

ADVANCE IN WAGES

Miners to Receive More Money for Delving in Iowa Coal Mines.

COMPROMISE BY THE JOINT CONFERENCE

Operators and Miners Get Together After Several Days of Talk.

FORMER TO PAY TEN CENTS MORE A TON

Proposition is Considered in Secret for Considerable Time.

TWO PARTIES THEN REACH AGREEMENT

Meeting to Be Held Today for Ratification of the Scale and All Existing Differences—Details of Settlement.

DES MOINES, March 9.—(Special Telegram.)—A compromise was effected this morning between the coal miners and operators in joint conference by which the miners agree to accept an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining with the screen basis. This is an advance of from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent, varying between the mines of the state according to the conditions of mining.

Yesterday the operators issued an ultimatum to the effect that they had gone as far as they would go in the matter of an advance and that a decision must be arrived at today by the miners whether or not they would accept the proposed scale. At 10 o'clock this morning the miners went into secret session and devoted an hour and a half to discussing the proposed advance and going over the instructions they had received from their local camps.

At the end of that time they opened their doors and the joint conference began. It was of short duration, President Reese addressing Mr. Waterman as chairman and informing him that if the operators would agree to the adjustment of inequalities in the machine and Fraser mining districts that the miners were ready to vote on their proposition, accepting the same. This was agreed to and a motion was then made by the operators to refer the alleged inequalities to the scale committee. This had already been arranged and the reference was merely a formality, as a practical agreement had been entered into by the miners.

Tomorrow the miners and operators meet for a ratification of the scale and all existing differences, and the convention will be at an end with a peaceable agreement for mining for the year 1900 and an advance in the wage of the coalminers of 10 cents per ton.

Police Sergeant Arrested. Police Sergeant Charles Temple was arrested today on the charge of kidnaping. The sergeant was hauled into Justice Halloran's court to answer to a serious charge for which the Iowa statute establishes a punishment of five years in the state penitentiary. The information and arrest are the result of the practice in vogue at the police station for months past of arresting persons "on suspicion" and confining them in the jail, pending investigation, not allowing them to know the nature of the charges or giving them the right of an immediate hearing before some magistrate, also of arresting and confining persons without a warrant for the same issued by a proper magistrate. The present charge was preferred by William Hoppie and is brought as a test, which will be but the first of a number of similar actions against Temple's brother officers if the present case is found sufficient by the magistrate.

Frank J. Kiest, member of the West Du Noisne School board and republican candidate for alderman of the Third ward, was this morning made defendant in a \$5,000 damage suit in which H. M. Bavel, candidate for alderman of the same ward on the citizens' ticket, is plaintiff. The litigation grew out of the controversy over political matters.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Smith Fuse Manufactory at Pompton, New Jersey, Blows Up with Fatal Results.

POMPTON, N. J., March 9.—The Smith fuse manufactory at this place blew up today and four persons were killed and a number more or less injured. The killed are: JOHN RHODA, WILLIAM GADBUS, WILLIAM H. TALMAGE, GEORGE MEYER, a boy. They were at work in the factory with about thirty other men and girls. The bodies of the four killed were badly mangled and some of them blown to pieces.

Percy Jacobus was blown into the river and was badly hurt. The works were owned by H. J. Smith, mayor of Pompton. The firm carried on an extensive business of manufacturing dynamite fuse and cartridges. A large portion of the works was wrecked and the loss on stock and machinery, it is estimated, will reach \$50,000. It is not definitely known how many persons were injured.

E. J. PHELPS PASSES AWAY

Former Minister to England Dies at New Haven After a Long Illness.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—E. J. Phelps, former minister to England, died at his residence on Humphrey street late this afternoon. He had been ill since early in January with an attack of pneumonia. There were present at the bedside the wife and son, Charles Phelps of Boston, and the daughter, Mrs. Horatio Loomis of New York, and his physician.

Though Prof. Phelps recovered from the pneumonia attack, he was so weakened that he was unable to regain vitality. It had been hoped that he might recover until a few days ago, when it was apparent that his strength had so failed that it was but a matter of hours when death would come.

The funeral services will be held from Battelle chapel, Sunday, at 3 p. m. The remains will be taken to Burlington, Vt. for interment.

PISTOL DUEL IN THE STREET

Missouri's Democracy is Questioned—He Resents Being Called a "Gold Bug."

NEVADA, Mo., March 9.—United States Commissioner Douglas Wight and Horace H. Blanton, an attorney who was a candidate for the democratic congressional nomination in 1896, fought a pistol duel in the street today. Both were hit, Wight sustaining

BULLER WOULD SEE DERBY

Appears to Have Given Up Idea of a Christmas Dinner in Pretoria.

PLANS FOR BRINGING HOME THE TROOPS

London Press Writes Talk of the Bulk of South African Forces Re-Embarking for England by July 1.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The London export agents' staff has been selected and the names turn out to be those of retired officers, so now there is no longer any need to conceal the fact that he is going by arrangement between the government and the Chartered company to take command of a force which the company will pay for. Though he may be for some time occupied in polling the territory of the two republics which may fall into our hands, pending a political settlement it is hoped to begin re-embarking the bulk of the British forces in South Africa by the first of July. It is said that Buller still expects to see the derby, but that is too good to be true. Yet many things may happen in eleven or twelve weeks as things are going. Rhodes' statement in connection with Rhodes' statement that the Chartered company would buy artillery for Kimberley shows the company intends to have arms of its own.

From Roberts' Headquarters. (Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) POPULAR GROVE, Roberts' Headquarters, March 8.—7:30 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Roberts' skillfully planned operation yesterday for intercepting the Boer retreat failed in execution. The Sixth division turned the Boer left, the Seventh and Ninth enclosing the right, the cavalry shutting the line of retreat by closing the rear of the Boers. The latter, by keeping in too close touch with the infantry, was unable to accomplish its purpose, the enemy escaping in headlong retreat.

Separate actions were fought in various parts of the extended field, but the importance of operations was unduly magnified. The loss on either side was inconsiderable. The Ninth division cleared the Boers from the kopje north of the river, capturing a Krupp gun. The Boers left their ladders in the utmost confusion. Clothes, food and ammunition were scattered everywhere.

Kruger, it is reported, observed the action. There is divided counsel among the Boer commandants.

Had in Reinforcements. LONDON, March 10.—15 a. m.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, when explaining to the bankers the terms of the new loan, gave them an intimation that the government considered the end of the war near.

What the government may know or intend, unofficial opinion seems everywhere to think that the Boer power is collapsing. The Eighth division has been everywhere on the move for several weeks, but these orders, so far as the artillery contingent is concerned, have been recalled. Lord Roberts' having reported that no more artillery from home is necessary. This is the first piece of news in reinforcement of the news. Sir Redvers Buller, second in command in the field, and Lord Wolseley are understood to also consider that no more artillery is needed. Lord Roberts has altogether 452 guns, including siege pieces.

It is quite clear that General Buller will not try anything large in the future, as he is to lose Sir Charles Warren and the latter's 10,000 men, who have been ordered to join Lord Roberts. It is the expectation of the War office that Lord Roberts, notwithstanding the necessity of garrisoning his depots, will be able to operate a continuous increasing force until by the time the Transvaal frontier is reached he will have 70,000 troops.

His troops dealing with non-essentials are taken to mean that he is up to some mischief, as his apparent inactivity usually spells uncommon activity.

Mafeking, as a beleaguered town, attracts much sentiment and sympathy. Nothing has been heard from there since February 15. There is a rumor this morning that Colonel Baden-Powell has been relieved, but this cannot be traced to any substantial basis.

PEACE TALK BY THE BRITISH

Rumors of Intervention and Cessation of Hostilities, but Nothing Definite is Known.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Nothing authentic is known here as to overtures for peace. The Daily News' Laurence Marquess correspondent, under date of March 8, says: "Kruger, in a speech at Glencoe, said it was uncertain whether arbitration or intervention would end the struggle, but that it would end in a month. It is understood here that Russia is expected to intervene."

LONDON, March 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn that there is discussion between President Kruger and General Joubert and that the latter has resigned. Probably President Kruger will assume the chief command. General Schalkerg and other prominent commandants are also likely to resign for similar reasons, and because President Kruger ignored their advice to make peace overtures after the first Boer victory."

Peace Rumors.

LONDON, March 9.—From various quarters come signs of the possibility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practical politics. All the dispatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters, including those of the commander-in-chief himself, indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among the Boers and individual demoralization, pending disintegration unless speedily stemmed.

The flight of the burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all accounts, was wholly inglorious. A Times dispatch from Poplar Grove under yesterday's date goes so far as to assert that the rout of the Boers was complete, that the submission of the Free State is being demanded by the burghers from their unwilling president, and it is expected that its submission will be made within a week.

The correspondent adds: "Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight, but it was most undignified, and is certain to produce consternation at Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcry against any further identification of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Dispatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lourenço Marques, depict President Kruger as donning a bandolier, seizing a rifle and inviting volunteers to accompany him, as he wished to have a shot at the enemy himself.

President Kruger is also quoted as hav-

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK

Secretary of Agriculture Makes a Report on Subject in Detail.

WHAT IS DONE IN NEBRASKA AND IOWA

South Dakota Also Comes in for Favorable Mention—Investigations Along Lines of Interest to the Farmer.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department today presented a report showing the results of the work of experiment stations throughout the United States during the last year. The work at the Nebraska station was mainly along former lines, including field experiments with sugar beets, corn, oats, hemp, soy-beans, peas, alfalfa and some forage plants; feeding experiments with dairy cattle, and the propagation of straggling, of various kinds of insects, especially of infection of locusts with contagious diseases, and on insects affecting clover and alfalfa; chemical investigations, especially on forage plants and soils; veterinary investigations, especially on hog cholera and blackhead, the propagation of straggling dogs, and studies on irrigation and wind-mills. The report also reviews the changes that have taken place in the University of Nebraska, the location of the experiment station, and says that by a change in the state law the state treasurer becomes treasurer of the experiment station. A building is being erected on the university farm at a cost of some \$35,000, which will be devoted to the use of the experiment station.

At the Iowa station located at Ames the work has been chiefly along the lines of soil, cottonseed, cottonseed and linseed feeding products, oils and fats used for adulteration of butter and cheese and materials for butter color, botanical studies of grasses and fungus diseases; investigations of diseases of plants, especially sheep and pigs; horticultural investigations, including experiments with tomatoes, egg plants, pepper and other vegetables; feeding experiments with cattle, sheep and colts bred on an all-day dairy farm, and studies of soil moisture required for different crops and best methods of conserving moisture.

Testing Value of Range Sheep. Investigations concerning the cost of producing butter from various breeds and types of dairy cows, which have been in progress since 1897, are being continued. During the last year an investigation covering the cost of production and relative market value of pork from various breeds of hogs, including English bacon breeds, compared with native breeds common to Iowa, and the results have been published. The results cover three years' work, beginning with the breeding of hogs, feeding and finishing for market, including a complete account of all feed consumed and average daily gain and cost of production and financial comparison of the market, followed by careful slaughter and block tests and chemical analysis and further comparison of the cured and finished products in domestic and foreign markets.

Two experiments were made in testing the value of range sheep for feeding and sale with range-bred cattle and horses. Investigations on sugar beet culture carried on in Iowa have shown that the greater part of the state is well adapted to the production of beets with high sugar content.

The South Dakota work has been largely along the former lines of investigating grasses, forage crops, and rotation of crops. The horticultural work included a large amount of the testing of Russian and other new varieties of vegetables, fruits and ornamental plants and plant breeding experiments, especially with apples. The station, which is located at Brookings, has done considerable useful work and, according to the secretary, is being managed on a progressive policy.

Penalty Bills Passed. The house today passed ninety-six private pension bills, although two or three recall calls were made before the democratic majority defeated the quorum was present. Among the bills passed in which Nebraskaans have an interest were those granting an increase of pension to David Grant of Wymore, Gage county; increasing the pension of John H. McCord, residing in the Fifth district, to \$24.

Congressman Gamble had two of his pension bills favorably considered, that of Ell C. Walton of Huron, and granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah E. Campbell, widow of General Campbell of Yorkton. The house adjourned before the bills of either Burke or Mercer were reached.

Nebraska postmasters appointed: H. M. Gardner at Meringo, Hayes county; H. O. S. Bailey, resigned; Lauretta Stone at Pearl, Chase county; vice I. E. Bard, resigned, and H. F. Piper at Spiker, Washington county; Lee John Skinner, removed; also O. G. Foster at Ontario, Story county, Ia.

Congressman Gamble and Burke today recommended J. A. McMahon for postmaster at Dunsmuir, Buffalo county, S. D.

An order was today discontinuing the postoffice at Anbury, Jasper county, Ia. Mail will go to Kellogg; also discontinuing the postoffice at Clark, Clay county, Ia.; mail to go to Herdland.

PLAGUE SCARE UNFOUNDED

Chinaman Suspected of Dying of Disease Had Been in City Fifteen Years.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received the following from Surgeon Casaway at San Francisco, dated March 9: "Reliable information that the Chinaman who died and was suspected of having had the plague had been in the city continuously for fifteen years and for the last six months under treatment for other diseases. Probable cause of death congestion of lungs or pneumonia. The result of the bacteriological examination not yet received. Another Chinaman was suspected in the city and county hospital is not plague."

The Board of Health has decided that the Chinaman who died here several days ago, and who was supposed to have symptoms of bubonic plague, did not die of that disease. The quarantine which has been maintained at Chinatown for several days will be lifted this afternoon.

PURE FOOD CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Thanks to Allen, Henshaw and Others for Their Efforts.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The National Pure Food and Drug congress closed its sessions today with more or less bad blood prevailing as a result of what some officers and members said was an attempted breach of an understanding that no business should be transacted today before adjourning.

A resolution was passed thanking Senators Henshaw, Allen and Mason and Representatives Brosius and Babcock for their efforts for pure food legislation. All the old officers were re-elected and the congress adjourned, although harmony had been by no means restored.

Hepburn Presents a Frank Bill

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa today introduced a bill pro-

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Colder; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 30 1 p. m. 37 6 a. m. 30 2 p. m. 37 7 a. m. 30 3 p. m. 38 8 a. m. 30 4 p. m. 39 9 a. m. 31 5 p. m. 39 10 a. m. 32 6 p. m. 40 11 a. m. 33 7 p. m. 41 12 m. 34 8 p. m. 42 1 m. 35 9 p. m. 43 2 m. 36 10 p. m. 44 3 m. 37 11 p. m. 45 4 m. 38

Noting that no picture or description of any prize fight or pugilistic encounter or any proposal of betting on a fight shall be transmitted in the mails or by any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce, whether in a newspaper or periodical or in any other form. Any person sending or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission is liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding \$1,000, with a proviso that the act shall not apply to any person not engaged in the preparation, publication or sale of newspaper, periodical or picture.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

Reinforcements Sent to Aid General Young and Hood in Defending Aparri.

MANILA, March 9.—General Young and Hood are seeking for reinforcements and a battalion of the Forty-eighth regiment has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow. The rebels recently persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the province of North Borneo and the Red Katipunan cross, symbol of resistance, is again appearing among the natives.

It is believed that the insurgent Generals Tinto and Flores have been driven by General Young into General Hood's territory south of Aparri.

The fact that General Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives.

General Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and ten wounded. On entering New Caceres, province of South Camarines, General Bates learned that 2,000 insurgents had departed the same day. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of forty men.

The Spanish prisoners report that the enemy has divided into small bands in the mountains, under the leadership of General Legaspi. The town of Iriga has been burned by the enemy. Both provinces were thoroughly scouted. The inhabitants of the province of Libmanan, including Abella, the provincial governor, and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

The liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed sixty-eight Chinese and forty Spaniards at the town of Calabanga.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 tales of hemp in the Camarines provinces. Twelve hundred well armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite province, with a Chinese chief in command, surrounded the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks and continually harass the Forty-seventh regiment, which has lost eight men killed and twenty wounded in defending those towns.

WHEELER STILL AN OFFICER

Records of the War Department Show His Resignation Has Not Reached There.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The statement attributed to General Joe Wheeler in a recent review in San Francisco that he tendered his resignation as an officer of the volunteer army last November has caused some surprise among the officials of the War department. It is said there that if General Wheeler has tendered his resignation the document has not reached the adjutant general's office.

According to the records of the War department, General Wheeler is still an officer of the volunteer army and is in receipt of the pay and allowance of a brigadier general. In case he desires to quit the military service in order to resume his legislative duties, the resignation should be covered by the president after a personal conference with him.

It was said at the war department that General Wheeler was ordered home at his own request, as reported to the department by General Otis.

LIEUTENANT GILMORE RETURNS

Arrives at San Francisco on the Solace, Which Brings Many Manila Bay Veterans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The hospital ship Solace, Captain Dunlap, arrived today from Manila after a voyage of forty-one days.

The Solace brought thirty-three officers and 173 seamen, the majority of whom participated in the battle of Manila bay and other naval operations.

Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, one of the principals in the campaign in the Philippines, is a passenger on the Solace. The story of the capture of Lieutenant Gilmore and fourteen men of the cruiser Yorktown by the insurgents on April 12, 1898, and their detention as prisoners until January of this year, is not new.

Spanish Prisoners from Tapanan

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The War department has received the following: MANILA, March 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Officer, sixty enlisted men and two civil officials, captured from Spanish prisoners, were received today from Tapanan, OTIS.

BARS DOWN TO CHINATOWN

Discovery Made that the Suspected Case of Bubonic Plague Was Not Black Fever.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Federal Quarantine Officer Kinyou today reported to the Board of Health that the pigs, rats and other men of the cruiser Yorktown who died the other day of what at first was supposed to be bubonic plague showed no signs of having the black fever, and therefore the board raised the quarantine placed on Chinatown as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease.

Rats Infected with Plague

MELBOURNE, March 9.—A bacteriological examination of rats caught at the Melbourne wharf has established the fact that the vermin are infected with plague.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 9.—A boy died here today from bubonic plague and another case is officially reported.

SUEZ FOR A MODEL

Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty is Amended in a Similar Manner.

AMERICAN FORCES TO PROTECT IT

United States May Exercise Its Power for Protection at Any Time.

RATIFICATION IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

Senator Morgan the Only Member Who Will Oppose the Committee's Action.

HE FAVORS THE TREATY AS IT STANDS

Senators Bacon and Daniel, the Other Democratic Members, Vote with Republicans to Have Treaty Reported as Amended.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with an amendment granting authority for the defense of the canal by this country when constructed.

The foreign relations committee was practically unanimous in favor of the amendment to the treaty. Senators Bacon and Daniel, the only other democrats present voting with the republicans, were in the opinion of the members of the committee that the senate will, with but little delay, ratify the treaty as amended.

The amendment is brief. It simply provides that the restrictions in the treaty shall not operate to prevent the United States from using its own force for the protection of the interests of the United States and the maintenance of order.

Senator Morgan was the only member of the committee who cast his vote against the amendment. Senators Bacon and Daniel, the only other democrats present voting with the republicans, they also voted with the republicans to have the treaty reported as amended.

Senator Morgan talked at length during the session, the committee in opposition to the amendment, practically consuming the entire time of the session. He contended for the utmost liberality toward other powers in the use of the proposed canal and held that American interests were fully safeguarded by the treaty as it stands. He also contended that an effort to amend the agreement might result in its defeat and indicated a purpose to oppose it to the utmost.

Some of the other senators expressed the hope that he would not go to this extent and before the meeting adjourned there was felt to be some ground for the opinion that the Alabama senator would content himself with stating his opposition. While no member was authorized to speak for Great Britain, the opinion was expressed that the proposed modification of the treaty would result in the main a review of the general situation with reference to the canal, with comparatively few recommendations. It says, however, "we are in full accord with the purpose expressed in article 2 of the pending convention to adopt as the basis of neutralization the indicated rules substantially as embodied in the treaty of Constantinople for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal."

Rights Similar to Egypt's. The report makes an analysis of the Suez canal treaty laying special stress upon article 10, which the treaty prescribes limitations of the utmost importance upon the stipulations. That article is quoted entire and the report continues: "No equivalent limitations are specifically expressed in the convention now under consideration. It may be argued with considerable force that these limitations are implied by the general declaration in article 1 of the pending treaty, that its basis is substantially the treaty of Constantinople. But this contention is not, in the opinion of your committee, in the least correct; the question or the right can be safely left to inference or implication.

"The committee think it prudent," the report continues, "that all doubt be removed by an amendment equivalent in its substance and effect to the precedent offered by article 10 of the treaty of Constantinople, which it cannot be supposed intended to have no place in the pending convention. In principle the same reason which justified article 10 in the treaty of Constantinople requires that its equivalent shall be included in the pending treaty. If it was proper that the treaty of Constantinople should not interfere with the measure which the sultan and khedive might find it necessary to take for securing by their own forces the defense of Egypt and the maintenance of public order, or if it was proper that the provision of the enumerated articles of that treaty should in no case occasion any obstacle to the measure which the imperial Ottoman government might think it necessary to take in order to insure by its own force the defense of its own possessions situated on the eastern coast of the Red sea, the same considerations in principle sustain the contention that the pending treaty should contain equivalent stipulations."

The committee concludes its recommendations by quoting its proposed amendment, remarking that "in the foregoing considerations, we are clearly of the opinion that if article 10 did not exist the true interests and necessity of the United States require upon the highest considerations of prudence and right the adoption of the amendment proposed."

The foregoing extracts cover the portion of the report which was prepared after the decision to amend the treaty was reached. There were about 100 printed pages of the report prepared by the sub-committee con-