THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

IS STRIKE SETTLED?

Philadelphia Paper Asserts Morgan Has Solved the Coal Strike Problem.

OTHER REPORTS DIRECTLY CONTRARY

No Result Comes from the Consultation with the Wall Street Magnate.

COMPLETE SURRENDER IS DEMANDED

President Fowler Tells on What Terms Operators Will Treat with Men.

WORK IS DONE BY GOVERNOR STONE

Pennsylvania's Chief Executive Goes to New York to Try to Settle the Differences in Anthracite Region.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The North American this morning says that J. P. Morgan has assented to a plan proposed by Governor Stone of Pennsylvania for ending the coal strike. The plan, according to the North American, was submitted to Mr. Morgan yesterday by P. B. Widener of this city.

The plan in brief is for the mine workers to return to work without a signed agreement, that the operators by concessions adjust the differences existing between the men and the companies, that if, after waiting a reasonable time the operators fail to do this an arbitrator be appointed and that if the men deem the decision of the arbitrator as unjust then the men can again go on strike.

The paper also says that Governor Stone immediately telegraphed President Mitchell for a conference and that the meeting between the governor and the miners will take place probably today.

Tells a Different Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, who came to this city today, and made an effort to see what could be done in settling the anthracite strike, returned to Harrisburg tonight without apparently being able to accomplish anything. There are rumors that the governor's visit had effect, but George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., denied that there was any change in the situation.

The governor was accompanied to the city by Attorney General Elkin and Senator Flynn of Pittsburg. The three held a conference of three hours' duration with P. A. B. Widener in the offices of the United States Steel corporation.

After the conference had lasted an hour Mr. Widener went to see J. P. Morgan at the latter's office and asked him to use his influence to end the strike. Ten minutes later he returned to his friends and told them that Mr. Morgan had declined to interfere. Before leaving the city Governor Stone gave out the following statement:

Talks with Morgan.

"Attorney General Elkin, Senator Flynn and myself have been in consultation for several hours today with P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, who is a director of the United States Steel corporation and associated with Mr. Morgan in many business interests. Mr. Widener is very anxious to see the strike ended and today took the matter up with Mr. Morgan. We are doing what we can."

Governor Stone was asked what progress toward a settlement had been made during the conference and whether any direct communication had been had from Mr. Morgan. To these questions he answered that he had nothing to say beyond what was contained in his statement, and that the other members of the party were pledged to silence.

Have Nothing to Say.

George W. Perkins, speaking for J. P. Morgan & Co., said tonight: "We have no comment to make on Governor Stone's statement. We have received no official statement as to what occurred at the conference nor have we heard from Governor Stone since the conference, nor have we anything to say on the strike situation."

President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading, President W. H. Truesdel of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario & Western had an informal conference. After it was over President Fowler said the situation had been gone over thoroughly in an informal way. Mr. Fowler emphatically declared that there was no change in the attitude of the operators and that nothing could end the strike but the unconditional surrender of the striking anthracite miners.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—A guest of President Roosevelt during a portion of his trip through Ohio when asked today if the settlement of the Pennsylvania coal strike was discussed said it was. The president said that the printed interview with him on that subject was imaginative. The guest of the president went on to say that no man deplores the present condition more than the president does, but he does not see clearly how he could take any part in discussing the difference. It is proposed that he shall act because he is president.

Would Look Like a Threat.

Any interference on his part, except by request of both parties would be construed into a threat to use the great power of his office to coerce one side or the other. If that really were so the action would be interference and not arbitration. If both sides should make the request that the president should select an arbitration committee he would be glad to do so, but he could not give his personal time to investigation of the subject to the end of arriving at a just conclusion.

If such a request should be made with the agreement that the miners should be permitted to return to work pending the decision and both to abide by the finding of the committee, the finding to be effective from the time the men went to work, the president would be glad to select such a committee. Unless both sides make the request voluntarily he will not feel at liberty to interference in the matter.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Although no soldiers were sent out to patrol the Panther Creek valley today, the usual number of men went to work and the No. 4 and No. 12 collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company are running as usual.

Several of the district officers of the United Mine Workers visited the valley last night. They told the men that the strike was virtually won and asked them to stand together until the end. They were received everywhere with enthusiasm and were given the promise that if necessary the men would stay out until Christmas.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 9.—Following yesterday's rioting and bloodshed the Wyoming region was unusually quiet today. There were no pickets out and no crowds collected about the washeries and mines that are in operation.

CUBAN LOAN BILL IS PASSED

President Palma Authorized to Obtain $35,000,000 on Nation's Credit.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The loan bill passed the House of Representatives today by 48 votes to 2.

President Palma is authorized to make a loan in the name of the nation for the amount of $35,000,000, the minimum price of the issue to be 90 and the maximum rate of interest to be 5 per cent. According to the bill, the loan is payable in forty years, payments to begin ten years after the date of issue. Four million dollars of the [illegible] be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and the cattle industry, and [illegible] $31,000,000 is for the fulfillment of obligations contracted during the revolution, the payment of the Cuban army. The [illegible] to be paid in accordance with the terms of the governing council of the revolution set forth in the decrees of October 24, 1895, and September 4, 1896, and after the army lists have been rectified and classified by congress.

The executive is authorized to issue the loan in whatever series he may deem fit; he is also authorized to guarantee the operation with the custom receipts of the nation. In order to provide for the appearance in the regular budget of funds for the payment of interest, and to maintain a sinking fund, a consumption tax on alcoholic drinks is specifically imposed, besides 10 per cent of the total receipts from customs.

The bill provides for a tax of 20 cents a litre on alcohol, 30 cents a litre on brandy, 40 cents a litre on whisky, 30 cents on wine and 10 cents on beer.

STATESMAN IS OUT OF JAIL

Member of Parliament is Released After Serving a Term of Three Months.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—Patrick A. McHugh, member of Parliament for the north division of Leitrim, was released from Sligo jail today at the expiration of his sentence of three months' imprisonment for contempt of court.

He was accorded a great reception, in which the mayor, the town councilors and 2,000 nationalists took part. The streets of Sligo were decorated with flags in Mr. McHugh's honor.

In an interview Mr. McHugh heartily denounced the methods of his political opponents, which he described as only comparable in malignity to the tribunals which Robespierre set up during the reign of terror.

"While I was a prisoner," said Mr. McHugh, "the crown solicitor, Mr. Fenton, who was my accuser at the time of the scene which led to my imprisonment, had me adjudged a bankrupt, looted my premises and closed the offices of the Sligo Champion. People do not care to live in a country where their property is liable to confiscation by their political opponents on the award of this grotesque Belfast tribunal.

"This Belfast guillotine will prove more effective than packed juries, coercion courts and Sergeant Sheridans all combined in rendering the country uninhabitable for Irish nationalists. So long as this horror is allowed to oppress and terrorize the land under the sanction of the law and judges men must needs fly from Ireland as from a land where justice is not."

VIRCHOW BURIED WITH HONOR

Many Distinguished Persons Attend the Dead Scientist's Funeral.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The city of Berlin today gave the remains of Prof. Virchow a funeral worthy of the great scientist. The town hall was profusely decorated with laurels, palms and flowers, and the assembly room of the magistracy, where the services were held, was most lavishly decorated.

The assembly room was crowded with the most distinguished professors and scientists of the capital, and the highest medical officers of the German army. Among other persons of world-wide reputation in the audience were Theodore Mommsen, the historian; Prof. Wilhelm Waldemer, Prof. Leyde, Prof. Ernest von Boggman, Prof. Korig and Prof. Harnack. The hall was nearly filled by university professors and city councilmen in their golden chains of office.

After the choir had intoned sacred music, Pastor Curtius made a brief speech of eulogy for the deceased. Prof. Waldemer followed. Justice Albert Traeger, a member of the Reichstag, then sketched the deceased's activity as a politician, and Chief Burgomaster Kirschner extolled Virchow's work as a town councilor of Berlin and his activity in applying scientific truths for the benefit of the people.

MORE VOLCANOES IN ERUPTION

Mountain on Stromboli Island Breaks Out and Vesuvius is Active.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The volcano on Stromboli island is in full eruption and is throwing great columns of fire and torrents of stones. The island is shrouded in smoke.

Mount Vesuvius is showing signs of activity.

Stromboli is the northernmost of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean off the northern coast of Sicily. Its area is eight square miles. It is wholly of volcanic formation and has a constantly active volcano 3,040 feet high with an extinct crater on top, but an active one on the side at the height of about 2,150 feet. On the east side of the island lies the small town of Stromboli. The population of the island is placed at 500 persons.

It was announced from Naples September 7 that large volumes of flame were issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius the previous evening.

OPPOSITION NOT EXPECTED

Movement Against the Macin Moros Not Regarded as a Serious Undertaking by the Troops.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—The column of troops which Brigadier General Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the department of Mindanao, is to lead against the Macin Moros will probably leave Camp Vicar at the end of this week. It will consist of portions of the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh infantry, two troops of the Fifteenth cavalry and a mountain battery, about 100 men in all.

Serious opposition is not expected by the military authorities. It is believed the plan is to segregate the hostiles and friendlies and keep the latter neutral. It is expected that the Macin movement will be followed by an expedition against the sultan of Bacolod and Negros island if he continues hostile.

RESEMBLES THE TWEED RING

St. Louis Official Scandal Takes on Greater Proportions.

MORE INDICTMENTS ARE RETURNED

Circuit Attorney Believes that the City Will Be Purified by the Present Fight Against Corruption.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—When Judge Douglas adjourned court tonight seven of the nineteen members of the alleged boodle combine of the house of delegates were still at large and the police and deputy sheriffs are using their best efforts to find them. Developments in the case began early and came with startling rapidity.

The most important feature of the day's developments was the finding of new indictments against nineteen members of the combine. In addition to the charges of bribery and perjury in connection with the Suburban Street railroad deal, the members of the alleged combine now rest under additional indictments, charging bribery. These were found by the grand jury before which H. H. Murrell testified today as to the city lighting scandal of 1900, in which each member of the combine is said to have received $2,500 in payment for his services in securing the passage of the bill. Bonds were fixed at $15,000 for every indictment, making a total of $45,000 necessary to be secured for the release of any one of the accused.

Locked Up in Jail.

Early in the day former Delegates J. H. Schnettler, John Helmes, Otto Schumacher and Charles Gutje, and Delegate J. J. Hannigan, who spent the night at their homes in the custody of deputy sheriffs, were locked up in jail, because of their failure to secure bonds. Charles Gutje was later released in bonds of $30,000 in the first two indictments, but was soon rearrested on the bribery indictment returned today and is still in custody, having failed to secure additional surety. Ex-Delegate Bersch was taken into custody some time during the forenoon, but was soon liberated, Ed Butler, a wealthy local politician, signing his bond to the amount of $45,000. Butler also went surety in like sum for Delegate Charles J. Denny and for former Delegate T. E. Albright. He also wanted to secure Gutje's release by filing an additional bond of $15,000, but Judge Douglas refused to let him sign any more.

The police and deputy sheriffs are still looking for Delegates Charles Kelly, former Delegates Emil Hartmann, Louis Decker, Julius Lehmann and Harry A. Faulkner.

The last-named was released on bond yesterday and the authorities want him on the indictment found today. Faulkner has already been convicted on the charge of perjury in connection with the Suburban case and found guilty. He was out pending decision when Foulk's present bombshell burst. Ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates William M. Tamblyn, who has been in Cleveland since Circuit Attorney Foulk began the case, will return to St. Louis, having been arrested there today.

Now in Colorado.

Former Delegate Adolph Madera is somewhere in Colorado, where the authorities are searching for him at the request of St. Louis officials. Ex-Speaker John K. Murrell, Delegate Ed E. Murrell and former Delegate George E. Robertson have turned state's evidence and are where Circuit Attorney Foulk can find them when wanted.

Circuit Attorney Foulk, when seen this evening, expressed satisfaction at the progress being made in the fight for pure government in St. Louis. He compared the present expose to that of the Tweed ring in the '70s, and said he believed that never before, with that exception, had corruption in public office held such sway as it had here during the last few years.

He believed the authorities were in a fair way to weed out the element that looked on the public office as a place for personal enrichment. Mr. Foulk said that for many years past the municipal assemblies in St. Louis had been dominated by combines that compelled the payment of large sums of money to the members by all who desired the passage of bills giving valuable franchises.

Hardly a measure went through without paying tribute. He called attention to the oath taken by members of the combine in a previous house of delegates as indicating the extent to which they go to gain their ends. Thus far, said Mr. Foulk, the fight has been mainly against the bribetaker, but evidence is being secured that will be used to bring to justice the bribegiver. The connecting links between these two classes of lawbreakers are being put together, with the result that it was hoped to soon have in custody some of those involved with the payment of large bribes.

Terms of the Oath.

It developed today that an oath was administered to each of the nineteen members of the combine whose identity were disclosed by the confession of J. K. Murrell yesterday. A copy of the oath has been given to Circuit Attorney Folk and the grand jury. It is as follows:

I do solemnly swear before the Almighty God that in associating myself and in becoming a member of this combine I will vote and act with the combine whenever and wherever I may be ordered to do so.

And I furtherly solemnly swear that I will not, at any place or time, reveal the fact that there is a combine, and that I will not communicate to any person or persons anything that may take place at any meeting of the combine.

And I further solemnly swear that I should reveal the fact that any person in this combine has received money, I hereby permit and authorize other members of this combine to take the forfeit of my life in such manner as they deem proper, and that my throat may be cut, my tongue torn out and my body cast into the Mississippi river.

And all this I do solemnly swear, so help me God.

PLANS FOR M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

Responses Come in from the Country Advocating the Special Services.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The Times-Star thus explains its plan for McKinley memorial services next Sunday:

The idea had its conception from the fact that the first anniversary of McKinley's death falls on Sunday. It was suggested by ministers with whom the Times-Star conferred that it would be more practicable to hold memorial services at the morning hour, leaving all details to the churches themselves. Telegrams were sent to newspapers throughout the country yesterday afternoon and to others, asking co-operation. From the responses there is no doubt that the memorial service idea is a national one. The movement has been started in all cities in the states.

The first telegram from a governor was that of Governor A. D. Candler of Georgia and the next came the response from Governor George K. Nash of Ohio that he had issued a proclamation.

The other governors responded in like manner and the newspapers throughout the country replied uniformly that they approved the plan and would advocate it. All the clergy, including three resident bishops, pledged their best efforts.

WILL RUN DESPITE PARALYSIS

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Michigan Will Continue in Race.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 9.—Despite the paralytic stroke which he suffered a week ago and from which he is now slowly recovering, Judge George H. Durand of Flint will remain the democratic candidate for governor and will head his party's ticket in the fall campaign.

This decision was arrived at this afternoon at a special meeting of the democratic state central committee held here. L. T. Durand, the judge's brother, appeared before the committee and made a detailed statement of his brother's condition. He said that the judge's family had left it to him to decide whether or not the judge's name should be left on the ticket. All things considered, Mr. Durand said he did not feel like requesting that the name be taken off. He left the matter to the committee to act on as they thought best after hearing of Judge Durand's condition.

After a short secret session the committee adopted resolutions declaring that Judge Durand's name should be left at the head of the ticket, in view of the present hope for his speedy recovery. The formal address accepting the nomination which Judge Durand was to have read to the committee here today was read this afternoon by his brother, it having been written before the judge was stricken.

BRYAN TALKS OF THE TRUSTS

Ex-Candidate for President Would Like Some Magnates Behind the Bars.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 9.—The democratic campaign in Missouri was opened here this evening at a meeting attended by 5,000 people. William J. Bryan was the principal speaker. William J. Stone, national committeeman and candidate for senator to succeed George C. Vest, Governor A. M. Dockery and Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City also spoke.

Mr. Bryan talked at length on the tariff question, saying among other things that it was time to take the tariff off at least all kinds of trust made goods. The country, he said, could not look to the republicans for reform in tariff matters, adding:

"There were more righteous men in Sodom and Gormorrah than there are tariff reformers in the republican party."

He declared that President Roosevelt had no remedy for the trust evil and that some of his utterances on the subject were absurd. Continuing he said:

"I tell you one trust magnate in stripes behind the prison walls would do more to break up trusts than all the speeches the president can make. The constitutional amendment the republicans are talking about is not meant for the regulation of trusts, but to take the power to control trusts away from the states and so protect the trusts."

JUDGE STIMSON NOMINATED

Cripple Creek Man Chosen to Lead Colorado Democrats in Gubernatorial Fight.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—Edward C. Stimson of Cripple Creek, judge of the Fourth judicial district, was today nominated for governor by the democratic state convention on the first ballot.

The convention was instructed to indorse Henry M. Teller for senator.

When the convention came together in the afternoon the following named were placed in nomination: Judge Edward C. Stimson of Cripple Creek, Judge Theron Stevens of Ouray, Governor James B. Orman of Gunnison and Joseph B. Maupin of Fremont.

An informal ballot resulted as follows: Stimson, 396; Orman, 350; Stevens, 108; Maupin, 23; Spencer, 18.

The first regular ballot was at once taken up, but before it was finished a motion to make the nomination by acclamation cut short the roll call and Judge Stimson was declared the nominee of the convention.

ROSE STARTS ON HIS CAMPAIGN

Wisconsin's Democratic Nominee for Governor Speaks at Fond du Lac.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 9.—Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee, nominee for governor by the democratic state convention, opened the campaign today, traveling in a special train. Mayor Rose made speeches during the day at Jackson, West Bend, Kewaskum, Campbellsport and Eden, and tonight he addressed a great audience at the armory here.

His audience here was liberal in its applause. His speeches today were devoted wholly to state issues and were in the main given to criticism of the administration of Governor LaFollette, the republican nominee. He particularly emphasized the democratic opposition to the governor's plan to do away with party conventions.

Latest Returns from Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—There was little change this forenoon in the complexion of the returns from the state election of yesterday. Up to 10 o'clock figures have been received from 261 out of 521 cities, towns and plantations in the state and the total votes of the candidates of the two old parties, compared with the totals for the same towns two years ago, indicated a probable republican plurality of about 29,000.

Returns from 300 cities and towns give for governor: Hill, republican, 63,953; Gould, democrat, 32,077. The same towns in 1900 gave Hill, republican, 61,271; Lord, democrat, 34,364.

These figures show a republican loss of 11.9 per cent and a democratic loss of 6.6 per cent, and indicate that if the same ratio holds good in the more than 200 towns yet to be heard from the republican plurality will be about 26,500.

OREGON TIMBER BURNING

Forest Fires Do Great Damage in the Pacific Coast State.

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Sept. 9.—Forest fires in the mountains near here are laying waste millions of feet of valuable timber. A fire is burning fiercely on the Wilson river eight miles from here, where the new fish hatchery is being put in. So fierce has the fire become that people living in the vicinity have come to this city for safety. Another fire is burning in the foothills and is causing much damage to farms. The smoke is dense in this city and ashes are falling for miles around. The mail stage was unable to get through.

Reports today from Wilson river state that two of the fires are now burning fiercely. There is a strong wind. Should the present dry weather continue immense bodies of fine timber will be destroyed.

SUN SHINES FOR VETERANS

Second Day of the Reunion Brings Out a Large Attendance.

JUDGE NORRIS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Eulogizes the Veterans and Expresses His Views on the Pension Question—Campfire in the Evening.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The sun shone brightly today and weather conditions could not have been improved for the second day of the reunion. The crowd was somewhat slow about getting out to the grounds this morning, but when the camp was officially accepted by Commander Steele, he and Mart Howe gave the local committee a fine compliment on the work done and said it was as neat and well arranged a camp as they had ever had the pleasure to preside over or attend.

Bond's military band rendered an excellent concert on the ground at 10:30 and Jeffries Twins also entertained the visitors.

Judge Norris, the republican candidate for congressman in the Fifth district, was the speaker of the day and he spoke for an hour and thirty minutes before an audience of nearly 2,000 people. Commander Steele introduced Judge Norris, who said he never spoke at a gathering of old settlers but with a feeling of sadness for it brought back the scene back in the Buckeye hills, where an old mother had sat reading the message from the battlefield with tears streaming down her cheeks, thus mourning the death of his only brother. He spoke of slavery as the wedge that had severed the north from the south and had caused these two great armies to come together on the battlefield, with all the horrors of war, and now they reach forth their hands and called each other brother, just as they should do. He gave a graphic discription of how the shackles of slavery were stricken from 4,000,000 of people by Abraham Lincoln.

Live in Grandest Country.

He said we are living in the greatest age in history, and we are also living in the greatest and grandest country in the world. He hoped the time was not far distant when American girls would not go to foreign countries to hunt for husbands who have more titles than sense. He praised women for the work of nursing back the sick and caring for the dying. The soldier who had died on the battlefield had died in peace, but the widow left at home sits by the fireside with a broken heart and sees the vacant chair, but in the great hereafter these women will appear far above the greatest warriors.

Judge Norris then eulogized the old soldiers who had offered their lives' blood for their country, and said that the world owed them a debt that never could be paid. He took up the pension question and said there were many who were worthy, but were not getting their just dues, and that it was his opinion there should only be two questions to be answered by an old soldier's widow to get a pension. One was that her husband was an old soldier and the other was that he was dead. Mr. Norris closed his address by paying a high tribute to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was loudly cheered.

A large crowd attended the camp fire tonight which was presided over by Chaplain Jesse Cole of Des Moines, who is one of the best camp fire speakers in Grand Army of the Republic circles.

Tomorrow is Governors' day and a large crowd of visitors is expected from various parts of the state. Tomorrow's program follows:

Band concert at 10 o'clock.

Specialties, by Jeffries' twins.

Addresses by E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, E. A. Gilbert of York and E. G. McGilton of Omaha.

Band concert at 2 o'clock.

Addresses by Governor Savage, W. H. Thompson and J. H. Mickey.

In the evening there will be the usual concert and camp fire.

So far most excellent order has been maintained and nothing has transpired to mar the pleasantness of those about the camp.

The following special order was issued today:

Steele Takes Charge.

By virtue of my office I hereby, in the name of the Department of Nebraska, G. A. R., assume command of the camp.

All orders controlling and governing the camp will be issued from time to time as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Good order will be maintained and an ample number of guards will be on duty day and night, whose duty it will be to see that the orders of the commander of the camp are strictly enforced and all property protected.

A program of the exercises will be issued from day to day and can be procured at the assistant adjutant general's tent.

The chief trumpeter will sound the following calls: Reveille, 6 a. m.; breakfast, 7 a. m.; sick call, 7:30 a. m.; guard mount, 8 a. m.; inspection, 8:30 a. m.; dinner, 12 m.; assembly, 2 p. m.; supper, 6 p. m.; assembly, 7:30 p. m.; tattoo, 12 p. m.; taps, 12:30 a. m.

Only guard mount, inspection of camp, assembly call, tattoo and taps will be strictly adhered to, the others being to remind you of bygone days.

Tattoo will be sounded at 12 p. m. and all business and amusements must cease to do business and preparations made to close and extinguish lights at 12:30, when taps sounds.

Under no circumstances will gambling, selling or drinking intoxicating liquors or beverages or the using of profane language be allowed up the camp grounds and all infractions of this order will be summarily dealt with according to law

C. F. STEELE,
Department Commander.

The Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic have their separate quarters on the grounds, and there is a large attendance of both organizations. It is anticipated that Thursday and Friday will be the banner days so far as attendance is concerned.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP IS SUNK

Cottage City Goes Ashore, but the Passengers Are All Saved.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 9.—The steamer Cottage City of the Pacific Coast Steamship company went ashore Sunday night on Island Point, Etelin island, Stickeen strait, twenty miles south of Fort Wrangle. It now lies sixty feet forward on the rocks. Fifty feet of keel is gone and its forefoot is dry at low water. The steamer filled aft.

The 150 passengers of Cottage City were transferred to the steamer Spokane of the same company, which came along three hours after the accident, bound north. They were taken to Skagway and will return south on Spokane. Cottage City was bound for Seattle when the accident occurred and was due to arrive here tomorrow. Over 1,000 tons of cargo were jettisoned. The remainder of the cargo, consisting chiefly of salmon, was transferred to shore on lighters.

Cottage City was built in Bath, Me., in 1891. It was brought around the Horn five years ago and since then has been on the Lynn canal run.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	47	1 p. m.	69
6 a. m.	46	2 p. m.	72
7 a. m.	46	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	48	4 p. m.	74
9 a. m.	54	5 p. m.	74
10 a. m.	62	6 p. m.	75
11 a. m.	65	7 p. m.	72
12 m.	67	8 p. m.	68
		9 p. m.	65

OPENS THE DENVER GATEWAY

Union Pacific Makes Concessions to Burlington and Rock Island Railroads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The Denver gateway of the Union Pacific, which has remained closed since 1896, has been thrown open to the Rock Island road, both for freight and passenger traffic and to the Burlington for freight traffic. This radical change in the policy of the Union Pacific caused great surprise today when it became generally known and led to much speculation as to the cause. An official of the Harriman lines stated that there was nothing to be said regarding the matter, except that the Denver gateway was now wide open and that it remained for the Rock Island officials to say how extensively it would be used for Pacific coast business. The new agreement regarding traffic was entered into early in August, but has been kept a fairly close secret until today.

The traffic relations between the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation company on the one hand and the Union Pacific on the other, will be of the closest character, and will operate to the great advantage of both interests. The success of the Moores in obtaining the concession from the Harriman interests is said to have led to the same privilege being extended to the Burlington.

The greatest advantage to the Rock Island will come in traffic destined for north Pacific coast points, which hitherto has been turned over to the Union Pacific at the river, the latter company refusing to accept it at Denver. Under the new arrangement the Rock Island will enjoy the long haul on all of this business, thereby securing an added advantage of over 500 miles.

An official of the Harriman lines stated that the management had decided that conditions had changed since the closing of the Denver gateway and that there was no good reason why the roads east of the river should not have the long haul on traffic originating in their territory. For one thing, he explained, the cost of handling traffic west of Denver by the Union Pacific had greatly decreased, and this and other new conditions made it good policy to throw the Denver gateway open.

HENRY W. GRADY IS MISSING

Son of the Famous Georgia Editor Disappears Suddenly from Friends.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—Henry W. Grady has disappeared and his friends and relatives are much concerned over his fate. Mr. Grady is the only son of the late Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who at the time of his death was probably the most popular man in the south. Young Mr. Grady was last seen at Norfolk, Va., on Friday of last week, when he left the place where he was stopping with his wife and child in order to secure transportation for the return trip to Atlanta, his home. Since that time no trace of him has been found.

Mrs. Grady, prostrated with grief, has returned to Atlanta. Eugene R. Black, a prominent attorney of this city, and brother-in-law of Mr. Grady, is now in New York in quest of him, having abandoned hope of finding him in Norfolk. Mr. Grady had only a small amount of money when seen. The theory of suicide is not entertained by his family or friends.

His domestic life was happy and he was in comfortable financial circumstances. The police in every city, domestic and foreign will be notified of Mr. Grady's disappearance. The missing man has been connected in the past few years in various capacities with the Constitution. His wife was Grace Gould of St. Louis, Mo.

PLAN TO COMBINE THE ARMIES

Movement on Foot to Unite the Salvationists and the Volunteers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A former officer of the Salvation army, who does not wish to be mentioned in the matter, said that Herbert Booth, who recently left the army, is now in America, having arrived a few weeks ago, and that it is highly probable that General Booth will arrive in this country within a few weeks to make an effort to bring about a reconciliation between himself and his children, six of whom are now out of the Salvation army. General Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America tonight at his home in Montclair, N. J., refused to discuss the matter in any form.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN WEEDS

Remains of a Kansas City Druggist Are Discovered After Two Months.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—The body of George Randall, a well known druggist of this city, who disappeared mysteriously a month ago, was found today two blocks from his home in a populous part of the city, where it had lain obscured from view by a clump of weeds.

The decomposed condition of the body makes it difficult to ascertain the cause of Randall's death.

WOMAN IS KILLED WITH AXE

Her Head is Almost Severed from the Body While She is Asleep.

STAMPS, Ark., Sept. 9.—The wife of John Harper, a resident of this place, has been murdered, her slayer using an ax, with which he dealt the woman two heavy blows when she was asleep.

Her head was almost severed from the body. The woman's husband has disappeared.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Sept. 9.

At Moville—Arrived—Ethiopia, from New York, and proceeded.

At Yokohama—Sailed—Empress of India, from Shanghai, etc., for Vancouver.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Noordam, for New York, via Bologne Sur Mer.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Pennland, from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Bovic. At Hull—Arrived—Consuelo, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Aller, from Genoa and Naples; Lombardia, from Naples; Grosser Kurfurst, from Bremen. Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen; Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg; Nicomedia, for Havre; Southwark, for Antwerp.

At Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived—Sierra, from San Francisco.

TALKS TO SOUTHRONS

Roosevelt Makes a Happy Speech at Asheville, North Carolina.

CHEERED BY OLD CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

Veterans of the Gray Give Chief Executive Hearty Welcome.

HE GOES FROM THERE TO BILTMORE

While at Vanderbilt's Place He Shakes Hands with Ex-Rebels.

GLAD TO SEE MARION'S DESCENDANTS

President Speaks to Large Audiences and His Words Are Cordially Received—What He Said.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 9.—Asheville extended a warm greeting to President Roosevelt today. Fully 10,000 people occupied the court house square, where he president addressed them from an improvised stand.

The special train arrived here at 9:30 o'clock, schedule time. The night was passed at Hot Springs and the run from there to Asheville this morning was uneventful. A short stop was made at Marshall, the home of Senator Pritchard, where a large number of people had assembled. The president thanked them for their greeting.

At Asheville he was met by a reception committee, of which Charles McNamee was chairman. Mayor Miller, Senator Pritchard and Congressman Moody were among those who greeted the president, the members of the committee being introduced to the president in his car by Senator Pritchard.

Carriages were in waiting, and, under the escort of Zeb Vance company, Confederate Veterans, with the battle flags, and two companies of state militia and the First Regiment band, the party started for court house square.

At Battery park the school children were assembled on the lawn and sang "America" as the party passed. President Roosevelt stood in the carriage, bare-headed.

The city was elaborately decorated and hundreds of people had come in from the country to greet the president. When the president was introduced by Chairman McNamee he was enthusiastically greeted.

The president remarked the pleasure it gave him to speak to the people. He was glad, he said, to meet people whose forefathers had fought under Marion; glad to be greeted by men who served in the confederate army. He told of his visit Sunday to the battlefield of Chickamauga and repeated the declaration that the man would be but a poor American who did not come from the scenes commemorating the valiant deeds of those armies a better American. He told of serving under Wheeler in Cuba and said that yesterday he met an old man who served in the confederate army.

One of Wheeler's Boys.

"I was one of Wheeler's boys," said the veteran.

"So was I," replied the president. "I think it is a good thing," he said, "for an American president to have the chance to travel through different sections of the country, but it is a mighty good thing for any American to meet his fellow Americans in order that he may realize how trivial are the points of unlikeness and how essential are the points of likeness. A good American is a good American, whether he is from the north, the south, the east or the west."

Continuing, the president said: "We need good laws and we need an honest administration of the law, but we need as the fundamental prerequisite for good government a high average standard of citizenship in the men who make the laws and stand back of them.

"If a man is not honest, is not decent, then the abler he is the more dangerous he is to the community. But decency and honesty are not enough. I don't care how good a man is, if he is a timid man you can do but little with him. In addition to honesty and decency you must have courage. Honesty and courage are not enough. You must have common sense. The average citizen must make himself a worthy citizen of the government.

"The government is us—you and I—and the government is going to do well or ill, according to the way we determine the government shall be."

Goes to Biltmore.

The president concluded as follows:

"My plea to you fellow Americans is to remember that in this country, no law, no leadership, can possibly take the place of the exercise by the average citizen of the fundamental virtues of good citizenship, the exercise of fundamental qualities of honesty, courage and common sense."

As the president finished his speech he was given three rousing cheers. Carriages were then entered and the presidential party was driven to Biltmore, the estate of George Vanderbilt. While in one of the summer houses the president shook hands with a number of confederate veterans. His train left at 1:30 p. m. for Washington.

Glad to Be in the South.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon on the way to Washington and was welcomed by a large crowd. The run from Asheville through the mountains was greatly enjoyed by the president, who enjoyed the scenery and the engineering skill displayed in building the road. A short stop was made at Old Fort, and here the president found a large number of country people waiting to see him. He said:

I have only time to say a word of thanks and greeting to you. It has been a great pleasure to come through North Carolina today and to meet your people. I count myself lucky in having come here. A good American is a good American anywhere. You do not find any better than in North Carolina. (Applause.) A man who is a decent citizen, a good husband and a good father, and behaves well with his neighbor, is a good citizen north or south, and if he does not behave himself he is a poor citizen north or south, east or west. There is no royal road to good citizenship. The qualities that made a man a good citizen a hundred years ago will make him a good citizen 100 years hence.

At Connolly Springs the president made a brief speech. The largest crowd on the run from Asheville was encountered at Hickory and the short speech he made was enthusiastically received. He said:

Traveling today through North Carolina and yesterday through Tennessee I have been struck by the evidences of industrial growth of which this town is an example. The industrial awakening of the south is a feature fraught with great benefit to the south and to the entire country. Because, remember, my fellow citizens, we are going to go up or down together. ("That's right, that's right" came from the crowd.) Some of us will feel the good times more and others less, and when the bad times come we will all be put back. The industrial awakening of the south which is going on, and which I believe will go on with ever increasing rapidity, I believe will not only