

ENGLAND SAYS NAY

Declines America's Invitation to Participate in Monetary Conference.

SEES NO DESIRABILITY FOR A MEETING

Will Be Pleased to Receive Suggestions from United States.

NOT ABLE TO REOPEN THE INDIAN MINTS

Regrets Inability to Accede to Proposals of Commissioners.

INTERESTED IN SECURING STABLE MONEY

Germany's Action, Says Minister Andrew D. White, Depends on What Great Britain Proposes to Do.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lord Salisbury to night sent to Ambassador Hay the reply of the British government to the proposals of the American bimetallic commission. It is a diplomatically worded note. His lordship says the government of Great Britain is not able to reopen the Indian mints at present. He regrets the inability to accede to the proposals of the American commissioners. Great Britain having as great an interest as the United States and France in securing a stable par exchange for gold and silver and an enlarged use of silver. In these circumstances, continues Lord Salisbury, the British government does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference, but will be pleased to consider any other practical suggestions from the United States.

Lord Salisbury enclosed with the note a copy of the statement of Sir J. Westland, head of the financial department of India, which was under discussion at the meeting of the council last Saturday, and which takes strong grounds against the opening of the Indian mints.

Senator Wolcott is not in London this evening. Ambassador Andrew D. White came from Berlin to London last night. He has avoided publicity, but has had several conferences with Senator Wolcott. In an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. White said that Germany's action on bimetallic will depend on England. Discussing the possibility of a tariff war, Mr. White said: "I do not believe Germany will inaugurate a tariff war with the United States. The German press and many German statesmen have been very bitter against the Dingley law, but I think they are now beginning to realize that an increased prosperity will enable the United States to buy as much as under the lower tariff."

BLANCO CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

General Announces His Double Program with His Soldiers.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Coruña says that Marshal Blanco, prior to embarking here today for Havana to assume his new responsibilities as governor general of Cuba, made the following statement:

"I go to Cuba with full confidence in the efficacy of the new program to insure immediate and certain success. My military and political actions I shall develop simultaneously. I have not been instructed to maintain any reserve in regard to the intentions to bestow the full autonomy offered by the liberal party when I was in the opposition.

"I have not consulted the government about a shift of difference of opinion between myself and certain members of the liberal party. I wish to be accompanied by generals like General Parejo, who as second in command will bear the brunt of the military action, and General Pando, who will direct the campaign at the head of the army.

"I cannot fix a date for the termination of the war. One of my generals has expressed himself as confident of a speedy victorious in seven months. Matters might take a turn to confirm this surmise, but if all ends well it will make no difference even if we do take a little longer to reach peace."

El Herald says that Senor Canejaba, when sailing for Cuba yesterday, declared that he would "make a true report of the situation, after studying the question of Cuba and the United States."

Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, has communicated to Premier Sagasta the contents of a dispatch from Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, relative to the recent filibustering expedition alleged to have departed from New York and Jacksonville, Fla.

It is understood in political circles that there is a difference of opinion between Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and General Correa, minister of war, on the one hand, and Senor Sagasta and Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, as to the attitude the government should take toward the United States. El Correo says that Senor Sagasta and Senor Gullon are "quite agreed as to international questions."

Senor Sagasta will be unable to attend the cabinet council tomorrow, at which the queen regent will preside, but he hopes to be able to give his attention to public business on Friday.

SPAIN HAS NOTHING TO LOSE.

Havana Paper Urges Energetic Action Against United States.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—La Lucha, in an energetic leading editorial, entitled, "War is Conscientious for Spain," says: "The national American press is renewing the campaign in favor of American intervention, which, it says, will meet the approval of congress. Rather than that we should continue enduring this sort of thing it is preferable that our American friends should decide to interfere. Spain has nothing to lose. Her case is the same as that of a poor man suing a rich one. The rich man is always the loser. Moreover, if Spain were to war with America it would be proof positive that in our national character still exists the traditional Spanish honor, which we would defend even more carefully than our lives."

A large meeting of delegates of the trade associations of the United Merchants League, together with others officially described as particular admirers of General Weyer, held in the Spanish casino today, it was decided to organize a "great farewell nonpolitical demonstration" in honor of General Weyer on the day he sails from Havana. On that occasion he will be presented with "a magnificent album containing the telegrams he has received from

Spain and from the Cuban provinces in support of his military and civil policy as governor general." The various commercial and mercantile interests of the cities and towns of Cuba are officially said to be "in communication with the city of Havana" and "will send delegates to take part in the farewell demonstration."

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

British Troops Meet the Natives and Lose Heavily.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.—According to advices from Fort Lockhart, the tribesmen having occupied Dargal Ridge, which commanded Chagrau on the Samana range General Sir Younghusband sent the second division of the 10th division to dislodge them. The position was a very strong one on the summit of a precipitous hill, reached only by a single path, along which the attacking force, consisting of the Gurkha regulars, was obliged to climb in Indian file, three batteries meanwhile shelling the Saugars. The British suffered a temporary check when they reached the open space and were exposed to an accurate fire. After a prolonged artillery fire the Gurkhas were reinforced by the Gordon Highlanders. Then followed a magnificent rush, an open space in the face of a murderous fusillade. The enemy stood their ground until the British reached the rocks below, down which the tribesmen could not see to fire, and then they fell pell mell. The losses of the Gurkhas and the Gordon Highlanders were severe.

According to later advices General Briggs' division advanced at daybreak with Brigadier General Kempter's brigade leading. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the enemy began a long-range fight. The three mountain batteries massed on Chakra Kot, replied and the Gordon Highlanders pushed through to the support of the front ranks, firing at long range. The tribesmen reserved their fire until the Gurkhas reached the zigzag path under the perpendicular cliff, where Major Jennings Brookley was killed on Monday in the fighting between the Briggs brigade and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagrau.

Three British companies crossed the zone of fire at a rush, sustaining a heavy loss, while the remainder deployed to the left to intercept a flank attack threatened by some 7,000 of the enemy from that direction. The Dorsetshire regiment attempted to support three companies of Gurkhas, but were kept back by the enemy, who remained cool and reserved their fire until the British were well exposed. At 12:30 p. m. matters looked serious, as the British gun fire, though aided by a mountain battery from Fort Gullistan, had failed to dislodge the enemy. General Kempter thereupon sent forward in person, moving up the Gordon Highlanders and the Third Sikh regiment in the front line. An assault was then organized, and 2,000 men with fixed bayonets stood waiting orders to advance. Three minutes before the word of command was given General Kempter telegraphed back instructions to the company to concentrate their fire. The eighteen pieces of artillery responded and the Gordon Highlanders, amid a perfect silence, rushed into the fire zone.

Half of the men dropped, but the remainder pushed gallantly on till they reached the cover where the Gurkhas lay. The rest of the force streamed after them and the tribesmen, seeing that most of the troops had passed the fire zone, fled up the hill and collected under cover of the cliffs. The Highlanders and mixed regiments followed a moment later, again advanced to the assault and thirty minutes later the position was won. The ridge was stormed at 3 o'clock. From noon until that hour the tribesmen, sheltered in the Saugars, stood a heavy bombardment, beating their drums, waving their standards, shouting defiance and maintaining a hot fire on the advancing infantry.

General Briggs will continue the advance so as to hold the frontal hill, and then proceed to Phantana where he will be joined by Sir William Lockhart. Throughout yesterday the tribesmen continued the building of breastworks on the summit of the hill.

INTERHAUS GETS DOWN TO WORK.

Proceeds to Business After Its Disorderly Session.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—On the assembling of the Unterhaus today after last night's disorderly proceedings, the Chamber began the discussion of a series of motions to impeach the members of the cabinet for an alleged violation of their ministerial powers by the issuance of a decree on June 23 last authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia. Dr. Herold intervened with a motion to shelve the entire discussion. In supporting this proposal he said:

"A great historical combat is proceeding at the moment, in which all the people of Austria are fighting for equal rights as opposed to the supremacy of the Germans. Obstruction will not win the day, but even should it ultimately prevail the Bohemian people would arrive at a victory. In the interest of the Bohemians and the cause of freedom and legality, the Czechs will not support the impeachment proceedings."

After a ten hours sitting the Unterhaus, by a vote of 161 to 141, adopted Dr. Herold's motion to shelve the entire discussion. The house then adjourned.

The scenes in the Reichstag last night and during the small hours this morning were simply disgraceful. The opposition belabored the desks with heavy rulers and slammed the desk lids. When a group of Czechs advanced and endeavored to seize the rulers and to hold the desk lids, there was a free fight for the lids, which were torn off and used as weapons. The trouble arose because Dr. Amovsch insisted in passing to the orders of the day, which was declared to be contrary to the rules of the house. The crisis is regarded as most serious. Count Goluchski, president of the council of ministers, and Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, has gone to Buda Pesth to consult with the emperor on the measures to be adopted.

BARON BIEBERSTEIN'S NEW JOB.

Sultan is Pleased with His New German Minister.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—It was officially announced today that Baron von Meckel, who Bieberstein is going to Constantinople to replace Baron Sauma von Jeltch, who is going to represent Germany at Rome in succession to Baron von Buelow.

Emperor William has received the following telegram from the sultan through Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister: "The sultan hastens to accept with great joy the proposed appointment of Baron Meckel as German ambassador in Constantinople. He is in the nomination a special proof of good will and friendship of the German emperor in sending to the Turkish court a personage of such importance as Baron Bieberstein whose success in conducting the foreign policy of the German empire is well known, and assisted in fostering the relations

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NO VERDICT YET IN SIGHT

Jury in Luetgert Case Unable to Reach an Agreement.

PUTS IN ANOTHER LONG NIGHT OF IT

One Juror Still Hangs Out for an Acquittal of the Sausage Maker—Disagreement is Probable.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—At 8:30 tonight it was announced from the office of State's Attorney Deneen that there would be no announcement of a verdict in the Luetgert case before the opening of court tomorrow morning.

Judge Tutill went home early in the evening, leaving matters with State's Attorney Deneen, who was to send him word in case a verdict should be reached during the early part of the evening. The attorneys for the defense also left matters with Mr. Deneen and went home to await any word that might come from the jury room. Attorney Phalen, the junior counsel for the defense, was around the state's attorney's office for a short time and then took his departure. He made a call on the state's attorney and, poking his head inside the door, queried briefly: "Anything new?"

"Nothing," said Mr. Deneen with a weary smile, which Mr. Phalen returned as he hurried out of the doorway.

State's Attorney Deneen, pale-faced and red-eyed from lack of sleep, sat in his office until 8:30 and then he announced that he would wait no longer and gave orders that his office be closed.

"I shall wait no longer," he said, "and there is no need of anybody waiting here until 9:30 tomorrow morning. No word has come and if the jury does arrive at a verdict it will not be heard and no announcement of the verdict being reached, will be sent out from the jury room. There is absolutely no chance now of anything being heard from the twelve men before tomorrow morning at the earliest."

MUST WORK TILL SATURDAY.

For a time tonight it was rumored that if the jury had not agreed by tomorrow it will be discharged as soon as it reports its inability to reach a verdict. This, however, is not the case. It is the determination of Judge Tutill to keep the jury until Saturday night or late Saturday afternoon before he permits them to go with a disagreement. He has announced that both state and defendant have spent much money and time, and the case has been so long and difficult to try that he will not consent to the discharge of the jury until there is absolutely no hope whatever of a verdict being reached.

The jury stands about where it stood twenty-four hours ago. Reports vary from nine for the death penalty and three for acquittal, to eleven for death and one for acquittal. The one juror holding out for Luetgert is Harley and it is thought that if he would change front there would be little time lost in arriving at a verdict. Juror Holabird is also credited with favoring the acquittal of the prisoner, but it is thought he will come around to Harley and then be induced to vote for conviction.

The feeling among the jurors who are in favor of the death penalty is high against Harley and they have done some very plain talking to him. At one time this morning they even sent for Judge Tutill to know, among other things, if eleven men could compel one man to vote with them or if a verdict would be valid, if but eleven men signed it. This is the incident that gave to the state the idea that there was but one man standing between Luetgert and a death sentence.

JURORS RETIRE.

At 7 o'clock tonight dinner was taken to the jurors and then they ceased work for the night. The cuts were, after dinner was over, quickly put up in the small rooms adjoining the court room, and it was not long before each one held a juror or a bailiff, and work was over until tomorrow. There is very little thought now of anything but a disagreement.

It is the general opinion that Harley will prove firm to the end, and he may keep Holabird with him. The counsel for the defense still stick to their assertion of a disagreement, but Attorney Phalen says "disagreement" as often as he says "acquittal." The state is now looking for a disagreement, having small hope that Harley will agree to a conviction and certain not to the death penalty. The state's attorney is, however, confident that the jury will be with him to the extent of ten to two or eleven to one. "I will have ten of them, I feel sure," he said tonight. "Although it is possible that I may have only nine—but nine will be for the state without the slightest doubt. If a disagreement is the result of the trial, the case will be tried again as soon as possible."

Mr. Deneen is a hard man to be smiled grimly tonight when asked if he intended to try the case again. "Why, most certainly we will," he said, "and we will put up a stronger case against him the second time than we have on this trial. Then, too, Mrs. Luetgert will have had just so much more time in which to show up, and as of course she will not do that, it will be worse for Luetgert than it is now."

CROWD STEALS EVERYTHING.

The room of Judge Tutill, before whom the Luetgert case was tried, is the scene of vandalism that has no parallel in the annals of sensational trials. Certain of the spectators took advantage of the absence of the bailiffs and Clerk Knoch and seized on every portable article of stationery. Sections of the improvised desks used by the newspaper reporters during the tedious ordeal were even carried off by the mad crowd. Seeing that the relic hunters would grow desperate and demolish the fixtures, a policeman was detailed inside the bar. The few ornaments which remained after the chamber had been abandoned were hastily removed across the hallway. The gavel which Judge Tutill has wielded has disappeared. Clerk Knoch had hoped to secure the reworded matter with an autograph of the presiding judge on the handle for his club and was sorely disappointed.

So rare was Judge Tutill's desk of court materials that had the jury returned and had he been summoned to receive its findings he would have been compelled to send to a neighboring drug store for paper and

writing apparatus. During a temporary absence of the judge and clerk the bailiffs at the door delayed their vigilance and went to a room above the jury's quarters. While they were gone the sections of the wooden writing benches were removed. These were cut in squares of a foot, so that they might be hidden under an overcoat without exciting suspicion should any of the wardens be encountered. When Clerk Knoch returned he took means to discourage further attempts on the part of the souvenir hunters. The desk was under a desk and the books and papers removed to Judge Horton's chambers. Electric light bulbs and globes were securely fastened, so that they could not be made away with by the morbidly inclined. A guard was instructed to watch the furniture and window sashes and arrest anybody who tried to leave his initials in the pillars.

Visitors to the court room were closely watched by the bailiffs and the special guard behind the rail of the court's bench. The top of that piece of furniture was as bare as if a hurricane had swept across the room. Any attempt to get inside the rail except by persons known to the custodians of the place is fruitless.

Judge Tutill in the course of his frequent communications with the court room by telephone inquired after his gavel and inkstand. He said he was particularly anxious to keep both as mementoes for his wife. When he was told that all the small articles were gone he expressed himself in vigorous language.

ASTRONOMERS ARE IN SESSION.

Discuss Subjects Pertaining to Their Particular Science.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Oct. 20.—The weather here today has been very hazy so that no satisfactory use of the Yerkes telescope in solar work could be made, but the instrument was an object of great interest to the various professors and astronomical experts who have gathered here, and was closely inspected by them, under the guidance of Prof. Barnard and Hale.

The first paper of the morning session was read by Prof. Carl Runge, director of the spectroscopic laboratory technische hochschule, Hannover.

Prof. C. L. Doolittle, director of Flower observatory, University of Pennsylvania, gave an able and interesting paper on the latitude work of the observatory.

Prof. J. K. Bess, director of the Columbia university observatory, read a paper on the variation of latitude and the reduction of the Rutherford photographs.

In the afternoon Father Hebrich of the Georgetown college observatory read a paper on the photochronograph, which was illustrated by the instrument, which was eagerly inspected by all the astronomers. This was followed by a paper on longitude determination by Prof. H. S. Pritchett, director of the observatory, Washington university. Dr. Charles L. Poor, assistant professor of astronomy, Johns Hopkins university, read a paper on a new form of mirror for reflecting telescopes.

A paper on an atlas of variable stars was read by Father Hagen, director of the Georgetown college observatory.

In the evening the clouds passed away so the sky was partially clear and the telescope was put in use, but no great discoveries were made.

LOYAL LEGION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Club Commanders.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The thirteenth annual convention of the club commanders in chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was held today in the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Only routine business was transacted, and all new business was referred to committees, after which officers were elected as follows: Commander in chief, Rear Admiral Beneroff Gherard, U. S. N.; senior vice commander in chief, Brigadier General Selden C. Maitland Jones, also commander in chief, Major General John H. Brooke, U. S. A.; commander in chief, Brevet Lieutenant John Nicholson, Pennsylvania; registrar in chief, Brevet Major William P. Puxford, District of Columbia; treasurer in chief, Colonel C. Cadie, Ohio; chaplain in chief, Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D.

The new council in chief consists of Brevet Brigadier General J. M. Brown, Maine; Colonel Arthur H. Mendenhall, Michigan; Major General Charles Chandler, Michigan; Lieutenant Charles Davis and Colonel Nelson Cole. James Snyder Packer of Newark, N. J., was elected companion at large.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP A STAGE.

Secure Treasure Box and Mail Pouches and Then Leave.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 20.—A special from Uniontown, Wash., says: The stage running between Lewistown and Uniontown was held up last night by masked men. A mail pouch and express box were taken. At the top of the hill the robbers jumped from their place of concealment and demanded the treasure box and mail pouches. These were given up. One of the passengers was compelled to break open the treasure box with an axe held in readiness, after which the stage was ordered forward. None of the passengers were molested. On the arrival at Lewistown the driver telephoned the stage proprietors here, who went at once to the scene accompanied by the postmaster and express agent. The postmaster and express agent from Lewistown also hurried here. The contents of the pouches were found filled with valuable papers and articles not wanted were strewn on the ground. There is no trace of the perpetrators. It is believed that but little booty was secured.

American Warehousemen Meet.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—President H. P. Campbell of New York presided at today's session of the American Warehousemen's convention held in the Chamber of Commerce. Warehousemen from most of the southern cities were present. Mayor R. E. Dudley welcomed the delegates. President E. F. Harris of the Chamber of Commerce spoke. President Campbell responded to the address of welcome. The afternoon session was an executive one and the president's report was presented. Sessions will be held tomorrow.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 20.

At New York—Arrived—Westernland, from Antwerp; Merru, from Genoa; Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Paris for Southampton; Kensington, for Antwerp; Britannic, for Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York. Sailed—Rhinland, for Philadelphia.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York. Sailed—Spaardam, for New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Stuttgart, from New York. Sailed—Hamburg, for Baltimore.

At Havre—Sailed—Sicilia, for New York.

MOB WANTS MURDERER'S LIFE

Lynching Likely to Occur Soon in a Massachusetts Town.

BOOTLEGGERS SHOOT A SHERIFF DEAD

Desperado is Wounded, Captured and Placed in Jail and Angry Citizens Threat for His Life's Blood.

MANHATTAN, Mass., Oct. 20.—A crowd of excited citizens thronged the streets tonight in the vicinity of the county jail, threatening summary vengeance upon the murderer of Sheriff S. B. Lard, who was shot down today while in the performance of official duties at Leonardsville, twenty miles west of Manhattan. The murderer, whose death is demanded by the clamorous mob, is the Warren, a notorious "bootlegger" of Leonardsville.

Sheriff Lard and a deputy arrested Warren at Leonardsville this afternoon upon warrants sworn out by some of the prohibition people of the place, and when the killing occurred were on the way with him to the railway station. The deputy, who is said to have been drinking, carried two revolvers, one of which he carelessly exposed within reach of the prisoner. Warren, who was drunk, grabbed one of these weapons and turned it upon Sheriff Lard. He fired one bullet into the sheriff's head and as the officer fell a second bullet took effect in the body near the heart. Warren, breaking loose from his remaining captor, dashed down the street. His flight was stopped by Baker Sparks, of Leonardville, who, having seen the shooting of the sheriff, drew a revolver and began shooting at Warren. A bullet which took effect in the neck brought the murderer to a standstill.

The shooting caused great excitement in Leonardsville and the murderer tonight had been roughly handled but for the fact that two deputy sheriffs hurried off with him to the depot and soon had him aboard the train bound for Manhattan.

Sheriff Lard died within a few minutes and the news of the murder was telegraphed here.

BOUND TO GET HIM.

When the train bearing the murderer arrived here at 8:30 o'clock a crowd of 600 men surrounded the station. The cry of "lynch him" was immediately heard and the crowd gathered in upon the prisoner. The six deputy sheriffs who had Warren in custody drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot the first man who made a hostile move. The murderer, who was shaking with fright, was drawn to an omnibus, the six deputies jumped in, the horses were lashed into a run and the reins were not drawn until the county jail was reached. The mob followed and soon surrounded the county jail, demanding the life of the murderer. A little girl came into the crowd carrying a flour sack containing thirty feet of rope. She would not say who had sent her. The crowd became still more demonstrative and finally Deputy Sheriff Marsh came to the jail steps and urged the citizens to allow the law to take its course. He told them that the murderer had been shot in the neck and was badly hurt and urged the crowd not to attempt the life of a man who might die of his wounds. This seemed to quiet the crowd for a time, but it soon became known that Warren was not badly hurt and the talk of lynching became more pronounced.

At 11 o'clock tonight the town is somewhat quiet, but it is reported that several secret meetings are being held with the intention of organizing for a lynching.

One story has it that no lynching will be attempted tonight, but that the two sons of the dead sheriff, both young men, are being urged to lead a lynching party tomorrow night. Sheriff Lard was very popular throughout the county.

SHORTAGE IN THE POTATO CROP.

Tubers Are of Poor Quality and the Yield is Small.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Not since 1892 has the potato crop of the United States proved so disappointing a failure, says the American Agriculturist in its final report of the yield of 1897. Compared with the liberal crop of last year there is an apparent falling off of nearly 30 per cent in tonnage and the quality of the whole is greatly deficient. County and township returns from all the leading potato growing states to this weekly newspaper show the yield of potatoes to be 27,000,000 bushels, against 245,000,000 in 1896, 286,000,000 in 1895, 185,000,000 in 1894 and only 155,000,000 in the short crop of 1892. The average rate of yield per acre is placed at sixty-four bushels, taking the country at large, against eighty-eight bushels in 1892, eighty-nine in 1895 and sixty-two in 1896.

The reasons for disaster to the potato crop of 1897 are about as varied as a multiplicity of causes could make them. Standing out with more prominence than any other two factors are blight and rot as a result of extremes of weather conditions. While the yield in bushels is small the quality is almost as deficient. This is true of most but not all states. The crop is best in the northwest. Such portions of Canada as make a specialty of potatoes, notably Ontario and the maritime provinces, show a general but not serious shortage.

HUSTLING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Omaha and the Twin Cities After the Liquor Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—The National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers spent most of the day in executive session. Reports from state organizations were received and members said they were very satisfactory, showing a material increase in numbers and strength of organization. The afternoon session was consumed in the consideration of the constitution and by-laws, which it was said would undergo some changes. The selection of the city for holding the next convention has not yet been made. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago would be glad to have it and a few eastern cities are also willing to entertain a convention. The election of officers will be held tomorrow.

At the session today resolutions of a caustic character were adopted. The following officer will be elected tomorrow: President, August Koehler, Orange, N. J.; vice president, Thomas F. Lally, Minneapolis; first vice president, John F. Weiss, Canton, O.; secretary, Robert J. Halle, Chicago; treasurer, Senator Charles F. Schweickhardt, St. Louis. Organizer, P. H. Nathan, New York.

Pullman's Funeral.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—It has been decided to hold the funeral of the late George M. Pullman on Saturday, October 23, at 2 p. m., from his late residence. The pallbearers and officiating clergymen have not yet been decided upon.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Warmer.

1. England Opposes Monetary Conference.

2. Bronch-Moore's Case is Submitted.

3. Greater New York Mayor's Campaign.

4. Editorial and Comment.

5. Yellow Fever Still Claims Victims.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

7. Joe Patchen Smashes a Record.

8. Sensational Turn of the Bartley Case.

9. Burlington Earnings Show an Increase.

10. Commercial and Financial News.

11. Stained Glass Work for Amateurs.

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