the Sun from South Poland says: H. F. Barnard, a prominent lawyer and judge of San Antonio, Tex., died at the Poland Springs house Friday night of abscess of the lungs. He arrived a few days previously and was taken ill at Boston, where he remained a week. The remains were forwarded to St. Louis for interment. C. B. Jones of Sheboygan, Wis., who arrived at the Poland Springs house on Wednesday in a dangerous state, died Friday. He was a prominent lumberman.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—Dr. Robert Hubbard, aged 71 years, a physician well known throughout the country, fell while ascending the steps to his office today and received injuries to his head from which he died soon after. He was valedictorian of the Yale class of 1851. During the war he was surgeon of the Seventeenth Connecticut volunteers and was actively engaged at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Mrs. Amelia Kohler died today at Mount Vernon. Had it not been for Mrs. Kohler, Tom Moore might never have written "The Last Rose of Summer." The poem was her suggestion, and the first line was from her lips. She was, early in the century, a close friend of Moore's sister, who kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school with the poet one day, Mrs. Kohler, so the story runs, plucked a rose, remarking: "'Tis the last rose of summer; why not write about it, Mr. Moore?" The incident suggested the thought that was afterward so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by the poet "To Amelia," which is Mrs. Kohler's first name.

Powderly's Appointment an Insult.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Central Labor union, after a long wrangle at its meeting today, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult offered by the federal government to organized labor.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, July 18.

At New York—Arrived—La Gascogne, from Havre; Aurania, from Liverpool.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Umbria, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cufic and Etruria, from New York.

MERCURY GOES DOWN SOME.

Sunday Proves to Be a Very Comfortable Day.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	67	1 p. m.	85
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	86
8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	87
9 a. m.	76	5 p. m.	85
10 a. m.	78	6 p. m.	85
11 a. m.	81	7 p. m.	84
12 m.	83	8 p. m.	81
		9 p. m.	77

It became a trifle cooler yesterday afternoon and evening, but at 9 o'clock no rain had put in an appearance, as predicted by the weather office. There was rain in the north and northwest, and some was reported from Valentine in this state. The maximum temperature yesterday was 87, three degrees less than on Saturday. In the evening a brisk breeze came up and made the temperature very pleasant. As Local Forecast Official Welsh is out of the city no predictions can be made for the weather today in this locality. The people in Omaha and Council Bluffs will just have to take it as it comes.

CHARGE OF LIBELING PRIESTS.

Anti-Catholic Lecturer is Arrested in Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—The Roman Catholics of this city have taken determined steps to prevent Michael Ruthven, who claims to be an ex-priest, from repeating a series of lectures which he delivered two weeks ago. When Ruthven was here before he got a little notoriety through letters he wrote to the papers. He returned this week and advertised three lectures on Sunday and Monday. On Thursday last he was arrested for issuing indecent literature, viz: Books attacking Catholic priests. The case was remanded until Monday, and he was allowed to be out on bail, so it was made possible for him to lecture Sunday. The Catholics, however, today took further action and had him arrested for criminally libeling Rev. Father Nicolay of this city by publishing a pamphlet which contained the statement that all Catholic priests were immoral. He is also charged with inciting a breach of the peace by issuing his circulars calling meetings. Ruthven was committed for trial on the charge of criminal libel and bound over to keep the peace.

ENGLAND READY TO COME TO TIME.

Seal Proposition Finds Favor with the London Times.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times this morning, commenting editorially on the statement made on Saturday confirming the report that an interesting conference on the seal controversy will be held at Washington in the autumn, says: "It would ill become us to suffer resentment at the peculiar style of American diplomacy to affect our judgment of the real questions in dispute. If the American government is now willing to meet us upon the ground proposed it will doubtless find us only too glad to act with its representative."

A letter in the Times this morning calls attention to the irony of the fate that all the bellicose wrath of America is devoted to the protection of a few astute English capitalists who profit hugely from government leases of the Pribylov Islands, while pelagic sealing is the only hope of American citizens living by marine industry on the Pacific slope.

ENTIRE NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Officials of South Africa Company to Be Completely Changed.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily News says it understands that the colonial office will suggest a complete change of the personnel of the board of directors of the British South African Chartered company, with a view of having a board of experienced business men instead of an ornamental board. It is believed, the Daily News says, that Alfred de Rothschilds will be one of the new directors, this having been agreed on at informal consultations between the government and Mr. Rothschilds. There is no question of the withdrawal of the charter of the company, which, however, may be modified to the extent of placing the administration of the country wholly in the hands of imperial officers.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUAREZ'S DEATH.

Official and Civic Bodies Take Part in Ceremonies.

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—The anniversary of the death of President Juarez took place today with imposing ceremonies, participated in by President Diaz and his cabinet and many civic bodies. The Masonic order was especially conspicuous, all the prominent Masons attending at the venerated liberal statesman's tomb in San Fernando cemetery within the city. The tomb was fairly covered with splendid tributes. Minister Mariscal, of the foreign relations department, pronounced an eloquent oration. Flags were at half mast all over the city.

Wales and Reid to Dine.

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LONDON, July 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The dinner of the prince of Wales and Whitelaw Reid seems surrounded with mystery. It is not yet announced in the court circular, but is given by the Daily Mail as next Saturday. No other mention is made in the London newspapers. As a matter of fact it occurs next Thursday evening, two days before Mr. Reid's departure for America on Saturday. The London newspapers comment freely on the charges of Mr. Reid's bad faith.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

Visit American Prisoners in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 18.—On Saturday two delegates from the United States consulate visited the members of the crew of the Competitor who are imprisoned here and several other prisoners, several of whom are native Americans and some of whom are naturalized citizens of the United States, and after distributing a sum of money to supply their wants, assured them that their cases were receiving close attention by the American State department and Consul General Lee.

Balloon Starts in a High Wind.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Lokalanzeiger, describing the start of Herr Andree's balloon from the island of Tromsoe, says the wind was so gusty that Herr Andree was obliged to give his orders through a speaking trumpet. Everybody was surprised that the start should have been made in such weather. The balloon had a narrow escape from being driven against a rock in Smeerenburg sound.

England Has Spain's Sympathy.

MADRID, July 18.—The press of this city expresses sympathy with England over the Sherman incident and criticises the conduct of the American government as likely to lead sooner or later to energetic action on the part of the powers to check the aggressive tendency of America's new foreign policy.

Wants to Read the Dispatch.

LONDON, July 19.—The Morning Post appeals to Lord Salisbury to publish the full text of Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the seal controversy, so as to relieve the British press from the disadvantage under which it labors.

Earthquake in Stromboli.

ROME, July 18.—A violent earthquake occurred in the island of Stromboli, one of the Lipari group, off the north coast of Sicily, on Saturday. The shock was followed by an active eruption of the volcano of Stromboli.

Rainfall in Northwest Provinces.

SIMLA, India, July 18.—There has been a satisfactory rainfall throughout the northwest provinces and the authorities intend to reduce considerably the extent of the relief work.

RECIPROCITY A TEST

Panamerican Commercial Visitors Express Their Views on Tariff.

BRAZILIAN'S PLEA FOR FREE TRADE

A. S. H. Hitchings Points Out Restrictions Due to Protection.

SAYS DOLLARS HERE ARE TOO CHEAP

Foreign Commerce Cannot Grow Until Prices Come Down.

MAURO FERNANDEZ FOR HIGH DUTIES

Costa Rican Ex-Minister of Finance Believes the United States is in Some Respects Still a Baby.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The commercial representatives of Mexico, Central and South America, who last night returned from their forty-five days' tour of the industrial centers of the country, assembled today at the Philadelphia Commercial museum and held a symposium on the subject of reciprocity. The meeting was of a parliamentary nature and a number of speeches were made, several of the delegates expressing decided views on the tariff question. A general discussion of the subject followed.

Dr. Gustav Neiderlein, scientific director of the museum, presided. By way of introduction he said: "The United States congress is now passing the tariff bill and in the amendments a special power is given to the president to lower the tariff quotations 20 per cent for each article which can be included in treaties of reciprocity. The question of reciprocity is the most difficult in the world's economy and our institutions have been established with the aim to come nearer the solution of this great problem. We limited ourselves this time to America as the part of the world which not only historically and geographically shall be considered as one, but also commercially and economically has common interests."

The most pronounced free trader of the party, Arthur S. H. Hitchings of Rio de Janeiro, after returning thanks "for the exceeding kindness which I and the other delegates have met with in all the cities we have visited in this country," had this to say:

"Reciprocity, if it were as easy between nations as between individuals, would undoubtedly be a just definition of fair and friendly trade, but circumstances often, almost always, create difficulties which prevent a practical realization of such a disposition. That friendly countries should be inclined to make it a system is natural, but I do not think it can exist without free trade, and I would be wrong in holding out prospects which would indicate any treaty by which Brazil would bind itself to favor one country more than others.

"I believe that the exceptional advantages Canada is giving Great Britain are legislative blunders and time will prove it. They are opposed to the broad and liberal laws which secured to England her extensive foreign trade. With this view I cannot believe that their reciprocity (for such it is) will last for long, and it would be still more difficult to have exceptional laws favoring the many nations on the American continent. The interests of these nations are not alike, nor can their produce and manufactures find an outlet and consumption within their respective or united boundaries. Europe must necessarily be sought after, both by North and South America, and it would be inconsiderate to propose any legislation that would exclude existing equality whereby all nations are treated alike. Such legislation would interfere with production, for it would lead to surplus stock and exact quantities for barter would be required instead of progressive increase, which only greater and greater intercourse with the whole world can foster and regulate.

PRICES ARE TOO HIGH.

"I have heard much of the Monroe doctrine, but surely such ideas cannot apply to trade. Let us, gentlemen, forego all petty notions that are not based on sound reasoning and let us circumscribe our desires within a possible scope. We have seen on our tour that the United States produces much each year and many of the articles which we import at present from other countries, and we have noticed that these states also import many things similar to what we buy in Europe. I must say, however, that the majority of your manufactures, although in most ways fitted for our markets, are too high priced and there will be no increase in foreign trade until there is a reduction in the general scale of prices. You have learned to appreciate your dollars, which have hitherto been so easily earned. You must make their purchasing power greater so that cheaper living will follow and more contentment. But with protective duties and inflated currency such results cannot be attained, and it was my pleasure in the intercourse with your countrymen to find that the majority agree in the belief that protection has concluded its good work; that its permanence will be effectively pernicious and that your currency requires without delay to be placed beyond the reach of politics or the manipulation of silver trusts.

"We have seen how your factories employ most advanced machinery, but these machines are exported, copied and in some cases improved upon; others are thereby enabled to compete with you by using your own inventions, by reduced price of labor and untaxed cost of raw material. Competition is wholesome for it corrects overproduction, but you require to produce more for the employment of your skilled workmen and you must find markets wherein to dispose of your goods, and all this necessitates an altered system. You are favored with home-raised quantities of much of the raw material used; do not enhance its cost if it has to go abroad. Your machinery is most effective; but do not expect too much of it. Your workmen are very skilled; but do not underrate the foreigner, and to all your advantages add what free trade can alone secure—a permanent and engrossing national commerce which will insure the future of every workman in this wonderful country. This is what I understand by reciprocity, and my earnest wish is that in such an example we in our country will find a lesson and an incentive to do likewise."

"STILL A BABY."

Mr. Hitchings' views were for the most part seconded by Carlos Lix Klett, an extensive exporter of wool and hides from the Argentine Republic; but Mauro Fernandez, former minister of finance of Costa Rica, Central America, made a strong plea in favor of protection. He declared that the question was down to a contest between the necessity of the politician which was protection, and the aspiration of the scientist, free trade. "The United States is right to protect her industries until she can walk alone," he exclaimed, "for in some political respects she is still a baby."

The meeting thereupon resolved itself upon a debate between the free traders and the protectionists of the party. Louis A. Dillon of Ecuador told his hearers that his country imported very much more from the United States than they exported to them, but the business men of his country had found that they could do better with Europe, where they were enabled to secure very much smaller rates of freight.

F. Ferrari Perez, special representative of the Mexican government, said that as his