THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LABOR IN ITS MIGHT

Thousands of Striking Miners Parade on the Streets of Wilkesbarre.

CITY IS GAILY BEDECKED WITH BUNTING

Forty Brass Bands Furnish Music to Which 16,000 Marchers Keep Time.

POINTED MOTTOES ILLUMINATE BANNERS

Vast Concourse is Reviewed by President Mitchell and Other Leaders.

VICTORY CLOSE AT HAND MEN ARE TOLD

While the Ten Per Cent Increase is Taken as a Partial Triumph, the Strikers Are Advised Indirectly to Hold Out for More.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2.—The parade and mass meeting of the striking miners in this city today was the greatest labor demonstration ever held in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Early in the morning the steam and electric roads began hauling the people into the city and many thousands came by foot from the nearby towns. The buildings along the route of the parade were decorated with flags and bunting and the city presented a holiday appearance.

President Mitchell and party arrived from Hazleton shortly after 1 o'clock and were met at the depot by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The visitors were given a cheer and then drove to their hotel.

The parade, headed by President Mitchell and the officers of the national executive board, started a little after 2 o'clock and it required an hour and twenty minutes to pass a given point. It is estimated that there were fully 16,000 men and breaker boys in line. The great majority of the paraders were stalwart men. As a rule they were well dressed and some of them from their appearance might be taken for farmers. They did not march with precision, but were a dense mass of humanity. They walked six, five and four abreast. The music was furnished by about forty brass bands and drum corps.

Mottoes Carried by Marchers.

Many banners and transparencies were carried by the men. Among the most noticeable were these:

"We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal baron's taffy."

"We are fighting a cause that is just and right."

"Stand by President Mitchell and the union."

"Our union must be recognized."

"We will no longer be slaves."

"Two thousand, two hundred and forty pounds for a ton."

"We want two weeks' pay."

The breaker boys carried banners which read:

"We need schooling, but must work."

"Save us from the whims of the sheriff and deputies."

"Down with oppression. We will stand by Mitchell."

The parade passed over the principal streets of the city and thousands of people lined the sidewalks. Here and there an enthusiastic admirer of President Mitchell would break through the lines and insist upon shaking hands with him. The men from Pittston had a float with four men representing "coal barons." They were drinking what purported to be champagne. Directly following was a float with miners dining on bread and water. A stretcher was carried containing a dummy representing a miner who had just lost his life in a mine.

Mitchell Reviews Miners.

President Mitchell reviewed the great army of marchers on the river common. He was generously applauded by the marchers. Business was at a standstill in the city all the afternoon. The superintendents of the coal companies and their clerks viewed the parade from their office buildings. One coal man said it was a very creditable demonstration.

It was after 4 o'clock when the last of the marchers swept past President Mitchell. Then he and his colleagues were driven to West Side park, where the big mass meeting was held. For several hours a crowd had been gathering there and it was estimated that nearly 20,000 people were massed in front of the stand when the labor president began his speech. The reception he got from the vast crowd was most enthusiastic.

In opening his speech Mr. Mitchell assured the strikers that in their fight they have commanded the respect of the clergymen; that they have the sympathy of the public and that the press of the country has said in one voice that their cause is a righteous one.

"The greatest strike in the history of the world," he said, "is drawing to a close. Already the great coal-carrying railroads have agreed to increase your wages 10 per cent, which is a great victory in itself. True, it is not enough; it does not satisfy us, but the time is not far distant when the anthracite coal miners will receive as much for their labor as any other class of workmen in the world."

In Union is Strength.

Continuing, he urged the miners not to place absolute faith in their president or any other one man, but to put their faith in their organization. Standing together, he declared, they would win their battle and he predicted that they would stand firm and that victory would be achieved.

The national president was followed by Fred Dilcher of Ohio, Benjamin James of Pennsylvania, both members of the executive board, and "Mother" Mary Jones. After the meeting President Mitchell was driven through cheering crowds to his hotel, where he will remain until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

President Mitchell's address as far as outlining any future move on the part of labor leaders is concerned was a disappointment.

IN NO HURRY TO RESUME WORK

Miners Are Waiting for Word from Officials of the Union—Slight Disturbances.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 2.—Reports received here this morning indicate that the 10 per cent increase in wages offered by some of the coal companies to the mine workers in this region had no apparent effect in bringing the striking miners back to work. The officials of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, which posted notices last night, report the same number of men at work today as worked yesterday, and similar information was received from the various individual collieries where the ad-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

END MAY SOON BE REACHED

Strikers' Lansford Miners Appoint Delegates to Convention to Consider Proposition of Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—No break has yet occurred in the ranks of the striking mine workers, though additional notices of the offer of an increase of 10 per cent in wages were posted throughout the region. In fact, there were many indications today of an intent on the part of the strikers to insist on other concessions and also to remain out until the operators give recognition to their national organization.

Mr. Mitchell in his speech at Wilkesbarre was expected to indicate in his speech his view on the 10 per cent increase conceded by the operators, but beyond noting it as a victory he had nothing to say on that point.

Neither did he intimate anything as to the probability of an early convention of miners, and after the meeting, when questioned on that subject, he said that not a local union had requested the calling of a convention.

A significant move in this direction, however, developed tonight at Shenandoah, where all the local branches of the United Mine Workers held meetings and selected delegates to a convention to be called later by President Mitchell. This is the first announcement of the selection of convention delegates.

The entire region was quiet today and very few mines were in operation.

TEN COLLIERIES WORKING

One Company Which Anticipates No Trouble with Its Employes.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 2.—Superintendent Zehner of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company's collieries at Lansford today informed the Associated Press correspondent that no trouble was anticipated in the Panther Creek valley. "We have ten collieries there, employing 5,000 men," said Mr. Zehner, "and they are all working with full forces. No attempt was made this morning to interfere with our workmen and we do not think the strike will affect our collieries."

The superintendent said he understood that the few mine workers who joined the union at the Lansford meeting last night were already members, having enrolled themselves the previous night at Coaldale. Asked if he thought there would be any necessity for troops, Superintendent Zehner said: "We have not asked for troops and do not intend to ask for them."

Organizer George Harris addressed two meetings of English-speaking mine workers last night, one in this borough and another at William Penn, a mining "patch" about two miles west of here. Mr. Harris asserts that the Shenandoah union of English-speaking employes now numbers over 600 members and that the William Penn union has 160 members.

General Gobin said today he expected to send the majority of his troops home this week. He may decide to keep a small detachment here to protect the pump runners and other men who are kept at work so that the collieries may be kept ready for operation when the strike is over. General Gobin says he learned that some of these men have been threatened by strikers and it may be necessary to hold a few of the soldiers here to insure order.

MORE JOIN THE STRIKERS

Largest Colliery of Reading Company Forced to Close Down—Only Two Working.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 2.—One of the four slopes of the West Brookside colliery near Tower City was shut down entirely by the strikers today and the rest of the operation is running short-handed. This is the largest producer and probably the most profitable operation of the Reading company and it will probably soon be closed entirely.

The Lincoln and Good Springs collieries near here started as usual today, but their continuance appears to be only a question of a day or two, as the men are rapidly joining the strikers.

Davis & Co., who operate the Ellsworth colliery at Broad Mountain, claim their men are not out on strike. The colliery was shut down Saturday to make necessary repairs. Operations, it is expected, will be resumed next week, after the repairs are completed.

All the collieries in this region except those named are shut down, owing to the strike.

MINE OWNERS DISAPOINTED

Operators Expected Men to Return to Work, but They Failed to Respond.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 2.—The mine operators of Midvalley and Natalie expected a sufficient number of men and boys to go to work this morning to enable them to ship at least half the ordinary daily tonnage to market, as the larger number of striking employes had been visited yesterday. The whistles were blown at the usual time today, but there were less than 400 at both the mines to go to work. Over 2,200 employes were on the pay roll before the strike.

None of the collieries in this place were started up this morning. The North Franklin, at Trevorton, is still in operation with all but twenty men in the mines. The Reading company is keeping a close watch that strangers do not trespass on its possessions at Trevorton. The deputies have been instructed to prevent strikers from canvassing the men going to and from work.

HOPES FOR BETTER TERMS

President Mitchell Says That if Concessions Are Made, They Will Be by the Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—President Mitchell of the mine workers has written national headquarters here that he is confident of securing greater concessions than those offered by the anthracite coal companies and the railroad companies for the striking miners in Pennsylvania. Mr. Mitchell says the railroads hold the key to the situation and that it is useless to deal with individual operators.

Only Four Collieries Operated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Reports received today by President Harris of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company from General Superintendent Luther of the company's mining properties are to the effect that two more mines, the Richardson and the Otto collieries, in the lower Schuylkill region, were compelled to close today because a sufficient number of workmen to operate them did not report for duty. The Brookside colliery is also shut down, which leaves only four of the company's thirty-nine collieries still in operation, the Lincoln, Good Spring and Glendower, on the lower Schuylkill, and the North Franklin, in the Upper Lehigh or Northern region. The four collieries working are reported to be more or less crippled.

ALL TO WORK IN HARMONY

Indications Point to Agreement Among Powers as to Best China Policy.

GERMANY IS ABOUT TO WHEEL INTO LINE

Dispatches from Berlin State That That Government Finds Nothing in American Proposal Inconsistent with Its Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Favorable news has reached Washington from the European chancelleries indicating that a complete agreement with regard to China is in sight. The agreement will be on the basis of the propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3 and the subsequent notes treating on that subject. The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was expected at first and the reports show that all of the European nations probably are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese government. The Russians already have given notice of such purpose and while the text of the French note on this subject referred to in today's press dispatches has not reached the State department the officials are satisfied that this is correctly reported and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once.

As for Germany, either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however that may be, it is quite certain from the advices which have reached Washington today that the German government, upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States, finds therein nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore it may be expected that Germany, too, will be prepared soon to join in this common movement toward a settlement. It may be stated that altogether the prospects of an adjustment of the Chinese difficulty without resort to formal war are very much brighter than they were one week ago.

The new developments of the day were few, being confined to a cablegram from Mr. Conger reporting the departure of the Russian minister and suite from Pekin and an authentication by Minister Wu for the edict providing for the punishment of Tuan and the guilty princess.

THREE NIGHTS OF TERROR

Woman Who Went Through Siege of Pekin Recites Some Experiences.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Miss Cecil Payen, the young miniature painter, who went to Pekin last spring as the guest of Minister and Mrs. Conger, told a graphic story of the siege on her arrival here.

"Of the whole eight weeks of terrible anxiety and dread," she said, "three nights stand out with especial prominence. They are spoken of by the besieged as 'the three terrible nights.' The first was just before the siege—about June 17 or 18. That was while we were in the American legation. We went into the British legation compound on June 20. The night I speak of was one the foreigners will never forget. All night long went up terrible cries—howls and shouts of thousands upon thousands of Chinese, crying for the blood of the foreigners.

"The second terrible night was about the middle of the siege, when, after three or four days of muggy and sultry weather, one of the most violent thunder storms I ever experienced broke over the city. Everybody had predicted that with the coming of rain the Chinese would cease firing, but the effect was just the opposite. It was a night of bellowing thunder, roaring artillery, incessant lightning and pouring rain.

"The third and last night of horrors was that of August 13, the day before the relief came. On that night the Chinese were fairly frantic and moved heaven and earth to break in and kill us. Firing that had seemed furious was tame compared with the hail of shot and shell that poured in upon us that night. It came from all quarters and seemed to be from every imaginable kind of firearm. We had received reports of the approach of the relief column and knew that it must be near, from the frantic attempts of the Chinese to slay us. We expected that any moment might be our last, as many breaches were made by shells and a determined assault at any one place would have opened the way for the hordes outside."

BLOODY ORDERS TO BOXERS

Chinese Prince Directs His Men to Shoot Foreigners Wherever They Come Across Them.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Official advises from Pekin September 20 assert that a further examination of the Chinese noncommissioned officer accused of the murder of Baron von Ketteler resulted in this statement:

"On July 21 I and my people received orders from a prince to shoot foreigners wherever we came across them."

The accused, it appears, denied that the order was to shoot a minister or the German minister and he declared himself unable to say which prince gave the order.

Deaths in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following cablegram has been received at the War department:

"Manila, Oct. 2.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Killed between Pavia and Santa Barbara, Panay, Oct. 1—Second Lieutenant Max Wagner, Twenty-sixth regiment, U. S. V. infantry. MACARTHUR."

Lieutenant Wagner was a resident of West Medford, Mass., and during the Spanish war was a lieutenant in the signal corps.

Colonel Perley, surgeon-in-charge of the hospital ship Relief, cables from Nagasaki announcing the death on Sept. 26 of Sergeant James V. Forden, of the band of the Fourteenth infantry, of abcess of the liver.

Order of Chaffee Published.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The war department has published general order No. 4, issued by General Chaffee in China. The order refers especially to the conduct of the soldiers and calls attention to the articles of war which bear especially upon citizens. The order was designed to prevent looting, abuse of the Chinese and to enforce the same discipline in China as is maintained in the United States.

Encampment at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The fifteenth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' union opened today at the National Rifles armory with an attendance of fully 700 delegates. The first day's business consisted largely of welcoming addresses. The woman's relief corps is holding a simultaneous meeting.

SENDS MESSAGE TO GERMANY

Text of the Notice Sent to Emperor William by the Chinese Government.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The following is the text of the Chinese emperor's message to Emperor William of Germany:

"Greeting: That your majesty's minister has fallen a victim to the rising which suddenly broke out in China without our officials being able to prevent it, whereby our friendly relations were disturbed, is deeply deplored and regretted. By decree we order that sacrifice be made on an altar for the deceased and Chief Secretary Kun Yang has been instructed to pour libations on the altar. The commercial superintendents of the northern and southern ports have been ordered to take the needful measures concerning the conveyance of the coffin of the deceased. When it reaches Germany a second offering will be made on an altar."

"Germany has always maintained the friendliest relations with China. We therefore entertain the hope that your majesty will renounce all resentment, so that peace may be arranged as soon as possible for all time. This is our most anxious hope and our most ardent wish."

Reply of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Emperor William replied, September 30, as follows:

"To the emperor of China: I, the German emperor, have received the telegram of your majesty, the emperor of China. I have observed with satisfaction that your majesty is anxious to expiate, according to the custom and precept of your religion, the shameful murder of my minister, which set at naught all civilization; yet, as the German emperor and a Christian, I cannot regard that abominable crime as atoned for by a libation. Besides my murdered minister, there have gone before the throne of God a large number of our brethren of Christian faith, bishops and missionaries, women and children, who, for the sake of their faith, which is also mine, have died the violent death of martyrs and are accusers of your majesty. Do the libations commanded by your majesty suffice for all these innocent ones? I do not make your majesty personally responsible for the outrage against the legations, which are held inviolable among all nations, nor for the grievous wrongs done so many nations and to my faith and to the subjects of your majesty of my Christian belief. But the advisers of your majesty's throne and the officials on whose heads rests the blood-guilt of a crime which fills all Christian nations with horror must expiate their abominable deed. When your majesty brings them to the punishment they have deserved, that I will regard as an expiation which will satisfy the nations of Christendom.

"If your majesty will use your imperial power for this purpose, accepting to that end the support of all the injured nations, I, for my part, declare myself agreed on that point. I should also gladly welcome the return of your majesty to Pekin. For this, my general, Field Marshal Von Waldersee, will be instructed not only to serve your majesty with the honors due your rank, but he will also afford your majesty the military protection you may desire and which you may need against the rebels.

"I also long for peace, which atones for the guilt, which makes good wrongs done and which offers to all foreigners in China security for life and property, and, above all, for the free service of their religion.

"WILLIAM II."

Harmonious with Von Buelow.

Emperor William's reply to Emperor Kwang Su appeared in the Nord Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung too late for comment by the papers generally. The Freisinnige Zeitung, however, points out that the latter is in harmony with the note of Count Von Buelow demanding the punishment of the advisers of Kwang Su. The paper doubts whether the Chinese ruler will follow the advice to return to Pekin, since it would result in the downfall of the dynasty of the Manchus.

It also deplores the emphasis laid by the kaiser on Christianity and it claims for punishment in view of the fact that heathen Japanese have suffered with the Occidentals and also taken a prominent and even the preeminent part in the military operations against China. It finds no fault with the central position taken in the letter, which has made, so far as can be gathered now, an excellent impression here.

A high official of the Foreign office, while discussing Emperor Kwang Su's letter to the kaiser said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"We see in this letter fresh proof of the Chinese emperor's correct sentiments. Throughout all the troubles Germany never doubted the correctness of Kwang Su's attitude and desire for the punishment of those responsible for the atrocities. In the final settlement of accounts with China Germany will not demand harsher treatment for Emperor Kwang Su than any other power, not even the United States."

SKIRMISH NEAR PEKIN

German Column Encounters a Small Force of Boxers Near Chinese Capital.

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PEKIN, Wednesday, Sept. 26.—(Via Taku, Saturday, Sept. 29, and Shanghai, Oct. 2.)—The German column, consisting of 1,700 men under General von Hoepfner, encountered a small Boxer force south of the imperial deer park yesterday and killed forty of the Chinese during a fight which followed. The Chinese were put to flight and scattered. Four Germans were wounded.

Chi Hsin, a member of the tsung li yamen, of notorious anti-foreign tendencies, and a patron of the Boxers, has been captured in the imperial city by the Japanese. His fate has not been determined upon.

Fired on German Patrol.

PEKIN, Sept. 26 (via Shanghai, Oct. 2.)—The object of yesterday's movement south of the imperial hunting park was to punish the Chinese for firing on a German patrol. General von Hoepfner's force, which included a battery, burned several villages where arms were found.

The German commander then proceeded to Nan Hung Nen and dispersed a body of Boxers outside the town. Half were armed with rifles and the others with pikes and swords. Some of them advanced to within twenty yards of the German rifles, performing Boxer exercises, and were mowed down.

STARTS IN WITH RUSSIA

Li Hung Chang Changes His Mind About Going to Pekin—Opens Negotiations with De Giers.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

TIEN TSIN, Sept. 29.—(Via Taku, Sept. 29; Via Shanghai, Oct. 2.)—Li Hung Chang has abandoned his decision to proceed to Pekin and will, it is announced, begin negotiations with the Russian minister to China, M. de Giers, upon the latter's arrival at Tien Tsin.

General Chaffee has designated the Ninth infantry, the Third squadron of the Sixth cavalry and Battery F to remain at Pekin. He estimates it will take a month to get the American troops out of China.

NEGRO BURNED IN CHAINS

Alabama Citizens Mete Out Swift and Terrible Punishment to Winfield Townsend.

MAN CONFESSES TO ATTEMPTED ASSAULT

Disturbed in His Hideous Attack the Fiend is Run Down by Aid of Bloodhounds, Which Track Him to Tree Where He is Hiding.

WETUMPEKA, Ala., Oct. 2.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, fifteen miles from this place, a half hour after midnight this morning. The negro's alleged crime was an attempted assault of Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the fuel which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock the negro, who was a nephew of the negro Floyd, hanged a short time ago for an attempted assault, attempted to assault Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was at a cotton gin at Eclectic. His home is one mile out of town. The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 50 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, a negro who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was restored to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm. The news spread rapidly. All the stores at Eclectic were instantly closed, the ginneries and sawmills shut down, the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in their fields and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others going to the penitentiary for bloodhounds. The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's track disappeared and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odion's store on the north outskirts of Eclectic. The crowd coming up, soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him. Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was taken to the edge of the village and preparations for his death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and a hundred men stood ready to swing him up. Then a halt was called and the manner of death was discussed by the mob. A vote was taken and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake. The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him and the flames were started by the husband of his victim.

As they leaped to the negro's flesh he uttered wild cries to God for mercy and help. The crowd looked on, deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend confessed the crime and said he was also implicated with Alex Floyd, who was hanged two weeks ago for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson. He said he and Floyd had planned for other crimes of like character.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2.—The negro lynched today is said to have confessed that himself and other negroes were implicated in the crime. Three negroes have been arrested and brought to Montgomery for safe keeping. The fact that Mrs. Harrington, who was assaulted today, is a relative of Miss Pearson and that their negro assailants were related has caused a belief that there was a conspiracy among the negroes against this white family. Further trouble is feared.

NATIVES IN THE ASCENDANT

Belief They Will Carry Everything in the Elections in Islands of Hawaii.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Record from Honolulu, September 24, via San Francisco, says: The republican territorial convention to nominate a delegate to congress and elect a territorial and campaign committee will meet today in Honolulu. It is practically certain that Samuel Parker will be the nominee for both the short and long terms. The democrats have called mass conventions in all the legislative districts to nominate members of the legislature and delegates to the territorial conventions. These mass conventions will be held today, that for the island of Oahu being called to meet in the drill shed this evening. Prince David Kawananakoa, nephew of the late King Kalakaua, and a delegate to the Kansas City convention, will undoubtedly be the democratic candidate for congress.

The native independent party has nominated a full legislative ticket on all the islands except this. The members of the party will nominate for this island within a few days. Only one of their nominees so far is a white man. The remainder are all native Hawaiians or half whites. Robert W. Wilcox, the representative of the Aloha Aina society at Washington during the last session, will be the nominee of the party for congress.

Considerable alarm is now being felt for fear that the native independent party will elect a majority of the legislature, and this has led to some talk of a fusion between the democrats and republicans on the legislative ticket. It is probable this will be done in some of the districts, though not in all.

The independents, it is said, have by far the best party organization in the islands, having thoroughly campaigned every village and district and made a complete canvass of the voters of the islands, so that they know practically the politics of every voter in the territory on this preliminary canvass, and they claim they will be able to carry almost every legislative district in the territory and to elect their nominee for congress by a good plurality.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 2.

At Browhead, October 3—Passed—Majestic, from New York, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

At New York—Arrived—Tartar Prince, from Genoa, Leghorn and Naples; Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen, etc.; Ethiopia, from Glasgow. Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Cevic, for Liverpool; Oceanic, for Liverpool.

At the Lizard, October 3—Passed—St. Paul, from New York, for Southampton.

At Boulogne—Sailed—Cap Frio, from Hamburg, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Corean, for Philadelphia, via St. John's, N. F.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, for Naples and Genoa.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Deutschland, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Staatendam, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Astoria, from New York, for Glasgow.

At Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived—Mariposa, from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Auckland.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Northerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	82
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	85
7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	85
8 a. m.	71	4 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	72	5 p. m.	83
10 a. m.	75	6 p. m.	82
11 a. m.	78	7 p. m.	80
12 m.	80	8 p. m.	79
		9 p. m.	77

NEBRASKANS GET TOGETHER

Fifty at Washington Organize a Campaign Club and Outline Some Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Fifty Nebraskans signed the roll tonight instituting the Nebraska Campaign club. Permanent organization was effected by the election of S. C. Snyder, president; J. A. Hoggsett, secretary, and S. M. Woodruff, treasurer. Speeches were made by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and W. E. Andrews. Enthusiasm was most marked, consensus being that with energetic work Nebraska could be taken from the list of democratic states. Committees were appointed on by-laws and on passenger rates, the chairman of the former committee being Phil Winter of Omaha and the latter Thatcher of the quartermaster's department.

Senator Thurston has just received his new assignments from the speakers' bureau of the national committee. Friday night he will speak in Baltimore, Saturday night at Cumberland, Md. Next week he will speak every day, giving two dates to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, closing in Chicago Saturday, October 13. Senator Thurston expects to give three weeks solid campaigning in Nebraska before November 6 and is now arranging details of his speaking tour. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham is booked to speak in Nebraska on October 11, 12, 13 and 14 and has asked that one of his assignments be at Wilber, where he has relatives.

Nebraska postmasters appointed: C. L. Burke, Foley, Butler county, vice O. H. Eggleston, resigned; F. E. Woodgate, Ingham, Lincoln county, vice J. A. Miller, resigned. Also D. D. Adams at Dillon, Marshall county, Iowa, and R. E. Mullarky at Evergreen, Grant county, S. D.

The Corn Exchange National bank of Chicago was today approved as reserve agent for the First National bank and Citizens' National bank of Charles City, Ia.; Continental National bank of Chicago for Citizens' National bank of Charles City, Ia.

Postoffice established: Lunsford, Davis county, Ia., with David A. Brunk as postmaster.

Postoffice discontinued: Nebraska—Eddy, Hayes county, mail to Hayes Center, Iowa—Coldwater, Cerro Gordo county, mail to Dougherty; Crona, O'Brien county, mail to Primghar.

Harvey S. Bort was appointed stamper in Cedar Rapids postoffice. William Baker, John Buttner and Thomas H. Brashears were appointed substitute clerks in Des Moines postoffice.

Appointments have been made as follows in Indian service: Mrs. Stella S. Bullard of Omaha, assistant matron in Indian school at Rosebud, S. D.; Mrs. Sarah M. Atkinson of Winnebago, assistant matron in Winnebago school; Mrs. Livonia Barger of Cedar Falls, Ia., assistant matron in Grand River school; William M. Ege of Mason City, teacher in Pine Ridge school; Oscar W. Wardell of Dakota City, disciplinarian at Navajo Agency school; N. M. and William H. Ross of Lynn, Mich., disciplinarian at Rosebud.

SUES FOR HEAVY DAMAGES

Charles M. Polk, Arrested for Alleged Train Robbery and Discharged, After Pinkertons.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 2.—Charles M. Polk, who was arrested on the charge of being implicated in the last big train robbery that occurred in Jackson county, today filed a suit here for $100,000 damages against the National Pinkerton Detective agency. The Missouri Pacific westbound passenger train was robbed near Leeds, six miles below Kansas City, on the night of September 23, 1899. There were five bandits who blew up the express car with dynamite and who secured, according to the express officials, only $40 or $50. On October 2 Polk, who was then working as bookkeeper in a local packing house, was arrested at the instigation of Pinkerton operatives. Shortly afterward Jesse James, jr., son of the famous bandit, Andy Ryan, Caleb Stone, father-in-law of Polk, and William W. Lowe were arrested as being the other four men. Lowe confessed to the robbery and charged the other men with being his confederates. They were indicted by the grand jury. Jesse James, jr., was tried in the criminal court and after one of the most sensational trials in the history of the county was acquitted. The county prosecutor discharged the other men, as he felt he had made as strong a case against James as he could make against the others.

The suit filed today is the outcome of what Polk alleges was unwarranted persecution.

DANIEL G. WING'S POSITION

Former Lincoln Man Elected to Be Vice President of a Massachusetts Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Daniel G. Wing, former special bank examiner and a close friend of President McKinley, was today elected vice president of the Massachusetts bank. Mr. Wing came to Boston two years ago and discovered crookedness in the Globe bank, and by his efforts prevented a threatened panic. He was appointed receiver of the Globe bank and while it was not thought that the depositors would get 10 per cent he has already paid them 40 per cent and expects in time to pay 100 per cent. He will continue as receiver. Mr. Wing is 32 and for eight years was cashier for the American Exchange bank of Lincoln, Neb.

SOUTH OMAHA IN FIRST CLASS

Poynter Prepares Proclamation Upon the Returns by the Census Bureau.

LINCOLN, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Poynter has prepared a proclamation declaring South Omaha to be a city of the first class. The proclamation is based on a certificate secured from the census bureau that the city has a population of more than 25,000. The necessary papers have been forwarded to Mayor Kelly of South Omaha by special delivery for his certification and return to the governor, so that the proclamation can be made.

Adopting Texas Orphans.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 2.—The first lot of the 200 Galveston and coast country orphans which San Antonio families have agreed to adopt arrived here today and were given homes with well-to-do families.

ALL DAY TO CROWDS

Many Thousands of Nebraskans Out to Give Roosevelt Greeting.

JOURNEY ONE CONTINUED OVATION

Enthusiasm of Awakened Republicans Made Manifest at All Points.

LINCOLN LEADS WITH MIGHTY THRONG

Bryan's Home Town Sends Forth Double Its Census Population.

ROOSEVELT ENTHUSED BY HIS RECEPTION

Outpouring of People Arouses the Governor's Spirits to the Point of Cheering for the State He is Visiting.

LINCOLN, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—"Bryan's home town" gave Governor Roosevelt the most enthusiastic reception he has had since he left New York. It was the most wonderful demonstration ever seen here. No such crowd has gathered anywhere else on the line of 9,000 miles covered by the tour so far. Governor Roosevelt was greatly encouraged by the presence of the multitude and showed his enthusiasm by leading in three cheers for Nebraska at the train.

Ten thousand patriotic republicans met Colonel Roosevelt at the Burlington depot at Lincoln and escorted him in formal parade to the state house grounds. Thirty thousand more lined the streets along the marching route and assembled at the capitol grounds to hear the speech of the vice presidential candidate. The reception at the depot and the subsequent parade were easily the most stupendous affairs of the nature ever seen in the city. Every institution in Lincoln, down to the public schools, was represented by a band of republican marchers and every town within a radius of 100 miles sent its quota of ardent enthusiasts. Fifteen thousand visitors were in the city, either active participants in the parade and ceremonies or as interested spectators and auditors.

Fully 10,000 people took part in the parade. When Colonel Roosevelt made his appearance the scene was one which had never been duplicated there. The wildest excitement and enthusiasm reigned on all sides and the demonstration did not cease till the orator raised his hand for silence when about to speak. The line of march was from the Burlington depot east to Ninth and P streets, thence south to O, east to Fifteenth, south to L, east to Sixteenth, south to K, west to Fourteenth, then completely around the state house grounds, Colonel Roosevelt finally arriving at the speaker's stand at the corner of Fifteenth and K streets, where a vast assemblage awaited him.

Parade Was a Hummer.

The parade was in charge of Grand Marshal Captain P. James Cosgrove, who went to the Philippines a democrat and returned a republican. The features were the numerous bands of rough riders from over the state and the many women marching clubs. The feminine patriots were appropriately clothed in gowns of flags and bunting and were the most brilliant spots in the long line. The complete parade formation follows:

Platoon Mounted Police.
Hagenow's Band.
Grand Marshal and Mounted Staff.
Colonel John H. McClay, Chief of Staff.
Captain A. Larrie Brown, Adjutant.
Eugene Lindsman, Chief Bugler.
Staff—Major E. J. Streight, Captain Fred Boleshaw, Lieutenant A. S. Anderson, Lieutenant George E. Gascoigne, Lieutenant Frank Binger, Lieutenant Fred Ludwig, Lieutenant George Barrett, Lieutenant William B. Clark, Lieutenant John Franklin, Spanish-American War Veterans (escort), Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

FIRST DIVISION.

S. M. Melick, Commander, and Staff.
Captain W. C. Rounds, Chief of Staff.
Mounted Staff.
E. E. Gillespie, Adjutant.
Staff—C. M. Parker, L. W. Billingsley, W. T. Stevens, Frank R. Waters, W. B. Lynch, Will Caldwell, W. F. Tucker, John L. Doty, C. H. Davis, Clarence Whitside, W. M. Reed, C. B. Beach, C. H. Rohman, William Lawler, J. L. Caldwell, George Lowrey, Will L. Dawson, James Lawler, Al Beach, Arthur Lawler.
Union Veteran Republican Club.
Young Ladies' McKinley and Roosevelt Marching Club.
Scandinavian Club.
German-American Republican Club.
Hebron Band.
Traveling Men's Republican Club.
Railroad Men's Republican Club.
Colored Republican Flambeau Club.
Abraham Lincoln Republican Colored Marching Club.
Falls City Band.
Hayward Republican Club (University).
Lincoln High School Republican Club.
Junior McKinley and Roosevelt Marching Club.
Young Men's Republican Club.
Bennett Flambeau Club.
University Place Republican Flambeau Club.
Havelock McKinley and Roosevelt Flambeau Club.
Havelock Abraham Lincoln Republican Club.
Falls City Drum Corps.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Ward Clubs.

SECOND DIVISION

Captain Charles F. Schwarz, Commander, and Staff.
J. C. F. McKesson, Chief of Staff.
Mounted Staff—Bert Richards, adjutant; Thomas Pratt, Frank E. Parks, W. A. Hawes, James Dawson, Clayton Gable, J. S. Baer, Roy Stewart, Dr. F. A. Graham, A. E. Kennard, Will C. Philips, E. J. Robinson.
Putnam's Band.
Waverly Troop Rough Riders.
Raymond Troop Rough Riders.
Lincoln Troop Rough Riders.
Emerald Troop Rough Riders.
Denton Troop Rough Riders.
Highland and Centerville Troops Rough Riders.
Princeton Troop Rough Riders.
Hickman Troop Rough Riders.
Panama Troop Rough Riders.
Rock Creek and Stevens Creek Rough Riders.

THIRD DIVISION.

William H. Clark, Commander, and Staff.
E. L. Holyoke, Chief of Staff.
Fred E. Hurd, Adjutant.
Mounted Staff—C. R. Tutt, John Geisler, Ed R. Spencer, R. H. Clark, A. L. Pound, W. H. Clark, jr., R. H. Woodward, D. E. Cook, J. A. Sheffield, A. J. Rigby, Harry L. Abbott, John C. Cox, William Remy, C. F. Barras, A. W. Lane.
Tecumseh Band.
Beatrice Marching Club.
Table Rock Marching Club.
Table Rock Ladies' Marching Club.
Friend Marching Club.
Dorchester Marching Club.
Crete Marching Club.
Davis City Band.
David City Marching Club and Contingents.
Wahoo Brass Band.
Wahoo McKinley and Roosevelt Club, 400 Strong.
Mead Brass Band.
Mead McKinley and Roosevelt Marching Club.
Syracuse Martial Band.
Carriages and Vehicles Not Otherwise Placed.

Many Thousands Saw Him.

The most conservative estimates name the number of people who saw Roosevelt in Lincoln at not less than 70,000, and representatives of New York, Chicago and other eastern newspapers will report that he spoke to 40,000 and was seen by as many more. From the depot to the state house