THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MINERS AND BARONS

President Roosevelt Invites Them to Meet with Him on Friday.

PRESIDENT HOPES TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

Has No Power but that of Persuasion, Yet Hopes to Succeed.

HEART-TO-HEART TALK THE PROGRAM

Confidential Chat in Private Between the Obstinate Opponents.

INVITATION IS LOOKED ON WITH FAVOR

Meeting Will Be Had, but Its Outcome is Uncertain, Although President is Sanguine of Bringing About Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt will make an effort to bring the anthracite coal mine owners and their striking employes together in the interest of the public good.

This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisers covering yesterday and today. The decision was arrived at when the lawyers of the cabinet informed the president that there was no way under the constitution and the form of government of the United States for federal intervention to end the strike. Every phase was canvassed and the determination to have the mine operators and President Mitchell confer was reached when it was found that no other methods were was found that no other methods were open. At the conclusion of the conference today, which was attended by Secretaries Root, Shaw and Moody, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne, at the temporary White House, the following statement was issued:

WHITE HOUSE, Washington, October 1, 1902.—George E. Baer, president Reading railway, Philadelphia; W. E. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, Exchange Place, New York; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board, Erie company, 21 Cortland street, New York; Thomas P. Fowler, president New York, Ontario & Western railroad, 66 Beaver street, Philadelphia; R. H. Olyphant, president Delaware & Hudson, New York; John Markle, 52 West Thirty-fourth street, New York: I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3, at 11 a. m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

John Mitchell, president, United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre: I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a dispatch to the presidents of the anthracite coal companies.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President Can Only Appeal.

At the meeting Friday the line of approach toward the settlement of the strike will be an appeal by President Roosevelt to both sides to come together as men and not to allow false pride or feeling of obstinacy to stand in the way of the termination of the great strike, which is fraught with threat of misery to thousands of people. It is stated by one of the president's advisers that beyond this the president cannot go. He has no power of compulsion which can be brought into play against either side and he must rely on his persuasive appeals to their sense of humanity if anything tangible is to be accomplished.

The president intends to lay before his hearers the situation as it appears to him with all the prospective horrors that will follow a fuel famine, and will urge them in the interests of humanity to open the mines and supply the demand for coal. The president has taken this action because he feels it to be his duty to do so, as the executive head of a nation threatened with peril. The president has in a sense taken upon himself the burdens of an arbitrator in this great dispute between capital and labor, and though the arbitration is not compulsory and is not even known under the name of arbitration in any of the invitations issued today, it is the hope of the president and his advisers that it will be effective.

In the Interest of the People.

Just how no one can say, though there is the suggestion of a temporary arrangement which will tide over the cold weather. It is stated by a member of the cabinet that there is no political purpose in this effort, but the president is moved to assert his influence in the interest of the people. In the other attempts it is said the operators felt that politics was the most prominent motive. In this connection the story is revived of the settlement of the strike in 1900. The operators claim that when that strike was settled under stress of a political exigency the way was paved for the present strike, they have also claimed that the strikers have hoped political influence would be exerted in their behalf and the operators compelled to make further concessions. The efforts of Senators Quay and Penrose and of Senator Platt of New York and Governor Stone of Pennsylvania are pointed out as a certification of the claim of the operators. All this they have asserted is due to the settlement which was made in 1900.

All these various questions have been discussed during the last few days, together with the legal situation and the power of the federal administration in the premises, and the conclusion was reached that the president could do more by bringing the interested parties together than in any other way. There will be no one present at Friday's meeting at the temporary White House but the principals. It is true that Friday is cabinet day and that 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, is the usual hour for assembling the cabinet, but according to the present understanding that cabinet meeting will be postponed.

Will Have Privacy.

The purpose of the postponement is plainly to relieve the invited guests from the feeling of reserve that might naturally be created if they appeared before the entire cabinet, including some exceedingly clever lawyers, whom the coal people might not care to meet in a business way in the absence of their own legal advisers. So the absence of the cabinet will give the president an opportunity to do just what he wants, namely—to have a gobd heart to heart talk with the operators and Mr. Mitchell, to induce them to talk to each other freely and to reason quietly and soberly, and finally to agree, if possible, to make concessions on each side which will terminate the strike. If this latter result cannot be attained it is hoped the foundations may be laid for an agreement in the near future, perhaps an agreement between the principals to have further

(Continued on Second Page.)

CRUSHING OUT A REBELLION

President Castro of Venezuela in the Field Operating Vigorously Against Mendoza.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Oct. 1.—President Castro of Venezuela, after leaving Venezuela September 1[illegible] at the head of an army of 6,000 men with se[illegible], with the announced intention of [illegible] the insurgent force at Tocuyito, com[illegible] by General Mendoza, reached San J[illegible] de los Moros, near Villa Decura, believing that Mendoza was there. He found only 1,500 local guerillas at that place, and after a sharp fight the latter were routed. The government incorrectly announced this engagement as being a victory over Mendoza's army, which also says that that general is near San Sebastian ready to effect a junction with the forces of General Matos. The final defeat of General Matos is believed in Venezuela to be sure.

The Venezuelan government refuses to grant the request of a delegation from the insurgents of Barquisimeto who wished to obtain permission to introduce provisions into the town through Tucacas, the only available port. The misery at Barquisimeto is almost indescribable. The inhabitants have been without provisions from the outside for forty-five days. Cases of yellow fever and typhus have been reported there.

TO SUE STRATTON ESTATE

English Corporation is to Make it Defendant in a Five Million Dollar Lawsuit.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Venture corporation, promoters of the Independence mine at Cripple Creek, Colo., confirms the report from Colorado Springs that it is preparing to bring suit for $5,000,000 damages against the estate of W. S. Stratton. M. S. Baker, managing director of the corporation, is now with John Hays Hammond, the engineer, in the United States, preparing the necessary evidence, which it is said has been accumulating for the last two years.

It is said that sensational details will be adduced by the plaintiffs involving several of Stratton's associates who are now living.

Similar suits may be instituted by individual Venture corporation shareholders, who have suffered heavy loss over Stratton's Independence mine.

GATES UP FOR FAST DRIVING

Drives His Automobile on Paris Streets Too Fast to Suit the Police.

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PARIS, Oct. 1.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — John W. Gates got into trouble Monday afternoon through racing his forty-horsepower Mercedes automobile down the Champs Elysses. With Mrs. Gates and his chauffeur, he was taken to the neighboring police station, where he was charged with furious driving. Neither Gates nor his chaffeur had any papers to prove the identity of their car and it had no number. A messenger was dispatched to the Hotel Ritz for confirmation of Mr. Gates' statements, residence, etc. When Mr. Gates and his wife had waited half an hour Manager Ritz arrived in hot haste and, after hurried consultation with the commissaire, Mr. Gates was released with profuse apologies.

PRINCE CHUN IS MARRIED

Brother of the Chinese Emperor Takes for a Wife Daughter of Powerful Official.

PEKIN, Oct. 1.—Prince Chun, brother of the emperor, who went to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German minister to China, has been married to a daughter of Yung Lu, grand secretary to the throne and one of the highest and most powerful officials in China.

PROTECTS ISTHMUS TRANSIT

Captain McLean Has Full Understanding with Governor of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary Moody has received the following cablegram from Commander H. C. McLean of Cincinnati, dated Colon, September 30:

"At a friendly meeting with the governor of Panama, Sunday, there was tacit agreement in regard to American protection of the transit. The governor will make a visit to me in this ship within a few days. He has accepted offer of complimentary escort of naval force, which will be in addition to usual train guard. Within last few days gunboat of Colombia displaying flag of truce attempted to communicate with the revolutionary force about twelve miles from Panama, but was fired upon from the shore and returned fire; one man seriously wounded of the Colombian force. I have announced that even action of the gunboats of either of the parties will not be permitted in the bay of Panama, Colombia, within gunshot of the line of the transit of the isthmus, including wharves and anchorage of vessels connected with traffic on the isthmus."

PRESIDENT IS DOING NICELY

Secretary Cortelyou Makes the Announcement After Morning Visit of the Physicians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—After Surgeon General Rixey and Surgeon General O'Reilly and Dr. Lung had visited the president this morning Secretary Cortelyou announced that the president had passed a very comfortable night and that he was doing nicely.

SWITCHMEN GET MORE WAGES

Roads Centering at Minneapolis Grant a Raise in Pay of Fifteen Cents Per Day.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—The railways centering here and the Minnesota Transfer company raised the wages of switchmen beginning today 15 cents a day. The men have decided to accept the voluntary increase for the present.

FIRST SNOW FALLS AT DENVER

Rain Turns Into the Fleecy, Which Melts as it Touches the Ground.

DENVER, Oct. 1.—The first snow of the season began falling here at 9 o'clock tonight. It had been raining all day. The weather is not cold, and the snow melts as it falls.

POWER SUIT THROWN OUT

Judge Amidon of United States Circuit Court Ends the Case.

WEIDENFELD ACTED IN BAD FAITH

Court Sharply Criticises Motives of the Intervenor and Orders the Dismissal of His Application for Injunction.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 1.—The text of the opinion Judge Amidon of the United States circuit court rendered in the case of Peter Power and C. Weidenfeld against the Northern Pacific Railway company was made public today.

Peter Power was the original plaintiff in the action and by it sought to enjoin the Northern Pacific from transferring its stock to the Northern Securities company. The case came before Judge Amidon on the application of Camille Weidenfeld to intervene as a plaintiff, he alleging that he and not Peter Power was the owner of the shares of stock upon which the suit was based. Judge Amidon after hearing arguments granted the application for intervention and then dismissed the entire suit. The important points of his discussion were:

"There are two questions involved in this suit, first the right of Weidenfeld to intervene and, second, his rights in the case if he is permitted to intervene. I have decided to grant the petition for intervention and an order will be entered in the cause granting the petition of intervention of Mr. Weidenfeld and entering him as a party of record.

"I do not do this wholly out of consideration for Mr. Weidenfeld. There are few circumstances in his conduct of the case and the institution of this suit which appeal to the discretionary powers of a court of equity. The features of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct to which I have adverted relate entirely to his conduct in connection with this suit at the time of its inception and in the course of its prosecution.

Criticizes Weidenfeld's Acts.

"The original bill had for its primary object the restraining of the Northern Pacific Railway company from retiring the preferred stock. Under the charter of the company, its right to do that only could be exercised on the first day of January. Early in the month of November the board of directors formally fully determined to retire the preferred stock on the first day of January, 1902. This intention was communicated to the stockholders of the company by official notice. Mr. Weidenfeld, among others, knew of that fact and yet he stood by and did not file his bill until December 20, when if he could have succeeded by virtue of temporary injunction in throwing the matter over on the first day of January, 1902, the whole matter would have been defeated for at least another twelve months.

Today Mr. Power's counsel appear here and say the right of the Northern Pacific company to retire its preferred stock is so plain as to be beyond the realm of controversy. They raise no question upon that subject. In bringing these two ends of this lawsuit together and placing them in contrast, one can judge to some extent of the meritoriousness of the proceeding.

"The second feature of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct that I have in mind is that in the throwing of this suit and its prosecution in the name of Peter Power he has practiced an imposition on the court.

Acted in Bad Faith.

"Now in carrying forward the litigation under those circumstances I say he was guilty of a gross imposition upon the court and when his adversary has uncovered this fraud and disclosed that fact it does not stand in good faith or appeal to equitable consideration for Mr. Weidenfeld to step forward and say: 'This fraud is uncovered and now I will take up the burden of this litigation myself, which thus far I have conducted under the cover of this imposition.'

"The third feature of Mr. Weidenfeld's conduct that I have in mind is the fact that he has been guilty of grossly improper conduct in obstructing this cause before the examiner for the purpose of covering up the original fraud in bringing the suit in the name of a mere dummy.

"I do not forget also here that it is claimed by this counsel that he was not a party and not known to that miserable game of evasion and absconding on the part of Peter Power in eluding the process of the court for his examination as a witness. I do not think the evidence justifies the belief, considering the relationship between Mr. Weidenfeld and Mr. Lamb, and the fact that Mr. Weidenfeld was from month to month supplying funds for carrying on this litigation and that this shameless game of hide and seek was being conducted in his own vicinity and neighborhood—I do not think it is to be believed that he was ignorant of what was there done or that he was not a party to it. It might be that he did not direct any such specific step that was taken by Mr. Lamb and Peter Power, who were his instruments in carrying on this litigation under the false cover of a dummy, but in doing what they did they were endeavoring to cover up and conceal that fraud and they were simply acting in the carrying out of the original purpose to which Mr. Weidenfeld was a party and he is morally responsible for what they did.

Motives of the Judges.

"So I say that in granting his petition of intervention I am not moved to do it by any equitable considerations in his circumstance. I am rather moved to it by the fact that this record ought to be made to speak the truth. This suit throughout has been the suit of Mr. Weidenfeld and he ought now to be brought upon this record to speak and act for himself and for the same relief may be granted in this suit as would have been granted had it not been for this imposition upon the court, and if Mr. Weidenfeld had a right on the record, as he was in fact the complainant in this cause.

"This brings me to a consideration of the cause on its merits. There are two questions presented. The first is as to the validity of the retirement of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific company. That is not now contraverted, but it is contraverted in the pleadings. The evidence leaves not the slightest doubt of the entire propriety of the conduct of counsel for the complainant in now saying that they do not urge that controversy. The evidence in the cause, in other words, leaves no doubt that that act was entirely valid. The decree will, therefore, so declare, and as to that feature of the issues presented by the original bill, and the bill in intervention and the answers thereto, these bills will be dismissed upon the merits."

Railway Supply Combination.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Efforts are being made to form a $40,000,000 combination of manufacturers and sellers of patented railway supplies, according to the Herald. The proposed company is to include the manufacturers of car roofs, springs, doors, brake shoes and beams.

GATES LOSES IN COLORADO

Judge Caldwell Decides All Contended Points Against the Steel Ware Plunger.

DENVER, Oct. 1.—Judge Henry C. Caldwell, in the United States circuit court this afternoon, decided the case of George F. Bartlett against Gates, Blair and Mitchell and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

This is the case in which Bartlett obtained an injunction preventing the stockholders' meeting of August 20 from being held and in which Gates and his associates filed a cross bill. The court now orders that the stockholders' meeting be held on the 7th day of December and the effect of the order is that it be in charge of and conducted by Chairman Osgood in accordance with the bylaws of the company and the statutes of Colorado.

Gates and his associates have bitterly attacked the officers of the company for the passage of certain bylaws providing the manner in which stockholders' meetings should be conducted, and have asserted that these bylaws were invalid and passed for the purpose of continuing the present management in power. The court holds that these bylaws are valid.

Judge Caldwell also decides against the contention of Gates that the stockholders' list furnished by the Knickerbocker Trust company should be used for the purpose of determining who had a right to vote at the meeting, and decides that the books of the secretary of the company shall be used in ascertaining that fact.

The court will appoint Judge Seymour D. Thompson of St. Louis as master to investigate and report to the stockholders' meeting who in fact had a right to vote, and for this purpose empowers him to take testimony in New York, Denver and elsewhere.

The court also decided that the owners of stock or their proxies had a right to vote, even if they did not appear on the New York books when the same closed.

FIRST ST. LOUIS BOODLE CASE

Jury Obtained to Try Snyder and Taking of Testimony Finally Commenced.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The selection of a panel of twenty-four jurors from whom twelve men will be selected to try Robert M. Snyder, the banker and promoter, on the charge of bribery, was resumed at today's session of the criminal court, which opened at 10 o'clock. Judge Ryan announced that night sessions in the trial will be held. Former Councilman Fred G. Uthoff will be the state's leading witness. The direct charge upon which Snyder is to be tried is that of bribing Uthoff by the payment of $50,000 for his vote on the Central Traction bill.

The jury of twelve was completed and the state began the presentation of its case at 12:30 o'clock. Circuit Attorney Folk read the indictment and outlined the evidence to be introduced by the prosecution to show that the defendant became interested in the Central Traction bill and bribed Delegate Uthoff to vote for it.

Edwin E. Goebel, the first witness, certified to the election of Uthoff and his colleagues to the city council in 1897. Thomas Quinn, deputy city register, followed with similar testimony.

The defense moved to discharge the jury on the ground that Juror Anderson had asked, preliminary to the testimony, whether the jury would have to fix the penalty in case of conviction, contending that the juror could not try the case fairly. The jury was sent from the court room and an argument on the point raised by the defense occupied an hour. The motion to discharge the jury was finally overruled by Judge Ryan and the trial proceeded. The balance of the afternoon was then taken up with arguments by the defense against the "north and south" traction bill being mentioned to the jury or anything regarding that bill being admitted as evidence.

SHIP COMBINE INCORPORATES

New Trust Born in New Jersey with a Capital Stock of Many Millions.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The ship combine was incorporated here this afternoon by the filing of papers amending the certificate of incorporation of the International Navigation company, which was filed in June, 1893, with an authorized capital of $15,000,000. The amended certificate filed today changes the name to that of the International Mercantile company, with an authorized capital of $120,000,000, of which one-half is to be preferred stock, with 6 per cent cumulative dividend. The company is also authorized to issue $75,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds.

The papers are signed by Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia as president and Emerson Parvin secretary. The company as originally incorporated included as incorporators Clement A. Griscom, William Henry Barnes, A. J. Cassatt, Henry H. Houston, Joseph D. Potts, all of Philadelphia; Benjamin Brewster of New York and William J. Sewall, now deceased, of Camden. The stockholders of the original company, who have given their consent to the increase in capital stock and the change of name are: Clement A. Griscom, Joseph S. Swartz, Joseph S. Fahnstock, Joseph J. Hope, Howard Puzey, John D. Archbold, Albert H. Gillow, James A. Wright, Benjamin S. Kobbe, Horace S. Phillips, Alfred P. Palmer, John I. Waterbury, P. A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom, jr.

MURDERER HANGED AT NOME

Law Takes Its Course on Man Convicted of Double Killing Last Spring.

NOME, Sept. 29.—(Via Seattle Oct. 1.)—Fred Hardy, convicted of killing Con and Rooney Sullivan on Unimak Island June 7, 1901, was hanged this morning. He died without asserting his innocence.

The execution was under the supervision of Deputy Marshal Estabrook and the arrangements were complete. Hardy showed wonderful composure. Up to last night he slept well. He arranged all of his earthly affairs and until yesterday was cheerful. Almost until the last moment he seemed to hope that something would happen to give him a longer lease of life.

MRS. BURDETTE IS IN DANGER

Ill at Her Home Near Pasadena from Congestion of Brain and May Die.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, wife of the well known humorist and a prominent club woman, is dangerously ill at Sunny Crest, her home in Pasadena, and fears are expressed for the outcome. She is suffering from congestion of the brain. Mrs. Burdette is vice president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

HILL'S SLATE GOES THROUGH

Sage of Welfert's Roost Dominates New York Democracy.

BILL DEVERY THROWN OUT OF CONVENTION

Not Allowed to Represent Ninth District, He Leaves Vowing Vengeance on Ticket Headed by Bird S. Coler.

Governor.....BIRD S. COLER, Brooklyn
Lieutenant Governor .....
.....CHARLES N. BULGER, Oswego
Secretary of State .....
.....FRANK MOTT, Chautauqua
Comptroller .....
.....CHARLES M. PRESTON, Ulster
Attorney General .....
.....JOHN CUNNEN, Erie
State Engineer and Surveyor.....
.....RICHARD W. SHERMAN, Oneida
State Treasurer .....
.....GEORGE R. FINCH, Warren
Associate Judge Court of Appeals.....
.....JOHN C. GRAY

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A convention so serious in its final hours as to be almost a personal conflict, and yet terminating in such perfect harmony as to allow completion of the state ticket with less than 100 delegates out of 450 in the hall was the result of today's closing of the democratic state convention.

It began in the early morning with a prepared slate of candidates. The slate was not broken in any particular, but the right of objection to it was given to all the delegates except when, in the case of one New York delegate, it was believed to be an infringement of the rules under which the convention was acting.

Naturally a great deal of the interest in the convention centered in the attitude it would take toward the seating of William S. Devery, former head of the police department of New York, who held a regular certificate of election from the Ninth district. It was not an unexpected event that the convention decided to unseat him; and it was not also unexpected that he and his followers were so vociferous in their objections. So thoroughly had Mr. Devery made up his mind that the convention would have none of him that he did not attend the meeting of the committee on credentials, but spent the earlier hours of the morning in the rear of the convention hall announcing his attitude.

Devery Holds Mass Meeting.

When the convention decided to adopt the report of the committee by the vote of 442 to 21, then Mr. Devery walked out of the convention, after being allowed to declare himself a good democrat, and proceeded to hold a mass meeting on the steps of the United States hotel. He was assisted in this by James Graham of the Longshoremen's association of New York and Richard Butler of the United Bridge Workers of New York.

Mr. Graham took occasion to say: "Labormen have been overridden and insulted by different sets until they have risen up in arms against them, when they nominated Mr. Devery they placed their hearts and souls, their everything, the dignity of their homes in it. And yet by the work of this convention they have no representation whatever."

Mr. Butler said: "Hill and those others with him have put themselves up against it in a terrible style. Their style will not be forgotten for many years to come. I tell you, as a man representing the United Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of the United States and Canada, that we resent the action of these scoundrels. I ridicule them, and they deserve it. They called us thugs and scoundrels. Do we look like scoundrels? Are the men of the Ninth assembly district scoundrels, and are you men who applauded William S. Devery's name in the convention scoundrels? I do not think so."

Then Mr. Devery started for home and threatened all sorts of disasters for the ticket but halted long enough in his denunciations of the leaders to assert that he was a good democrat.

Forced to Take Coler.

Perhaps the most dramatic situation during the long hours of the convention was the refusal to hear the opposition that developed to Mr. Coler from the Third district of Kings and from New York city. Moses Wafer of Kings, and one other delegate attempted to make speeches in opposition, but the objection of various delegates and the attitude of the chair in ruling them out of order at that time forbade them continuing. But when Mr. Coler's name had been placed in nomination and the nominations closed, Mr. Nathan Strauss of New York arose and offered objections to Mr. Coler. He was allowed to go to the platform to present them and he requested, in an eminently fair manner, the privilege of talking. He had hardly begun, however, to state his objections when he was roundly hissed and, finally, upon motion of Delegate Milne, was ruled out of order. He started to leave the platform, putting the notes from which he was reading in his pocket, and when he had reached the steps leading to the auditorium he was surrounded by a number of newspaper men who desired copies of his remarks. He was attempting to determine who to give them to, when a number of Tammany delegates surrounded him and, pressing him against the wall, took the notes from him and tore them up. Luckily he had preserved a copy in his pocket and this copy he managed finally, after recovering his hat and glasses, to hand to the newspaper men. The Strauss incident ended objections to the ticket, and the rest of it was nominated without any question or objection whatever.

Platform is Presented.

At the conclusion of Mr. Littlefield's speech the platform was presented. It calls for steadfast fidelity to American principles for the lack of which it arraigns the republican party; demands the return to the principles of Thomas Jefferson democracy; opposes trusts that injuriously affect consumers and drive out small competitors, unreasonably depriving the people of the necessities of life.

Restriction of the amassing of wealth is advocated and the amendment of the tariff law by placing the necessities of life on the free list is demanded. The Dingley tariff law is condemned as a whole. The president is criticised for dilatory conduct and is accused of not wanting to offend the trusts.

The platform asserts that the proposition to amend the constitution of the United States to enable the federal government to proceed against the trusts is to get delay; second, neglect of the state and national administration to enforce the Sherman law and the Donnelly state law; favors trade expansion, but objects to the country "aping England, in trying to establish a colonial government;" condemns the action of the government in its treatment of the Philippines; demands justice for Cuba in the matter of trade by reducing the tariff to

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Thursday, Except Showers and Warmer in Southeast Portion; Friday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	46	1 p. m.	67
6 a. m.	45	2 p. m.	66
7 a. m.	44	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	45	4 p. m.	66
9 a. m.	50	5 p. m.	65
10 a. m.	56	6 p. m.	64
11 a. m.	63	7 p. m.	63
12 m.	64	8 p. m.	57
		9 p. m.	56

RUMOR DICKINSON HAS QUIT

Union Pacific Official Says it is News to Him and Discredits the Story.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Edward Dickinson of Omaha, since April 1, 1893, general manager of the Union Pacific, and prior to that assistant general manager of the same road, in the service of which he has spent over thirty years, has tendered his resignation and is to become general manager of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, a new road building from Kansas City to Port Stilwell.

Mr. Dickinson has been in railway service forty-two years, beginning October, 1861, when just entering his twelfth year, he having been born at Cumberland, Md., October 8, 1850. His first position was that of messenger in the freight office of the Cleveland & Toledo road at Cleveland, O.

The Orient officials here refuse to confirm the story.

Mr. Dickinson is out of the city, having gone north last Sunday. He is expected home today. President Burt of the Union Pacific could not be seen last night, but T. M. Orr, his secretary, declared that if Mr. Dickinson had resigned his position in Omaha it was news to him. Mr. Orr was inclined to discredit the story telegraphed from Kansas City. He said that he had not the slightest intimation that Mr. Dickinson contemplated making a change.

OMAHA WOMEN IN A WRECK

Mrs. S. Tuckford and Miss Allie Wilson Both Badly Injured Out in Idaho.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Shoshone Falls, Idaho, says:

"A party of Omaha and Shoshone people, while driving down a precipitous grade near the Blue lakes, were pitched over the cliff, a distance of nearly a hundred feet. Mrs. S. Tuckford of Omaha had her leg broken and was pinned to the ground by an iron bar, which was forced almost through the broken limb. Miss Allie Wilson of Omaha and Mrs. Hansen of Shoshone were severely bruised. The party were driving down the steepest part of the grade, when the horses became unmanageable and plunged over the cliff, dragging the wagon with them. One of the horses was killed, the wagon wrecked and some of the party pinned under the wreckage for hours."

TWO SIDES AND TWO STORIES

Stratton Will Case Lawyers Are Making Up a Record of Claim and Counter Claim.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 1.—Judge Gunnel, counsel for W. S. Stratton's heirs, today authorized the statement that an offer of a compromise had been made by Carl R. Chamberlain, one of the executors. The executors' counsel insist that nothing of the kind is under consideration and that nothing of the kind can be done unless the executors wish to pledge to young Stratton a portion of their own fees. Counsel of the executors have been busy all day preparing the writ of certiorari for presentation to the district court. It is expected that this writ will be formally issued tomorrow morning, though the hearing under it will not occur until next week.

CAMPAIGN FOR TEMPERANCE

Catholic Total Abstinence Union Maps Out Program for Nearly Every State in Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Members of the board of government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America at a meeting here have mapped out a campaign in the interests of temperance. It was agreed to cut up the national union into six districts, comprising almost every state in the union, with an executive member at the head of each section.

A general appeal will be made in behalf of total abstinence. Lecture bureaus will be established and a new body, to be known as the national committee, will be selected from the most prominent temperance workers of the church.

SHOT BY HIS BEST FRIEND

Clarence George Fatally Wounded in St. Joseph Gambling House by Thomas Robinson.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 1.—Thomas H. Robinson, a gambler, whose home is said to be in Des Moines, shot and fatally wounded his best friend, Clarence George, in a gambling house here early today. Robinson escaped into the country northeast of Savannah and has not been captured. George was intoxicated and provoked a quarrel. Both men are about 30 years of age.

CINCH CHIEF OF POLICE AMES

Jury at Minneapolis Finds Him Guilty of Having Taken a Bribe.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—The jury has returned a verdict convicting ex-Chief of Police Frederick W. Ames with receiving a bribe.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 1.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Ivernia, for Boston. Arrived: Haverford, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool; New England, from Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Norwegian, from Boston.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Oceanic, from New York; Lancastrian, from New York. Sailed: Belgenland, for Philadelphia via Queenstown.

At Hong Kong—Arrived: Empress of China, from Vancouver; Athenian, from Vancouver via Hiogo and Shanghai.

At Rotterdam—Arrived: Ryndam, from New York.

At Plymouth—Arrived: Moltke, from New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg, and proceeded.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Kaiserin Maria Theresia, from Bremen and Southampton, for New York.

At New York—Sailed: St. Louis, for Southampton; Majestic, for Liverpool. Arrived: Pretoria, from Hamburg.

At Browhead—Passed: New England, from Boston, for Liverpool.

MAKE WAY FOR KING

Civic and Military Bodies Clear the Track for Ak-Sar-Ben's Coming.

GREAT SHOWING OF ARMS AND EMBLEMS

Elaborate Floats, Also, Are Introduced to Lend More Diversity.

WEATHER APPARENTLY MADE TO ORDER

So Ideal that Thousands Turn Out to See Pageant.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARRIVES TONIGHT

Eighth Monarch is to Reach Farnam Street Not Later Than 8:30 O'Clock—Crowds Flood the Carnival Grounds.

Omaha's Red Letter Dates.

October 2—Ak-Sar-Ben Electrical Parade.

October 3—Ak-Sar-Ben Royal Court ball.

October 4—Ak-Sar-Ben Street Fair closes.

A street waif too small to make way for himself by the crowding process and too proud to peek between the legs of Colossus-like men, scaled a turret of the court house yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and gazed for an hour on a picture that his boyish brain will retain long after he has grown to manhood and become a president, a train robber, a candy salesman or whatever else he intends to be.

It was a picture of a great city resplendent in red, yellow and green bunting. Of long thoroughfares crowded with thousands on thousands of people. Of laughing children perched on doting parents' shoulders. Of stalwart men and fair women poised on tiptoes—each other's tiptoes. Of hundreds of windows crowded full of thousands of eager faces. Of a mighty pageant that, to him, seemed a great serpentine monster gliding sinuously over garden paths and reflecting from its broad back all the colors of the rainbow, from the blue of the policeman's uniform in front to the Oriental red and tinsel of the Cairo group near the end.

He crouched for an hour on his narrow ledge and finally saw the monster dismembered as mysteriously as it was assembled, its parts swallowed in the tide of humanity that broke suddenly from all sides and rolled through the paths, as an unwalled wave, engulfing all before it. To the street waif it was a glorious dream; to the throngs below it was simply the civic parade which is a part of the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival and which always precedes by a day the coming of the king himself.

Monarch Comes Tonight.

When the monarch comes tonight he will have with him the most gorgeous pageant he has ever had, but it will have been recruited from Fairyland and intended only for the glimmer of the stars and the glitter of witch's lamps. The procession yesterday was of sterner stuff, made to bear analysis under the eye of a half-veiled sun. Men and women and the animals that serve them were its parts. Men with the accoutrements of war, with the implements of industry, with the emblems of brotherhood. Women with flags, with flowers, with radiant faces and gorgeous gowns. Horses caparisoned, elk harnessed with ribbons, camels shrouded with spangled blankets, dogs braided with gold lace and a donkey upbraided with black leather and words of many colors.

At the head, on a spirited chestnut charger, rode Mayor Frank E. Moores, garbed in black from his tall silk hat to his sturdy riding boots, and wearing the blue silk sash of the grand marshal. Beside him were his aides, Colonel James C. Martin and Colonel Elmer E. Bryson, in military blue and gold. About the group rode twenty mounted police under Chief Donahue. After them in the first division were Covalt's band, the Thurston Rifles in a resplendent new cadet uniform, the Omaha Guards, the Millard Rifles, the Dodge Light Guards from Council Bluffs, the South Omaha cavalry troop with sabres drawn and in service uniform; Kiplinger's band; and Companies A, B, and C of the Omaha High School cadets, this comprising the military division.

Civic and Industrial Ranks.

The second, third and fourth divisions contained the representation from the civic and industrial ranks of the realm and were enhanced with elaborate floats. One was that of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and contained the officers of the order in their official garb, seated about a miniature lodge room. Another was that of the Bohemian Turners, with stalwart athletes posed beside their gymnastic apparatus and with a goddess of the order perched on a throne at the rear. A third was contributed by the Woodmen of the World and showed a mighty stump driven into which was a silver ax that made a perching place for the dove of brotherly love. Behind it came another on which a dozen women of the Woodmen Circle posed in costume among the green trees of a young forest. Still another was that of Gate City camp, Sons and Daughters of Protection, showing a ministrative service of the order, even to the work of the doctor and nurse at the bedside. The last was the Ak-Sar-Ben float, surmounted by the official butter with a candidate on his back and the official giraffe galloping over the hot sands with a novitiate. Behind trailed Dr. Ramacciotti, "the victim," with a donkey drawing his little car and shrouded by banners bearing his memorable words.

These practically headed the fifth division, which was Ak-Sar-Ben's own. Twelve of the Board of Governors and four of the hustling committee rode in carriages. In other carriages behind them rode representatives from every concession on the carnival Midway, exclusive of the Abyssinian ground hog, which could not be exposed to even the temperate air of yesterday.

From the Dazzling Midway.

There were dancing girls and girls who never dance; illusion girls and girls who don't "illuse;" the lady with her poodles, the Egyptians with their camels, Buck Keith with his hand-raised Esquimaux, the Cherry Sisters, the Old Plantation darkeys, Bostock's animal trainers, the athletes, Trixie, Pony Moore in an automobile, and, all along the line, Alphonse and Gaston, Happy Hooligan and the bum coppers, making fun for the crowd. The bands, without exception, furnished excellent music and were so numerous that the procession, nearly a mile in length, had no dull parts.

The start was made shortly after 2:30 and the parade was handled remarkably well, with no long waits and no confusion. Passing up Sixteenth street from Nicholas, with different civic bodies falling in at the