THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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REPLY OF MITCHELL

President of Mine Workers' Union Issues Statement Relative to Strike.

DISCUSSES MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY

Says He Has Hesitated to Say Anything in Hope that Settlement Would Come.

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS INTOLERABLE

Average Earnings Said to Be Less Than of Any Other American Workmen.

TAKES UP COST OF MINING ALL COAL

Also Makes a Comparison with the Price and Asserts that While the Price Has Advanced Wages Have Not Changed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 22.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of American today issued an address to the public for publication in the newspapers tomorrow morning. It is partly a reply to the letters of the operators declining to accede to the demands of the union, which were published about ten days ago.

Briefly summarized, the address says that every possible means was resorted to in the effort to prevent the strike; claims that the cost of living has increased to the point where the miner was compelled to ask for higher wages; denies the allegations of the operators that the productive capacity of the mine workers has fallen off, but, on the other hand, has increased; quotes official figures to substantiate the contention that the employers can pay higher wages without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer; asserts that the coal-carrying railroads which control about 85 per cent of the mines absorb the profits of their coal companies by charging exorbitant freight rates, claiming that a ton at the mines means anywhere from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds instead of 2,240, and says that more men are killed and injured in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania annually than were killed or wounded during the Spanish-American war.

The address also says that in the event the union is crushed, which, it adds, is not likely, a new organization would rise from its ruins. It concludes with another appeal for arbitration of all questions in dispute. The address in full is as follows:

Statement of Mitchell.

To the Public: If the contest now in progress in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania effected only the welfare of the railroad and mining corporations on the one hand and the coal mine workers on the other, the public would have no vital interests at stake and would consequently be less concerned than it is now in the continuance, the extension or the termination of the conflict, but inasmuch as there is a third and important interest involved, which in no wise is responsible for the present strike, is, nevertheless, an innocent victim thereof, it is but fair and proper that the general public should be fully and accurately informed upon the merits of the question in controversy. If it shall be asked why we have waited until the close of the sixth week of the strike to issue a statement of this nature, sufficient answer may be found in the fact that we have hesitated to utter any word or to take any position that would impede or embarrass any reconciliation with the coal operators. Every delay and precaution, every conceivable conciliatory effort that honorable and conservative men could take to avert a rupture, and every means that thought could suggest to bring the matter in dispute to arbitration was resorted to by the union both before the strike order was issued and since it went into effect, but without avail, the coal magnates replying to all our overtures with the declaration that there was nothing to arbitrate.

This statement on their part is equivalent to saying that the coal mine workers have made unreasonable demands and have struck without real or sufficient cause. To this let plain, unvarnished facts and figures reply.

Mine Workers Have Suffered.

For more than twenty-five years the anthracite coal mine workers of Pennsylvania have chafed and groaned under the most intolerable and inhuman conditions of employment imaginable. Their average annual earnings have been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that their work is more hazardous and the cost of living greater than in any other important American industry. The total number of persons employed in and around the anthracite coal mines is 147,000; they are employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year, and they receive as compensation for their services an average of $1.42 for a ten-hour work day. It will thus be noted that they earn annually less than $300. Such pay may supply a living on a par with some classes of European laborers, but who will say that it is sufficient to support American citizenship or to enable parents to educate and maintain their families?

True it is that a 10 per cent increase in wages was granted by the coal operators as a strike concession two years ago, but it is also true that a large portion of this 10 per cent was paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance. Moreover, according to reliable commercial agencies the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs from 30 to 40 per cent, so that the purchasing power of a miner's earnings is less now than before the strike of 1900.

Says Allegations Are Misleading.

The presidents of the various coal-carrying railroads have given publicity to a statement that during the year 1901 the productive capacity of mine workers deteriorated an average of 12½ per cent; in other words, the United Mine Workers' organization is accused of encouraging poor workmanship. An examination of the reports on coal production compiled by the United States government discloses the fact that allegations of the railroad presidents are misleading and untrue, as the following figures will demonstrate:

From 1899 to 1900 inclusive the mines were in active operation an average of 182 days per year, and for each person employed there were produced 362.53 tons of coal per year, or for each day the mines were in operation 2.16 tons were produced per employe; while in the year 1901, against which the operators so bitterly complain, the mines were in operation 194½ days and there were produced 475.43 tons for each person employed, or for each day the mines were in operation 2.36 tons were produced per employe, thus showing conclusively that instead of a deterioration there was a decided improvement in the productive capacity of the men after they became thoroughly organized. Can the unprejudiced reflect upon these facts and conclude that the anthracite miner is not a better workman than he was before the 10 per cent concession in wages two years ago?

The railroad presidents contend that they cannot increase wages without making a corresponding increase in the selling price of their product to the consumer, and have accused the mine workers of suggesting a proposition that would impose a hardship upon the public by increasing the market price of coal 10 cents a ton, the amount that would have ben required to meet all the demands made by the miners. However, their solicitude for the public weal has not deterred them from advancing the market price of their coal more than $1 per ton since the strike was inaugurated without giving any part of this increase to the mine workers.

Can Afford Increase.

In substantiation of our claim that the coal companies can afford to pay increased wages to the mine workers without increasing the cost of coal to the consumers we submit the following extracts from the government reports, showing the selling value of coal loaded on cars at the mines for the eleven years beginning with 1890 and

(Continued on Third Page.)

GOVERNMENT AID TO WEST

Possibilities for Good Co[illegible]ned in the New Irrig[illegible] Undertaking.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 22.—(Specia[illegible]. Prof. Clarence T. Johnston, expert in charge of the irrigation investigations office in this city, which controls all of the irrigation work done by the national government in the west and south, gives the following interesting interview regarding the new irrigation bill. Prof. Johnston is one of the greatest irrigation experts in the country and has but recently returned from an extended trip through Egypt and Italy as an expert of the Agriculture department of the United States to study the irrigation systems in those countries:

The first act of congress carrying an appropriation for reservoir surveys which has given us any valuable results was passed in June, 1896. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for the examination and survey of reservoirs in the arid region. Colonel H. M. Chittenden, corps of engineers, U. S. A., was put in charge of the work. He surveyed two reservoir sites in Colorado and three in Wyoming during the summer of that year.

While the parties under him were making careful surveys and estimates of the cost of the proposed work Colonel Chittenden spent his time in making examinations of the sites and in studying reservoirs generally. In his report he gives full particulars regarding each and makes some general recommendations which are valuable now that appropriations are available for carrying on construction work on a somewhat extensive scale. He has always maintained that the government construction of reservoirs need not in any way necessitate government control, and strongly recommends leaving the completed works in the hands of the states. The government should, however, build, own and maintain the works itself. The stored water, he holds, should be distributed under state laws, but the government should operate the works in cases of emergency.

Possibilities of Storage.

He estimates the total volume of water which can be stored in the west at something like 265,000,000 acre-feet and assumes that this could be stored in 100 years. Construction at this rate would doubtless furnish water for lands in advance of settlement. The mean cost of a large number of completed reservoirs which he has studied was $5.35 per acre-foot. Assuming that those constructed by the government would not exceed this figure it would require a yearly expenditure therefor of something like $1,430,000 to store the entire discharge of the streams of the west. The sum made available by the bill just passed is twice this amount. Should each of the western states and territories receive an average sum of $150,000 per year the task of storing the waters could be accomplished slowly, yet with sufficient rapidity to enable each state to yearly offer new lands to the homeseeker.

In the light of recent experience in reservoir construction it is plain that these figures are not far from the truth. There are a few large enterprises in the country which have been exploited by engineers and parties having local interests. Many of these works will not be solely reservoir enterprises. The cost of many of them lies principally in the diversion of water from one drainage basin to another. The cost of all is too great for private enterprise to undertake, but in many places private enterprise is sufficiently active to show why one or more localities should be entitled to national aid. In time many of these projects should be built and operated by the government, but it would be a bad policy to undertake too large an enterprise at first which might fail of immediate success only to furnish arguments to those who do not wish to favor national aid. Sufficient reservoir construction has already taken place in the arid west to demonstrate that practically all the water of a stream can be stored in small basins, and at a reasonable cost. Under an arrangement of this kind reservoirs are located near the lands they irrigate and become more like ditches or canals as far as private interest in them is concerned.

Government Should Assist.

Because the government did not store water for the irrigation of its lands when they were public, it is no good reason why it should not come in at this time and help the farmers who have done so much to help themselves. There is a disposition at present among those who are interested in national irrigation to restrict the use of water made available by government construction to lands now unoccupied. Those who are more familiar with western streams and the irrigated communities depending upon them believe that the greatest good can be done to the greatest number by distributing such works at first as will furnish water to the farmer now on the ground during the season of scarcity. One can travel anywhere in the irrigated west during July, August and September and find crops suffering for water. If the government ignores the claims of the irrigators already using water and builds reservoirs which are to store water for new lands and diversion works for carrying the water to them the farmer now on the ground is not benefited. With all of the surplus water stored it may be impossible for him to utilize the small storable farm solid protect himself during the later summer months. Government aid extended in this way would be a detriment rather than a benefit to those in whose interest the measure was supposed to have been passed.

Fifty years ago it would have been advisable for the government to have undertaken the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of public lands only. The time for this kind of work has almost expired. It will be impossible to so locate work at the present time that private interests will not be affected.

Since the time of Colonel Chittenden's surveys much reservoir construction has taken place. A number of the sites examined by him are now utilized and the entire flow of some of the streams where these are located is now stored. This work will go on through private enterprise until each irrigator who is able to protect himself will have an interest in storage works. If the government will come in and help the farmer who cannot contribute toward the construction of reservoirs great good will be done. After that if the streams furnish an excess of water new lands can be brought under cultivation.

While it is the dream of the western farmer to see his neighborhood become a thickly populated community, yet he does not desire the newcomer to be aided by the government in such a way as to injure him. When the pioneers settled along our streams the mountain forests were untouched. The tie-chopper and the sheepman have destroyed much of this and the winter snows melt early each spring. The irrigator has been compelled to build storage reservoirs to take the place of these natural water conservers on many of our streams. Manifestly the government should either build storage works for him or permit the water to run as it does until he is able to build them himself. The government has authorized the destruction of the forests. Should it not make the loss good to the irrigator?

SUMMER SCHOOL NEARS END

Three Hundred Attend the Sessions at the Nebraska State Normal.

PERU, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The Nemaha County Teachers' institute was held during the last week at the State Normal instead of at Auburn, as in former years. Dr. Henry Sabin, ex-state superintendent of Iowa and an educator of national repute, was the principal instructor, lecturing twice a day upon important educational topics. Dr. Clark and other members of the Normal faculty also lectured before the institute.

The summer school will close July 4. About 300 students have been in attendance, not counting teachers of Nemaha county.

Prof. J. F. Hosic, formerly head of the English department of the State Normal, has been elected professor of English in the Chicago Normal.

Dr. Samuel Leland of Chicago lectured in the chapel Thursday evening.

A reception and band concert was given on the campus Monday evening in honor of the visiting teachers.

Misses Stoner and Clark of the faculty, together with Miss Mears of the Minnesota Normal faculty, will spend the summer in Europe.

Dr. Sabin gave a very scholarly lecture at the chapel Friday morning, his subject being "Aaron Burr." It was listened to with close attention by students, teachers and citizens.

SUNSHINE BRINGS GLADNESS

First Day of Coronation Week in London Ushered in Without Murky Weather.

PRESENT SCENE OF GAIETY

Weird Tales of Plot to Assassinate King Edward Dispelled by His Friends and All England Prepares to Rejoice.

LONDON, June 22.—The reappearance today of brilliant sunshine after weeks of murky weather and rain gave to the first day of coronation week an air of unusual gaiety and gladdened the hearts of thousands of British subjects from all parts of the empire and the thousands of foreigners who were pouring into London eager to witness as much of this week's events as possible.

The announcement that King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the court would return to London from Windsor tomorrow at noon increased the universal anticipation for that day and increased to some extent the flood of extraordinary rumors concerning the king's physical condition, coupled with wierd tales of plots to assassinate his majesty, have been dispelled by persons close to the king. King Edward's health was authoritatively declared to be good at Windsor castle today and this morning his majesty attended divine service, accompanied by other members of the royal family. This evening he enjoyed a drive through the royal gardens of Windsor castle in a closed carriage. The court will arrive at Buckingham castle for luncheon tonight.

At the command of the king many thousand persons were admitted to the east terrace of Windsor castle this afternoon for the Sunday band performances. The terrace was crowded. The king and queen listened to the music from the windows of their private apartment. King Edward's appearance does not justify the sensational rumors of his illness.

Thousands Crowd Streets.

The congested condition of the streets of London today were an omen of the conditions of travel through these streets the latter days of this week. The barriers across the streets which intersect those through which the coronation processions will pass and which have now been completed are proving an impediment to ordinary traffic. Tomorrow it will be impossible to proceed faster than a snail's pace through the thoroughfares between Hyde park and the Mansion house. The omnibus companies have increased previous fares two and three times, and further increases in these rates are probable. The obtaining of a seat on an omnibus was today more a question of physical than financial ability. The crowds out today were singularly good-natured and accidents were few and of a minor character.

The police are distinguishing themselves even more than usual by their courtesy and alertness in the interests of pedestrians.

Kensington gardens and groves about the Crystal and Alexandra palaces are filled with colonial and native troops clad in scarlet, white, khaki and blue uniforms.

The throngs in the street at night find much to engage the eye. The fronts of innumerable buildings are hung with lighted decorations and the Venetian masts are covered with garlands and connected by strands of roses. The streets are filled with mile after mile of many colored lights and the various stations of the royal coronation procession are marked with arches representing Great Britain's colonies. American flags were in evidence at a great number of windows. Some hotels are flying both American and British flags from their staffs in honor of the many American visitors domiciled within.

Count von Waldersee, one of the German representatives to the coronation; the duke and duchess of Aosta, from Italy, and many other distinguished representatives of foreign royal personages arrived in London today.

Count von Waldersee and the German officers with him were entertained at dinner tonight by Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

MAY BE THE LAST FULL WEEK

In Opinion of the House Leaders Present Session of Congress is About Over.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The opinion of the house leaders is that this coming week will be the last full week of the present session of congress. Although no resolution for a sine die adjournment has yet been introduced, the leaders generally fix the date of final adjournment of July 3 of next week.

The Philippine civil government bill will hold the boards in the house, except for such time as is occupied in disposing of conference reports, until Thursday and possibly Friday. Members generally are using it as a vehicle for political speeches to be circulated in the coming campaign and its passage by a solid republican vote is assured. The remainder of the week will be taken up with conference reports on appropriation bills and other measures in dispute between the two houses. As soon as the resolution providing for the final adjournment is adopted motions to suspend the rules will be in order at any time and this will greatly facilitate business during the closing days of the session.

EULOGIZES KING ALBERT

Emperor William Pays Tribute to Dead Ruler in an Address at Wesel.

WESEL, Prussia, June 22.—Replying today to a loyal address from the burgomasters of this town, Emperor William referred to the dead King Albert of Saxony, who died June 19, and said he was the last of the great captains of a great time, who had helped in the work of building up the German empire.

"The noble heart of King Albert has ceased to beat," said Emperor William. "His was a heart which esteemed that which was German above all else; he was a very model of all that a ruler should be and a father to his country and his people."

ONLY TWO MEN ESCAPE

Chinese Cruiser is Wrecked by Explosion and Many Officers and Men Drown.

LONDON, June 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the Chinese cruiser Kai-Chai was wrecked today by a terrific explosion while lying in the Yang Tse river. The Kai-Chai sank in thirty seconds and 150 officers and men on board were killed and drowned. Only two men on board the cruiser escaped death.

FUSIONISTS ARE APATHETIC

Experience Difficulty in Getting Men to Go as Delegates to Conventions.

DAVID CITY, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The fusionists of Butler county held their convention here yesterday. The democrats met in the district court room and the populists in the county supervisor's office. Not to exceed one-half of the townships in the county were represented in either convention, the attendance at the populist convention was better than in the democratic. They had considerable difficulty in getting delegates to attend the state and congressional conventions. In the populist convention a resolution was introduced instructing for Stark for congress, this met with some opposition, but passed by a small majority. A large number of the leading democrats did not attend the convention.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., June 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The populist representative convention was held here last night in the courthouse. C. H. Jeffords was elected chairman and S. M. Dorris secretary. The district is composed of Custer and Logan counties and had twenty-three delegates, of which two were from Logan. The informal ballot gave J. J. Tooley, 17; W. G. Eastman, 13; J. D. Ream, 3; Jesse Gandy, 5; A. C. Lowell, 1; M. E. Schneringer, 1; Whaley, 1. The several candidates were called out to express themselves. None of them took the matter seriously, except Tooley and Eastman; the others were all so busy at home they could not accept, except Jesse Gandy. He frankly told them that he knew there was no more chance for him getting the nomination than a rabbit. He delivered a general roast on several local members of the party, to the amusement of the house. The second ballot taken resulted in twenty votes each for J. J. Tooley and Eastman, and their nominations were declared unanimous by acclamation. Attorney Moore then announced that the democratic convention had also nominated Tooley and Eastman for the legislature.

There seemed to have been a perfect understanding between the leaders of the populist and democratic conventions, both in the county and representative conventions, as the nominees in both instances were the same and the result of the democratic convention was announced in each of the populist conventions as soon as the populists had made their nominations. The nominees were called out. They thanked the two conventions for their nominations. Mr. Eastman made quite a speech along populist lines. A resolution was passed recommending the establishment of a state normal school in the Fifty-sixth representative district and the nominees were pledged if elected to work to secure that end.

FAIRBURY, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The democrats and populists united on a county ticket yesterday, W. H. Barnes receiving the nomination for county attorney, W. F. Bonawitz for representative, W. W. Wilson surveyor to fill unexpired term and Alex Shepherd commissioner for First district. Each party elected delegates to their respective state and congressional conventions.

PIERCE, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—Both the populist and democratic conventions met here this afternoon, but in different halls. Hason Turner was chairman and L. H. Lederer secretary of the populist convention, while Fred H. Free of Plainview and F. W. Steinkraus of Pierce acted as chairman and secretary of the democratic convention. The democrats nominated H. F. Barnhart, a populist, for a third term as county attorney, although the delegates were strongly inclined toward nominating Fred H. Free, a law partner of Mr. Barnhart's. Mr. Free had to decline the honor many times during the roll call and then the convention chose Mr. Barnhart. Many of the democrats were disgusted because the convention did not nominate a straight democrat and declare they will not support a populist and that they will work and vote for W. W. Quivey, the republican nominee.

The populists also nominated H. F. Barnhart for county attorney and elected delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and representative conventions. M. A. Norton of Osmond, and a candidate for county attorney, was nominated for a delegate to the state and representative conventions, but Mr. Barnhart objected, as he said Norton was not a populist. On motion the name of Norton was stricken from the list. Both conventions were slimly attended.

NELIGH, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The convention of the people's independent party of Antelope county met here yesterday. After appointing delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions the following nominations were made: For representative, J. D. Hatfield; for county attorney, E. D. Kilbourn.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The people's independent party of Cass county met here yesterday and organized, with James Clark chairman and A. M. Russell secretary. The following delegates were elected to attend the populist state, congressional and float conventions: Willis Horton, G. S. Upton, Edward Cooley, A. M. Russell, James Clark, J. S. Wellever, George Berger, L. G. Todd, W. D. Foster, David McCarg, Jake Domingo, William Davis, G. W. Shrader, J. W. Tutt, O. W. Wortman, W. W. Hill, James Rouse, L. Giberson, J. W. Hollenbeck, William Burke, Henry Hubbard, John Bourke, Edward Dorr. The delegates were instructed to oppose all fusion with other parties. The convention adjourned until September 6, at which time it will meet to nominate a county ticket.

Big Wheat Crop in Gage.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The yield of wheat in Gage county is estimated from twenty to forty bushels per acre. The potato crop will be the largest ever raised in this locality.

School Teacher Gets a Raise.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—Prof. E. L. Rouse, superintendent of the schools here for several years past, has resigned and been engaged to take charge of the schools at Plattsmouth.

CAILLES WOULD TESTIFY

Notifies Board Investigating American Cruelties that He is Willing to Give Evidence.

MANILA, June 22.—The former insurgent, General Cailles, who surrendered to the American authorities in June of 1901, has notified the board which is investigating the charges of cruelty brought by Major Cornelius Gardener against American officers and soldiers in Tayabas province, Luzon, that he is willing to testify as to the conditions which existed in Tayabas province prior to his surrender, and after Major Gardener had declared the province to be pacified. General Cailles says that he agrees with General Malvar, another former insurgent leader, who has already testified before the board, that Tayabas province was the best disciplined stronghold the insurgents had.

There were several witnesses to be examined by the board which is investigating Major Gardener's charges.

MEET DEATH IN A WRECK

Train on Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road Jumps Track, Killing Two.

BLUFFS MAN ONE OF UNFORTUNATES

Accident Said to Have Been Caused by Misplaced Switch—Injured Are Taken to St. Paul Hospital for Treatment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22.—A passenger train on the Sioux City branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, due to arrive in St. Paul at 7:25 a. m., jumped the track near Ashton, Ia., early today. Two trainmen were killed, five others seriously hurt and a number of passengers received minor injuries.

The dead:

C. J. ROBINSON, Council Bluffs, Ia.; mail clerk.

—— BARRETT, fireman; terribly scalded by escaping steam; died shortly after being taken from under engine.

The injured:

James Erskine, St. Paul, mail clerk, hurt about back and head; serious.

F. E. Weston, St. Paul, mail clerk; badly scalded by escaping steam; serious.

C. H. Hall, St. Paul, mail clerk; hurt about back and head; serious.

U. S. Thompson, St. Paul, mail clerk; hurt about back and head; serious.

The engineer of the train, name not ascertained, was badly hurt, but will recover.

The passengers injured were attended by surgeons who were brought to the scene of the wreck on a wrecking train, and all were able to continue their journey.

The cause of the wreck is said to have been a misplaced switch. The train was running at a high rate of speed and when it left the track the mail cars and smoker piled up on top of the engine. The sleeping cars also left the track, but did not overturn. The injured mail clerks were brought to a St. Paul hospital, while some of the other hurt were taken to Minneapolis for treatment.

OPPOSED TO FOREIGN GOODS

Antagonism Has Sprung Up Throughout England Against All Outside Products.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, today made public the following interesting extract from "Commercial Relations for 1901," showing the state of our trade relations with Great Britain.

Most noticeable, perhaps, of all prevailing trade conditions in England, says Consul C. McFarland of Nottingham, is the nervous antagonism against foreign goods which has sprung up among the British people. There has long been prejudice against German products, but the recent enormous growth of American trade in all branches has forced itself on the attention of British newspapers, manufacturers and the public. These people are nothing if not loyal and they inherit the belief that the British trademark is a guaranty of quality, for which they have some reason. There is a disinclination to purchase American or German wares, unless by reason of novelty of design or economy the latter appeal is irresistible. The retailer, therefore, is chary in his offerings and many lines of goods are now sold without comment which one or two years ago were advertised as of American make or "American style." The Diamond Match company parades its goods under the old English name of Bryant & May; the American Tobacco trust calls itself the English Tobacco company and advertises its goods as made in England by British workmen; the proprietary medicines, which were first introduced as American discoveries, now blot from their advertisements everything except method which might identify them as importations from the United States. With every international ailment, from the apparent effects of the South African war to the idleness of labor in certain localities, attributed to American competition, the prevailing prejudice can be understood.

American Goods Are Sold.

But despite all prejudices, continues the consul, and solely because of merit and cheapness, American trade in every line continues to develop. That it might double or quadruple at a bound, if our importers would only study and conform to the proprieties of British demand, still goes without repeating. In shoes, hosiery, farm and general machinery, shelf hardware, oil stoves, coal ranges, furniture of all classes, dress novelties, canned fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., the volume of trade grows gradually and surely. Leicester, which a few years ago exported shoes to a considerable extent, now not only does not export, but uses a great deal of American finished leather, while three-fourths of the shoe machinery in use is either of American make or from American patterns and American shoes are successfully retailed throughout the district. Certain American underwear, hosiery and women's specialties also are finding sale in Nottingham, the home of the British industry in this line. Our soda fountains have made their appearance this year and in almost every store, of whatever character, American wares are gradually and surely finding place.

Even American Street Cars.

The above remarks, Mr. Emory says, are confirmed by the reports of other consular reports in England. A list of the American products sold in Devon and Cornwall, Consul J. G. Stephens of Plymouth says, would comprise all varieties of commodities, from street cars from Pittsburg and Philadelphia to apples and beef from Michigan and Chicago. Three American beef companies are located in Plymouth; the sale of our office furniture is constantly growing and American merchants are missing but few opportunities of advancing their sales in southern England. The consul notes, however, the danger of United States firms trusting too much to their head offices in London. American goods, he says, can always be best sold by Americans and an American traveler will secure twice as many orders as an Englishman in the same district. The simple fact that he is from the United States will often gain him an interview with the head of a firm when a native of England would fail.

Consul James Boyle of Liverpool reports large increases in the imports of canned fruits from the United States. The packing of green fruit has improved notably, to the general satisfaction of the trade in England. Since the process of "chilling" beef has been adopted there is practically no competition from other countries in this trade. Efforts have been made to send chilled beef from Argentina, but they have not been successful, this beef being frozen and not chilled.

Consul W. H. Bradley of Tunstall reports that our carpet sweepers, coffee mills, lawn mowers and other light machinery are seen on every hand.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	52	1 p. m.	58
6 a. m.	54	2 p. m.	58
7 a. m.	55	3 p. m.	60
8 a. m.	56	4 p. m.	60
9 a. m.	58	5 p. m.	62
10 a. m.	58	6 p. m.	61
11 a. m.	59	7 p. m.	61
12 m.	57	8 p. m.	60
		9 p. m.	58

MOB STOPS STREET CARS

Attempt of Toronto Street Railway is Frustrated by Striking Motormen.

TORONTO, June 22.—The first attempt made by the Toronto street railway to run their cars with men hired to take the places of the striking motormen and conductors was met with violence. Only one effort was made to reopen the traffic and the temper shown by the strikers and their sympathizers convinced the offices that it would be impossible to run cars without strong protection. It was therefore decided to appeal to the authorities for troops, and to suspend operations until their arrival tomorrow.

Stones, eggs, and stale vegetables were the weapons used by the strike sympathizers to prevent the railroad company from giving a service. Several of the imported men were roughly handled by the mob and Motorman Johnson, an old employe of the company came near losing his life.

The worst riots occurred at the corner of Schollard and Yonge and Bloore and Yonge streets. Very few arrests were made.

This morning cars were started simultaneously from the barns at King Street West, Queen street, West, Yorkville, Dundas and Yonge streets. A crowd had gathered about the entrances of the barns awaiting developments. The appearance of a car was the signal of hooting. The car was run out, and the conductor gave the signal for the motorman to go ahead. The crowd gave the signal for the crew to desert the car, their refusal was followed by a cloud of bricks and stones. The crew left the car and ran into the barn. Similar occurrences were witnessed at the other barns.

Motorman's Face Cut.

At the Belt line a large stone was thrown against a car window, dashing the glass into Motorman Johnson's face, badly lacerating it. He was struck by a number of stones and was otherwise maltreated. Johnson persevered, however, and made the circuit of the line. The attempt to run out five cars at the King street barn at 8 o'clock was attended with great disorder, several persons being injured by flying missiles, including W. H. Moore, private secretary to Mr. MacKenzie, president of the road, who was severely injured in the face by a brick. Three arrests were made. All five cars were badly shattered in less than five minutes after they made their appearance.

Motorman Quigley was struck on the head by a stone and badly injured.

At the Dundas street barn another crowd met the cars and they were turned back. The company then decided to abandon the effort today.

Meantime the civil authorities were communicated with and it was decided to call out the militia. Seven hundred and fifty mounted men from the Niagara company, consisting of 250 of the governor general's bodyguard, 200 Rifles and 250 men of the First and Second dragoons, left Niagara tonight and will arrive at daylight. In addition 200 of the Queen's Own, 300 Grenadiers and 200 Highlanders have been ordered to parade at the armories. Several hundred extra policemen were also sworn in tonight.

PORTLAND HAS BIG FIRE

Flames Sweep Over Six Acres and Do Damage to Amount of $500,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22.—Fire that started in the plant of the Wolf & Sewicker Iron works, at East Madison and East Water streets, shortly before 11 o'clock last night, burned over about six acres of territory and caused a loss roughly estimated at $500,000. The fire had gained great headway before it was discovered and it was several hours before it was gotten under control.

The iron works plant, which was a frail wooden structure, was soon entirely destroyed. The fire spread next to the plant of the East Side Lumber company on the north and the mill, with several hundred thousand feet of dry lumber, were quickly destroyed. The flames then leaped across Madison street, destroying the Hicks machine shops and the approach to the Madison street bridge across the Willamette river, together with one span of the bridge. The Standard Oil company's warehouses between Water street and First street and numerous small wooden buildings in the vicinity were destroyed. The Standard Oil company's tanks, containing many thousands of gallons of oil, were saved. The free public swimming baths, just completed, and moored above the Madison street bridge, were towed away and saved.

FRESNO, Cal., June 22.—The roundhouse of the Southern Pacific railroad and twelve locomotives were destroyed by fire late last night. Estimated loss $200,000.

MORELL MAREN IS DEAD

Manager of Western Union at Washington Dies Suddenly at the Age of Sixty.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Morell Maren, for probably twenty years the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, died here tonight aged about 60 years. Death was very sudden, although Mr. Maren had been ill for some time, close attention to the business of his office bringing on an attack of nervous prostration. He was a native of Montrose, Pa., and leaves a widow and four children. He was well known in the telegraphic field throughout the United States and while in charge of the Washington office of the Western Union has had many responsibilities and delicate duties to perform both for the government as well as for the general public.

SOLDIERS DIE OF CHOLERA

Ninety Have Succumbed to Dreaded Disease at Manila Since It First Broke Out.

MANILA, June 22.—Ninety American soldiers have died of cholera since the disease first broke out. Owing to the increase of cholera the health authorities here and in the provinces are enforcing stringent regulations. The total number of deaths and cases from the epidemic are as follows: Manila, 1,530 cases and 1,236 deaths; provinces, 7,869 cases and 5,449 deaths.

TO TAKE NO ACTION

Reciprocity Bill Will Not Come Up in Senate During the Present Session.

EXTRA SESSION MAY BE CALLED LATER

Congress Might Be Called Together Shortly After the November Election.

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED THIS WEEK

Sessions of Senate Will Be Devoted to Odds and Ends of Legislation.

INTEREST CENTERS IN NOTICE OF QUAY

Will Call Up His Motion for Discharge of Committees on Territories to Secure Action on Omnibus Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The sessions of the senate during the present week will be devoted to odds and ends of legislation. It was the purpose of the republican steering committee to make the Cuban reciprocity bill the order of business after the disposition of the interoceanic canal bill, but the two republican conferences have rendered it evident that there would be no reciprocity legislation this session, so the steering committee has abandoned its purpose.

Some interest is manifested in the notice Senator Quay has given that tomorrow he would call up his motion for the discharge of the committee on territories from further consideration of the omnibus statehood bill in order to secure action on it during the present session, but the understanding now is that he will not press his motion and that the question will go over until the next session of congress in obedience to the wish of the republican leaders. Senator Bate, however, has stated that if Senator Quay does not press his motion he (Bate) will move to have the committee discharged and the bill taken up. This motion would bring the question up, but coming from the minority side of the chamber it would be predestined to defeat, as it is understood there are very few if any republican senators who will support such a motion if made by a democratic senator. On Tuesday the senate will take up, in obedience to the wish of Senator Burton, the bill creating a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountain range, but the understanding is that consideration of the measure shall be continued to one day. Wednesday Senator McCumber will be heard in support of the pure food bill, but consideration of the question under agreement will be confined to a speech by the senator, and there will be no effort at that time to pass the bill. Senator Stewart's bill confirming the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians is the unfinished business and it is understood to be Mr. Stewart's purpose to press its consideration when there is no more highly privileged matter to be considered.

To Report Immigration Bill.

Senator Penrose on Monday will report the general immigration bill and it is understood that he will make strenuous efforts to have the measure considered during the week, or at least before the final adjournment of congress.

For the rest of the week will be given over to conference reports on appropriation bills and other measures in dispute between the two houses. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill will be submitted on Monday and early consideration will be given the report. There also will be an effort to have the dispute over the army bill adjusted during the week, with some prospect of success. The committee on appropriations will take up the general deficiency bill tomorrow and probably will report it the latter part of the week. This is the last of the appropriation bills, and with its disposal there will be little in the way of final adjournment of congress.

Senators generally predict that congress will disperse between the first and the fourth of July. The session probably will be extended somewhat by the necessity of concluding consideration of the Philippine government bill, as all the appropriation bills could be finally disposed of during the present week. The house, however, will not pass on the Philippine bill until the latter part of the week, and it is expected that it will be necessary to devote considerable time in conference between the senate and house.

The conference between the two houses on the interoceanic bill has been arranged and it is expected that an agreement will be reached during the present week.

No Action on Reciprocity Bill.

It is possible that the Cuban committee will report the reciprocity bill before adjournment, but if it should do so there will be no effort to secure action on it in view of the well known opposition of a large part of the senate.

The friends of the policy of reciprocity, however, are quite determined to bring the matter up at the next session and repeat what they said in Friday's conference, that they will not desist until they accomplish their purpose. Whether in the end they will do this through a bill or through a treaty they do not now undertake to say.

It is generally understood about the senate that a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is well under way, but it is not believed there will be any effort to ratify it during the present session, even if the document should be sent to the senate. The disposition, in brief, is to go to the country on the question, in the hope that the cause will be strengthened thereby and that at least some of the beet sugar republicans will be won over by next December. Senators generally do not count on an extra session immediately in case a treaty should be sent in, but many of them are inclined to believe that if the treaty is completed the senate will be called together in extraordinary session for its consideration soon after the November elections to get the treaty out of the way before the beginning of the regular session in December. Indeed, it is said, that this is the present program so far as a program has been outlined, though its execution probably will depend somewhat on the result of the elections and whether they are considered favorable to reciprocity or not.

Fears of a Flood Are Over.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The Blue river, which threatened to overflow its banks and flood the low lands, has fallen several feet the past twenty-four hours and fears of another flood in this locality have been dispelled.

Date of Columbus Chautauqua.

TECUMSEH, Neb., June 22.—(Special.)—The Tecumseh Chautauqua will be held in Cook's park July 13 to 20, inclusive. Manager Dundas announces a long list of talent and it is believed the meeting will be a success.