THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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READY TO BREAK OUT

New Chinese Uprising Rapidly Assuming Serious Proportions.

SITUATION IN WEI CHOU VERY ALARMING

Much Anxiety Felt in Hong Kong Over Black Outlook in Canton.

REFORMER SUN YAT SEN UNFURLS FLAG

Officials Ordered Not to Oppose Advance of Allied Armies.

MUTSUHITO'S WISE ADVICE TO KWANG SU

Emperor is Exhorted to Return to the Capital at Once, to Surround Himself with Statesmen and to Put Aside Reactionaries.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—2 a. m.—The Times has the following from Hong Kong, dated yesterday: "The situation in the Wei Chou prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton its suppression would be difficult."

The reformer, Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei Chou, on East river. This act has given rise to considerable excitement. In military circles in Canton, as it is believed that the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei Chou is to denude Canton of troops, so that they can seize the city.

Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, October 11, says: "The Chinese officials declare that strong orders have been sent to provincial officials not to oppose the advance of the allied column.

"It is reported here on good authority," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, "that Emperor Mutsuhito, in his reply to Emperor Kwang Su's appeal, counsels an immediate return to Pekin, the expulsion of the reactionaries and the appointment of able statesmen."

Morrison's Story of Outbreak.

The Times publishes today Dr. Morrison's mail account of the events that led up to the siege of Pekin. He says the Boxers only became important after the German occupancy of Kiao Chau. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine with other troubles to the judgment of heaven for the usurpation of the empress dowager. She seized upon the Boxer movement, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular wrath from herself to the foreigners and appointed Yu Hsien, founder of the Boxer sect, to be governor of Shan Tung in March, 1899. Thus under imperial protection the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners and not the empress dowager who had aroused the wrath of the gods.

"As if in answer to the Boxers came the anti-foreign outrages," continues the correspondent, "culminating in the destruction of the railway station at Feng Aai. The long awaited rains came on May 28 and were regarded as a sign of the agreement of the higher powers with their work.

"Three days later the foreign legation guards arrived. The Boxers became increasingly audacious and things went from bad to worse until the legations were ordered to quit Pekin and Baron von Ketteler was killed. There was not a shadow of doubt that his murder was deliberately planned by the authorities and executed by an officer in the uniform of the imperial troops."

Praise for Missionaries.

Dr. Morrison praises the high courage of Mr. Ament, the American missionary who, when Mr. Conger was obliged to decline the request for an escort for the Tung Chow missionaries, undertook the journey alone. "It was an act of courage and devotion," he says, "that seemed to us who knew the country a deed of heroism."

On the arrival of the Tung Chow missionaries at Pekin they had a conference and sent an appeal by cable to President McKinley, June 8, over the head of Mr. Conger.

"It would be interesting to know," says Mr. Morrison, "whether this ever reached Washington."

REMEY GOES TO NAGASAKI

American Admiral and His Fleet Leave Chinese Waters Perhaps for Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Admiral Remey today cabled the Navy department of his departure from Chinese waters. He goes on the Brooklyn from Taku to Che Foo, thence to Nagasaki, Japan. Although his dispatch does not announce his movements from that point, it is the understanding at the Navy department, it is thought, he will go to Cavite. This will take the headquarters of the Asiatic station back to Manila, leaving the squadron in Chinese waters without an admiral, unless Admiral Remey should determine to have Admiral Kempff return there.

Admiral Remey's dispatch is as follows: "Marines embarked on Brooklyn, Zafiro and transport Indiana. Zafiro carries the cavalry. Brooklyn goes to Che Foo and Nagasaki. Indiana sails shortly. Some sick sent to hospital Yokohama. Others were removed soon as possible. Hospital at Tien Tsin closed. Mooring winters in Pei Ho river."

Do Not Trust Chinese.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A dispatch received by the Havas agency from Tien Tsin says:

"The general opinion of those knowing Chinese ways is that the order for the punishment of the high officials, contained in the edict of October 1, will not be executed. The edict is insincere.

"It is affirmed that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to reject all demands for territorial compensation and other indemnities. The troops at Pekin are suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery."

Casey for Pacific Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Rear Admiral Silas Casey, at present commandant at League Island navy yard, Pennsylvania, has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Kautz as commander of the Pacific station upon the latter's retirement in the near future.

No Invasion of Shan Tung.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—An official contradiction has been issued of the reports that an invasion of the Shan Tung province is contemplated.

Minister Goes to See Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The Chinese minister here has left town. It is believed he has gone to the Crimea to see the czar.

ARE OPPOSED TO ARBITRATION

German Newspapers Do Not Like the Idea of Referring Claims to Any Tribunal.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The proposal of the Russian government that in case of protracted divergence of views regarding equitable indemnities this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration at The Hague is regarded as the most important recent development in the Chinese situation. Nothing was known of it publicly in Europe prior to the publication of President McKinley's answer to the note of M. Delcasse. Most of the papers comment unsympathetically on the suggestion. The Lokal Anzeiger says it raises another difficult problem which will occasion long negotiations and the Berliner Tageblatt understands that official circles regard it as tentative rather than a formal proposition. Germany looks upon the report of the death of the empress dowager as a new Chinese intrigue.

It is supposed that she intends to disappear temporarily in order to escape responsibility for the misdeeds of high officials, and perhaps to prepare another anti-foreign movement. A high official of the foreign office asserted today that a telegram had been sent to the Chinese government demanding direct information as to whether the dowager is dead. No reply has been received and the foreign office draws the conclusion that the Chinese government is kept informed as to the plans of Tsi An.

The Foreign office is not satisfied with the list of culpables supplied by the Chinese government.

"The list is notoriously incomplete," said an influential official today, "as it omits a score of prominent persons who were active leaders in the massacre. This is borne out by all the legations and by the consular reports from China. It is borne out by Mr. Conger's statement.

"Germany is not disposed to insist on the punishment of all the guilty. What it demands is that an example be made of persons of high rank, in order to show the Chinese strikingly and convincingly that the powers have enforced a severe expiation for misdeeds and to teach a wholesome and lasting lesson—the lesson that the lives and the property of foreigners must be made safe in China."

NEW UPRISING IS FEARED

Count Waldersee Takes Serious View of Movement in Southern Provinces.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A dispatch received here today from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters of the revolutionary movement. At Canton a false alarm on October 7 caused the Chinese officials there to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory. The Yange Tse viceroys, the dispatch adds, affirm that they oppose any advance of the Germans into Shan Tung province.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A Shanghai dispatch, dated October 11, says the Chinese customs bank has remitted 300,000 taels to the imperial treasury and is preparing to send more.

BALM FOR KING NORODOM

Plain-Spoken Ducos is Removed from Office in Cambodia by France.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The minister of the colonies, M. Ducrais, has relieved of his post M. A. Ducos, French resident superior in Cambodia. The reason for the measure is evidently the undiplomatic reply M. Ducos made to the charge of Prince Inkathor in the interview published recently, in the course of which he said the attacks on the French officers in Cambodia are due to the king's hatred of the work of civilization being carried on by the French in Cambodia. It became apparent from the interview that King Norodom had not been treated in a manner befitting his station. On one occasion he was put in chains by the predecessor of M. Ducos. It is evidently the desire of the authorities to prevent a repetition of such imprudence.

The Figaro believes the action of M. Ducrais is only the first step in the purification of French colonial methods.

SALE OF DANISH WEST INDIES

Premier Indicates He May Have Something to Communicate at Early Date.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—Replying to a question in the Folksthing today relative to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States the premier, H. E. Hoerring, said all agreed that some changes must be effected with respect to the islands and he hoped to soon furnish the necessary explanations and give his views on the subject.

Securities Stolen Long Ago.

ROME, Oct. 12.—A number of the papers here publish the extraordinary statement that the securities, valued at 357,000 lire, the theft of which from the Vatican was recently reported to the Italian police, had been stolen sometime previous to February last and were sold in that month on the Paris Bourse. They were stolen, it is asserted, by order of an Italian capitalist. If this story be true, the more recent burglary was committed with the object of deceiving the authorities.

This theory has produced a great impression at the Vatican, but it is not generally credited.

Ten Inches of Rainfall.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 12.—The province of New Brunswick has received a fearful drenching from a rain storm which has lasted 108 hours, and which, in amount, equals ten inches. Not a train is moving on the Canadian Pacific railway between St. John and Vanceboro or on the branch lines of the road to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Fredericton and Woodstock. The tie-up is due to washouts.

Conditions are the worst which have existed in the Canadian Pacific road's history, and thousands of dollars are represented in the damage already done and in loss of traffic.

Hispano-American Congress.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The Hispano-American congress, which was authorized by a decree signed by the queen regent in April last, will open November 11 in the Grand hall of the National library. The number of delegates appointed already is over 3,000. A program of fetes has been arranged.

English Election Returns.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The results of yesterday's elections, given out this morning, give the unionists an additional four gains and liberals three, their respective totals of gains being 34 and 32. The total number of members of Parliament elected is 625, as follows: Ministerialists, 383; opposition, 242.

Decline in Silver.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Bar silver is quoted uncertain at 29¼d per ounce, a loss of 7-16d from yesterday's closing price. The decline is attributed to a falling off in the demand and large offerings of the metal.

IN THE NEW HALL OF FAME

Names of Thirty-One Great Americans Honored with Tablets.

WASHINGTON IS GIVEN FIRST PLACE

Notable Contest Established by the New York University on Lines Followed in Ancient Greece and Rome.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The election in the Hall of Fame contest was concluded today when the senate of the New York university assembled and passed upon the list of eligibles submitted to that body by the committee which for the last three days has been counting the votes. The total number of names submitted to the 100 judges was 252. Through the standard of eligibility had been placed as low as 51 votes, only thirty-one of the nominees had reached that standard. It was the names of such nominees that were submitted to the senate, and that body, in which is vested the power of absolute and peremptory veto, on this occasion confined itself to simple confirmation of the committee's findings. According to this decision the following famous men were accorded a place on the tablets:

George Washington, 97 (the full vote); Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster, 96; Benjamin Franklin, 94; U. S. Grant, 92; John Marshall, 91; Thomas Jefferson, 90; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 86; Henry W. Longfellow, 84; Robert Fulton, 84; Washington Irving, 82; Jonathan Edwards, 82; David G. Farragut, 79; Samuel F. B. Morse, 79; Henry Clay, 74; George Peabody, 72; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 72; Robert E. Lee, 69; Peter Cooper, 68; Horace Mann, 67; Henry Ward Beecher, 66; Eli Whitney, 66; James Kent, 65; Joseph Storey, 64; John Adams, 61; William Ellery Channing, 58; James Audubon, 57; Elias Howe, 53; William Morris Hunt, 52; Gilbert Stuart, 52; Asa Gray, 51.

New Hall for Non-Natives.

About two-thirds of the senate body, which is composed of the deans and senior professors of each faculty, were present. Chancellor Henry M. McCracken, president of the body, occupied the chair. As pressure had been brought to bear on the senate to admit American citizens of foreign birth to places in the hall of fame, a measure having bearing upon that question was discussed and the following memorial was addressed by the senate to the university corporations:

"The New York University senate for a number of reasons approves the strict limitation of the Hall of Fame to native-born Americans. At the same time we would welcome a similar memorial to foreign-born Americans as follows:

"A new edifice to be joined to the north porch of the present hall, with harmonious architecture, to contain a fifth of the space of the present hall, that is, not over thirty panels, to be devoted the first year to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been deceased for at least ten years and an additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. We believe that less than one-fifth of the cost of the edifice now being built would provide this new hall and that neither in conspicuity nor in the landscape which it would command would it in any way fall behind the present one."

As reasons for the step taken Chancellor McCracken stated that letters had been received from the Hamilton club of Chicago and from members of the faculty of Harvard, as well as from R. W. Gilder, recommending that such a hall be erected.

Conditions of Nominations.

The following was adopted:

The chairman of this senate, the secretary and the superintendent of publications pro tem report that they have canvassed the reports of the 100 judges of the Hall of Fame and find that the thirty names above mentioned have received the approval of fifty-one judges, being a majority.

They recommend the adoption of the following action:

1. Thirty names that have received each the approval of fifty-one judges or more shall be inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

2. The cordial thanks of the senate of the New York university are returned to each of the judges for this service rendered to the public. While it has demanded no little thought and acceptance of responsibility on their part, it must receive abundant reward in the knowledge of important aid given thereby to the cause of education, particularly among the youth of America.

3. The official book of the Hall of Fame, the publication of which is authorized by the senate, shall be sent to each of the 100 judges as memento of this service.

4. The senate, acting under the rules of the Hall of Fame, will take action in the year 1902 toward filling at that time the vacant panels belonging to the present series, being twenty in number.

5. They invite each member of the board of judges to serve as judges in 1902. Should any one of the present board of judges at that time have laid down his educational or public office, his successor may be preferred to be invited to serve in 1902.

6. Each nomination of the present year that has received the vote of ten or more members will be considered a nomination for 1902. To these will be added any name nominated in writing by five of the board of judges or by the New York university, in such way as it may find expedient. Any nomination by any citizen of the United States that shall be addressed to the University of New York senate will be received and considered by that body.

How Mr. Cleveland Voted.

Ex-President Cleveland's vote today was: Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Washington. He did not vote for Monroe, but cast a scattering vote, which was not announced. Monroe did not poll a single vote among the class of voters known as publicists and authors.

Washington was saved the honor of first place by the fact that Chief Justice Nichols scratched both Lincoln and Webster. Justice Nichols did not cast any vote except in the classes of soldiers, sailors and statesmen. His vote included only Franklin, Jefferson and Washington.

Justice Bonnifield of Nevada cast no vote except for statesmen and soldiers. At the voting today he voted for the entire list and sent in fifteen scattering votes in addition.

Chief Justice Fuller sent in a generous vote. Hen indorsed John Quincy Adams, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John C. Calhoun, Salmon P. Chase, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Monroe, Washington, Webster and two scattering votes.

Officers of Humane Society.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Humane society closed today with the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, James M. Brown, Toledo, O.; secretary, Francis H. Rowley, Boston; treasurer, William A. Fuller, Chicago, and a long list of vice presidents, selected from all sections of the country. The time and place of the next meeting was left for the executive committee to decide upon.

Merchants Refuse to Pay Tribal Tax.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 12.—Chief Jack Ellis and a number of Indian police arrived tonight to enforce tribal taxes on non-citizens. Merchants say they will not pay, questioning the validity of the tax, a recent decision of Attorney General Griggs holds the tax valid, but merchants still refuse to pay and are subject to ejectment as intruders. Trouble, however, is anticipated if ejectment proceedings are carried out.

MORE ARMY OFFICERS NEEDED

General Merriam of Department of Missouri Gives Startling Instance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Some idea of the extent to which the military departments of the United States have been reduced in strength to meet foreign service is conveyed by the report of Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Missouri. So few are the officers on duty in the department that one officer of the regular line, an artillery officer, Lieutenant Delamare Skerrett, besides being first lieutenant of the Third artillery, is an acting captain, an acting judge advocate, chief ordnance officer, chief signal officer and acting engineer officer of the Department of the Missouri, making separate reports in these various capacities.

General Merriam reports a satisfactory condition of affairs in his department and says:

"I am glad to note that all Indian tribes residing within this department or contiguous to it have continued to be quiet and peaceable during the last year as during the previous year, so that no calls have been made for troops in connection therewith.

"From all reports received it is noted that progress is being made by all tribes in the direction of civilization. It is especially gratifying to report the quiet behavior and progress in agriculture and stock raising by the Apache prisoners of war, now located at Fort Sill, O. T. Of all the tribes encountered the Apaches have been regarded as the least promising. In fact, twenty years ago no one would have ventured to predict the advancement these Indians have now actually made. The Indian prisoners, by their good behavior, have earned the good will and deserve liberal treatment and assistance at the hands of the government."

ARMY AND HABEAS CORPUS

Officers Are Instructed Not to Honor Writs Issuing from State Courts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The War department has issued a general order instructing officers as to the character of the response they are to make to writs of habeas corpus calling for the production in court of enlisted men or general prisoners. This action was taken because of a recent action in a Maine court, whereby a civil court erroneously discharged from custody of the military authorities a minor who was awaiting trial by court-martial for fraudulent enlistment.

This order, known as No. 127, directs the army officers to decline to produce an enlisted man or prisoner upon habeas corpus issued from a state court, though the answer must be respectful and must cite the fact that the United States supreme court has decided that the state court is without jurisdiction. In case of a writ issued by a United States court, however, the prisoner or enlisted man must be delivered promptly and the order prescribing the form in which the return is to be made.

TRIAL OF THE BATTLESHIP

Official Trip of the Wisconsin Meets All that Can Be Expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The official report of the trial trip of the battleship Wisconsin on the southern California coast is contained in the following brief telegram received by Secretary Long from Admiral Kautz, commanding the Pacific station, at Santa Barbara:

"Wisconsin completed satisfactory official trial, making 17.1 knots, subject to tidal corrections."

The secretary also received the following telegram from A. M. Scott, president of the Union Iron works, which constructed the battleship:

"The Wisconsin presents her record, 18.34 maximum; average for thirty-two knots, 17.9; average during trial, 17.25, subject to corrections. Not a hitch. A splendid battleship. We congratulate you."

Secretary Long replied to Mr. Scott as follows:

"Telegram received. Congratulations reciprocated."

MAY ACT WITH HARRISON

Ex-Senator Gray of Delaware Offered Place on The Hague Board of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is understood the president has selected Judge George Gray of Delaware to represent the United States with ex-President Benjamin Harrison on The Hague permanent arbitration tribunal.

Judge Gray is a former senator from Delaware and a democrat. He was a member of the Paris peace commission and is now a United States judge for the Third judicial circuit. His selection will not involve the surrender of that position.

Missions for Indians and Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Board of Indian and Negro Missions of the Roman Catholic church met today at the Catholic university. The board is composed of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, chairman; Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Kain of St. Louis and Dr. E. E. Dyer of New York, secretary. Archbishop Kain was the only absentee. At today's session a fund of $62,000 was apportioned among the various dioceses, in which the missions are located.

Naval Surgeon Lippitt Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Private letters received regarding Naval Surgeon Lippitt, who was in Pekin during the fighting, bring the information of his condition. They state that early in the fighting he was struck by a Chinese bullet which entered his left thigh, fracturing the thigh bone. The wound was a bad one. Later, the letter stated, that the wound was healing, though the leg was likely to be shortened about three inches.

Departmental Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Susan P. Gresty of Williamford, Ill., and Alfred McGregor of Cambridge, Mass., were today appointed teachers at Pine Ridge Indian school, and Miss Amelia D. McMichael of Monroe, Ia., was appointed assistant matron at the Rapid City school.

The name of the postoffice at Savage, Antelope county, Neb., has been changed to Royal, with Fred P. Clark as postmaster.

Silver Taken at Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is understood that the final disposition of the silver, some $275,000 in amount, taken by the American marines at the capture of Tien Tsin, may be determined by congress. In the meantime the silver is being treated as a trust fund, of which the government is the custodian, until a determination is reached as to its disposition.

Next Meeting at Sioux Falls.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—The Modern Brotherhood of America today decided to hold the next convention at Sioux Falls, S. D.

CHEERED BY A BIG CROWD

Bryan's Home City Gives Republican Speakers a Rousing Welcome.

ADDRESSES BY HENDERSON AND SMITH

Speaker of National House and Postmaster General Are Surprised by the Big Parade and Rally That Greet Them in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Campaign issues were discussed from a republican standpoint before an assemblage of 2,500 people at the Auditorium tonight by Postmaster General Smith and Speaker Henderson. A parade, consisting entirely of uniformed clubs, preceded the speaking, the Union Veterans' Republican club acting as escort for the two speakers. The parade was one of the longest of strictly uniformed clubs ever seen in the city.

At 8 o'clock the procession started from the intersection of Ninth and O streets and marched through crowded streets to the Auditorium entrance in the following order:

Marshal Cosgrove and staff, carriages containing speakers, Union Veterans' club, McKinley Drum corps, Young Ladies' McKinley and Roosevelt club, Haydock Marching club, Hagenow's band, University Place Marching club, Abraham Lincoln Colored club with drum corps.

The meeting was presided over by H. M. Bushnell, who introduced David B. Henderson as the first speaker. When Mr. Henderson arose he was greeted with thunderous applause and looking out over his hearers he gave evidence of his surprise by saying:

"And this is Bryan's home, is it? From the applause and the demonstration it appears to me that McKinley himself has quite a large investment here."

"You're right!" came from the audience.

"He's got sixteen to one as much as Bryan!"

Speech of Henderson.

The speaker began his address by referring briefly to Bourke Cockran's frequent changes of political faith and called attention particularly to his predictions of 1896 that the destiny of the country depended on the defeat of Bryan, while now he claims that Bryan is the only man the country can depend upon for salvation.

Concerning the treaty of peace and Mr. Bryan's attitude concerning it, the speaker said: "By the ratification of that treaty we obligated ourselves to protect the people of the Philippine islands. Spain had enjoyed an undisputed title to those islands for thirty-seven years. The title of the United States under the treaty is as perfect as that of any citizen of Nebraska to his farm or town lot. If we were wrong in ratifying the treaty the time to fight it was before it was ratified. Yet Bryan used his influence in congress to have it ratified. So numerous are the witnesses that Bryan worked for the ratification that he has ceased to deny the charge and now excuses himself by saying that he did it to end the war. If he read the treaty and knew the sacred obligation then he does not deserve the vote of one man. It was not within the power of the republican party to make the treaty without other votes, for the record shows that among those who voted for it were ten democrats and three populists, including Allen of Nebraska. Hoar and Hale were against it before it was ratified, but they now stand up for its obligations, because the time to fight it has passed."

When Bryan Was in Congress.

In closing Speaker Henderson spoke in laudatory terms of Congressman Burkett of the First district and compared his record with that of his predecessor, W. J. Bryan.

"I sat for four years with Bryan in the national house and during that time he never made a speech for the farmer or the laboring man," he said. "He advocated free trade, free labor and free h—l; that's what he wanted."

He ridiculed the cry of militarism and called attention to the fact that under existing laws the standing army would be reduced to 27,000 on January 1.

Charles Emory Smith was given a greeting no less enthusiastic than that accorded the preceding speaker. Mr. Smith's argument was convincing throughout and occasioned frequent outbursts of applause. "Imperialism," he said, "was a phantom, a hollow cry and an imaginary serpent of mental delirium." He denied the democratic assertion that the prosperity of the land is all due to natural causes and asked his hearers to contrast the last four years with any period in the nation's history.

Promises and Performances.

"You all remember McKinley's predictions and promises of four years ago," he said. "Have not all of them been fulfilled? When has the republic ever been so prosperous as during those four years? When in a corresponding period has an administration won and established such prestige and honor? What administration has reflected so much luster upon the country? The question is, Are you going to trust the government to the prophets of evil, the evangels of calamity, or to the great builders and architects of our present greatness and glory? If you turn away this administration you will be guilty of wrecking a stupendous and stately ship, freighted with a rich cargo and with a clear chart headed toward the port of natural happiness, greatness and glory."

ASHLAND VOTERS HEAR FACTS

Edward Rosewater Addresses a Large Audience on Issues of the Hour.

ASHLAND, Neb., Oct. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—A crowd that filled Simington's opera house tonight greeted Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, who spoke on the issues of this campaign and the need of retaining the administration of William McKinley in power. Mr. Rosewater's voice was a trifle hoarse, but he was heard throughout the room. The meeting opened with a song by the Scandinavian sisters' quartet of this place. Hon. Ixander Lavery, president of the Ashland Republican club, then introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Rosewater began his speech by relating the story of the Hindoo juggler, who by hypnotic power hoodwinked people into believing imaginary things real, much as Mr. Bryan has the forces of popocracy on the financial and Philippine policies of the present. The speaker paid his respects to the Rev. T. W. Conway Cheeseman, a local preacher who is out stumping the state for Bryan and stirring up strife between the classes by misrepresentation in regard to the number of millionaires in the country and the capital they possess. The condition of the laboring men of forty years ago was compared with that of the present and with telling effect Mr. Rosewater discussed the money question at some length, referring to the questions of imperialism and government without the consent of the governed as applied to the Philippines. Facts in the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	46	1 p. m.	72
6 a. m.	46	2 p. m.	72
7 a. m.	46	3 p. m.	73
8 a. m.	51	4 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	57	5 p. m.	71
10 a. m.	60	6 p. m.	69
11 a. m.	67	7 p. m.	66
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	63
		9 p. m.	61

SMART SCHEME TO ROB BANKS

Kansas City Operators Put Up Slick Job, but Are Arrested at the Critical Moment.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—A shrewd attempt to rob the City National bank of Kansas City and the Commercial bank of Lawson, Mo., of $5,500 was nipped in the bud today and as a result Harry Turner and Robert O'Connor, telegraph operators, both of Kansas City, are under arrest.

Turner and O'Connor went to Lawson early this week and pretended to be looking for land. O'Connor, who went under the name of R. J. Rief, bore a letter purporting to be from the Lombard Investment company of Kansas City and gained some standing. Last evening, it appears, a telegram was sent to the Kansas City bank signed "Commercial bank," asking that $5,500 in currency be sent by express to Lawson. The Kansas City bank wired this morning that it had sent the money, but the telegram never reached the Lawson bank. Instead O'Connor presented a telegram, apparently from the City National bank, ordering the Commercial bank to pay him the amount stated. The bank officials, becoming suspicious, telephoned to Kansas City and O'Connor was placed under arrest in the bank while writing a draft. Later Turner was taken in.

Investigation developed that the two men had telegraph instruments located outside Lawson and that they had sent the telegrams themselves.

NO CLUE TO SCHARN MURDER

Celebrated New York Case Baffles Police, Who Still Suspect Woman's Brother.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The coroner's jury today returned a verdict to the effect that Kate Scharn had come to her death by asphyxia and strangulation at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Fred Scharn, the 18-year-old brother of the murdered girl, who has been held in the Tombs under suspicion of having caused his sister's death, refused to testify before the coroner's jury today. Several witnesses testified to having seen Scharn in his sister's room on the morning of the murder and Police Sergeant Schler testified to the finding of certain bloody aprons in Scharn's apartments. The coroner in charging the jury said that no positive evidence had been submitted connecting anyone with the commission of the crime. Young Scharn was taken back to the Tombs and will be held until the police shall have made further investigation into the case.

Miss Kate Scharn, a factory girl, was found murdered on August 18 in an apartment occupied by herself and her brother. A young man named Eisenerist, to whom Miss Scharn was engaged to be married, was arrested, but no evidence being found against him he was released. Young Scharn was then arrested.

TRY TO BLUFF FIGHTING JOE

Alabama Democrats Make Covert Threats to General Wheeler.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 12.—Gordon McDonald, president of the Montgomery County Bryan and Stevenson club, today addressed an open letter to General Joseph Wheeler, which says:

"The published reports of Governor Roosevelt's address delivered at Indianapolis yesterday quote him as saying: 'I am glad to see the men who wore the blue uniform in the civil war. I am glad also to see men who wore the gray, such as General Buckner and Fighting Joe Wheeler, standing with us this year.'

"The words put you in line with the republicans and in antagonism to the democratic party. I cannot believe there is any truth in such a statement, but it is well calculated, if not denied by you, to aid the enemies of democracy.

"I anticipate that ere this letter reaches you the necessity of a prompt repudiation of this will have occurred to you and you will have already published such a denial that the whole country may be assured that you are as ever a faithful member of the democratic party, which has ever delighted to honor you."

DRIVES HIS WIFE TO SUICIDE

Husband of Chicago Woman to Forestall Impending Suit Sends Bogus Report of His Death.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Phillip Hardy, wife of a former London business man, was found dead in her apartments at 1220 Wabash avenue today, with a bullet hole in her heart. On the floor near her was a magnificently chased dueling pistol, with which she had shot herself. Letters written by the dead woman showed that she had committed suicide under the belief that her husband had committed suicide in New York City following a recent quarrel with his wife. Mrs. Hardy had made careful preparations for her death and even the letters she left to her mother and others were written on mourning paper.

The telegram which announced the suicide of her husband in New York and which resulted in Mrs. Hardy's taking her own life was a bogus one. Hardy appeared at the morgue today and admitted to the police that he had caused the telegram to be sent to his wife, whom he had understood had secured warrants for the arrest of himself and a woman. Hardy, dreading court proceedings, caused the telegram to be sent in the hope that his wife would take no further action in the matter.

Woman's Auxiliary of Trainmen.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The Woman's auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen concluded its convention tonight. Today's session was devoted to an examination of the order's ritual and the selection of the grand executive board. Mesdames Mary Connell of Denver, Agnes McClain of Boston and Lena Stanford of St. Louis constituting the new board. Mesdames Watterson and Downing were re-elected grand mistress and grand secretary and treasurer, respectively. The next biennial convention will be held in Cleveland.

Yellow Fever Spreading at Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—One hundred and thirteen new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported since October 1. There is no longer any doubt that the disease has attacked Major Peterson, chief commissary, and Frank Hayes, general manager of the Havana branch of the North American Trust company, who were taken ill yesterday. Miss Natalie Brown, a stenographer in the employ of the trust company, is also down with the disease. The company's offices will be closed tomorrow for disinfection.

MINERS IN SESSION

Convention Meets at Scranton to Consider Offer of Operators.

OVER 800 DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

President Mitchell Delivers Conservative Opening Address.

STRIKERS ARE ADVISED TO BE CAREFUL

Hope Expressed That Employer and Employe May Be Able to Agree.

NO STRAWS TO INDICATE PROBABLE ACTION

Canvass of Leaders Seems to Justify the Assertion That a Settlement of Points at Issue is Rather Remote.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners who hold in their power to end or continue the coal miners' strike, which has been in progress for more than three weeks, met in convention here today for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent advance in wages offered by the operators and adjourned until tomorrow without any action on the proposition. Both of today's sessions were devoted to organizing the convention and speeches by many of the delegates on the mine owners' concession. It was not expected that anything would be done today, outside of a general exchange of views.

The convention, after it was permanently organized, went into secret session, but it was learned from authoritative sources that nothing of a definite nature was suggested that would lead to a solution of what is to the miners a knotty problem. From the remarks of the miners it was gathered that the 10 per cent proposition, as it now stands, has little chance of being accepted. The delegates, it was learned, seemed to be almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions in the other grievances before the increase is accepted by the mine workers. Great stress was laid on the necessity of abolishing the sliding scale and substituting therefor a fixed rate of wages. The proposition of having the operators guarantee a fixed time for paying the advance was thoroughly discussed, while not a few delegates said they would be satisfied with nothing but a more liberal increase in wages.

Trouble Over Procedure.

The mode of procedure is a matter now occupying the attention of the leaders. In case the convention comes to a definite understanding on some proposition the question has been asked how the operators will be advised in view of the fact that the latter have said they would not recognize the union. President Mitchell will not discuss that phase of the question and none of the other labor leaders will venture an opinion. That the present convention will not come to a definite conclusion is the opinion tonight. It is the opinion of several leaders that the convention as at present constituted is unwieldly. There was a movement on foot today having for its object the submission of the various propositions as they are suggested by the delegates to a committee appointed by the convention for consideration, this committee to report either to this or to a second convention.

This movement, however, did not gain much of a start. Some of the delegates think that the whole subject should be left in the hands of the national officers, as hinted by President Mitchell in his remarks just before the convention went into secret session. Mr. Mitchell is very popular among the miners, as was shown by the enthusiasm displayed over his opening address.

President Mitchell spoke as follows:

Mitchell Outlines Purpose.

Gentlemen: In opening this convention I desire to briefly outline the purpose which prompted us to call you here, to point out, if I can, the course you should pursue in determining the questions which so vitally affect not only yourselves and the vast constituency you represent, but also the millions of people in the eastern and New England states and the anthracite region, not directly connected with the coal industry. Before doing so, however, permit me to congratulate you upon the growth of your organization, as evidenced by the large number of delegates assembled here.

This is without exception the largest labor convention which has taken place in the industrial history of our national convention. The causes which forced you to engage in the contest which has preceded this convention are, from years of suffering, so indelibly imprinted upon your memories that it would be a waste of words to recite them here. The story of your wrongs has been truthfully depicted by your officers, it has been portrayed in all its hideousness by the representatives of the press, men sent here to seek out the truth and report the conditions as they really exist, and with exceptional unanimity the public has declared that your cause is just, and the cause for this unfortunate strike rests entirely upon the shoulders of those who employed you. Your own conduct during the strike, even under the most trying circumstances, has won for you the respect and commendation of all justice-loving, patriotic people. Violations of law have been few in number and then only under circumstances in which the miners were not wholly at fault. In fact, it has been shown that more overt acts have been committed by those whose duty it is to enforce the law than by the mine workers, who have been so erroneously pictured as men entirely devoid of respect for law and order. For this you deserve credit. Labor organizations have no greater enemies than the thoughtless strikers who violate the law or permit themselves to be provoked into the commission of crime. It frequently occurs in time of strikes that employers provoke strikers into violation of the law with the hope and the expectation that public sentiment will be arrayed against the strike, and the military arm of the state can be secured to curb the men and defeat the objects for which the strike was inaugurated. Whatever may be your decision here today, whether you end or continue the strike, it is my earnest hope that every man may regard it as his duty not only to obey, but assist in enforcing the law.

Must Decide for Themselves.

When this strike was declared we said it would not end unless a majority of delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination. We repeatedly announced that we would not undertake to decide the future happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the 500,000 persons dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood. We believe that the men who mine coal, that the men who work in the collieries, that the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end. Learning that the operators have posted notices at their mines offering an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid, we deemed it our duty to call a convention and permit the miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection.

In considering the proposition of the operators I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate, to consider the question in all its phases, to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike be continued. You must not reach conclusions hastily, you must not overestimate your strength, and, on the other hand, you should take every precaution to protect yourselves against the avariciousness of your employers, who, I regret to say, have shown no disposition to treat you fairly in the past, and who have