The Times

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NOT WILLING TO ACCEPT

The Miners' Convention Opposed to the Operators' Offer.

President Mitchell Gives Out a Brief Statement of the Proceedings of the Executive Session—Proposition of the Ten Per Cent Advance Debated in a Conservative Manner—Sentiment Apparently Unanimous Against Agreement With the Terms—Details of the Morning's Deliberations—The Head of the Union Addresses the Delegates, and Advises Thoughtful Action.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—The convention of the United Mine Workers, called to consider the offer of a 10 per cent advance and a reduction in the price of powder, began in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. The morning session and a part of that held in the afternoon were open to the public, but at 3 o'clock an executive session was begun and those present not delegates were asked to retire.

At 8 o'clock this evening President Mitchell gave out the following statement covering the executive session:

"At 3 o'clock the convention went into executive session and the pass word of the organization was taken, after which a motion was passed that the convention proceed to the discussion of the proposition made by the operators, through notices posted at their mines. The convention decided that each delegate who desired could speak three minutes.

"The question was asked if all of the operators posted notices advancing the wages 10 per cent, and it was ascertained that a large number of the individual operators had not yet notified their men of their willingness to pay any advance.

"During the entire session the question at issue was debated by the delegates in an earnest, conservative manner, and the opposition to the proposition of the operators appeared to be unanimous. There appeared also to be an intense desire to have the organization officially recognized. No motions were adopted bearing upon the wage scale. The convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning."

The newspaper men immediately made a clamor for a more extended statement, but Mr. Mitchell refused to add one word to what was contained in the statement he had given out. He refused to state what subjects would be taken up tomorrow morning, but it is understood that some steps will be taken to see if a more advantageous offer cannot be secured from the operators as well as the fixing of a time limit for the duration of the proposed advance.

Convention Called to Order.

The convention today was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Mitchell. It was an open session and although all of the delegates had not arrived there were fully 1,200 people in attendance. In opening the session Mr. Mitchell made a formal address as follows:

"Gentlemen: In opening this convention, I desire to briefly outline the purpose which prompted us to call you here; to point out, if I can, the course you should pursue in determining the questions which so vitally affect not only yourselves and the vast constituency you represent, but also the millions of people in the Eastern and New England States and in the anthracite region, not directly connected with the coal industry.

"Before doing so, however, permit me to congratulate you upon the growth of your organization, as evidenced by the large number of delegates assembled here. This is, without exception, the largest labor convention which has taken place in the industrial history of our nation.

"The causes which forced you to engage in the contest which has preceded the convention are from years of suffering so indelibly imprinted upon your memories that it would be a waste of words to recite them here.

"The story of your wrongs has been truthfully depicted by your officers; it has been portrayed in all its hideousness by the representatives of the press, men sent here to seek out the truth and report the conditions as they really exist, and with exceptional unanimity the public has declared that your cause is just, and that the responsibility for this unfortunate strike rests solely upon the shoulders of those who employed you.

Little Violation of Law.

"Your conduct during this strike, even under the most trying circumstances, has won for you and your cause the respect and commendation of all justice-loving patriotic people. Violations of the law have been few in number, and then only under circumstances in which the miners were not wholly at fault. In fact, it has been shown that more overt acts have been committed by those whose duty it is to enforce the law than by the mine workers, who have been so erroneously pictured as men entirely devoid of respect for law and order. For this you deserve much credit.

"Labor organizations have no greater enemies than the thoughtless strikers who violate the law or permit themselves to be provoked into the commission of crime. It frequently occurs in time of strikes that employers provoke strikers into violations of the law with the hope and the expectation that public sentiment will be arrayed against the strike and the military arm of the State can be secured to curb the men and defeat the objects for which the strike was inaugurated. Whatever may be your decision here today, whether you end or continue the strike, it is my earnest hope that every man may regard it as his duty not only to obey, but to assist in the enforcing of, the law.

"When this strike was put into effect, we declared that it would not end unless a majority of the delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination. We repeatedly announced that we would not undertake to decide the future happiness or misery, the weal or woe, of the five hundred thousand dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood.

"We believe that the men who mine coal, that the men who work in the collieries, that the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end.

"Learning that the operators had posted notices at their mines offering an advance of 10 per cent in wages formerly paid, we deemed it our duty to call a convention and permit the miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection. In considering the proposition of the operators, I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate; to consider the question in all its phases; to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike be continued. You must not reach conclusions hastily; you must not overestimate your strength, and, on the other hand, you should take every precaution to protect yourselves against the avariciousness of your employers, who, I regret to say, have shown no disposition to treat you fairly in the past; and who have never shown any regard for the welfare of those who produce their wealth.

"For the first time in many years, the operators have recognized your demands for better conditions of employment, and have offered an advance of 10 per cent in your wages. I am well aware that this advance is not satisfactory to you; you have felt, and with justice, that a definite period of time should be named during which this advance should remain in force. Your experience where wages are based on a sliding scale has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe that the sliding scale method of determining wages should be abolished; you also believe that the laws of Pennsylvania should be obeyed by the coal companies and wages paid twice each month. You reserve the right of spending your earnings wherever you choose.

For an Annual Scale.

"Whether it is better at this time to insist upon a compliance with all your demands is a question which you who are most interested are called upon to decide.

"Personally, I have hoped that we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences that now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint interest in convention and, like prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages which remains in force for one year, thus removing the causes of strikes and lockouts, and even yet I believe that in future years the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employes. Labor organizations, like labor-saving machinery, are here to stay; capital may for a time refuse to treat with them; may, because of its great power, retard the growth of organizations for a time, but like 'truth crushed to earth' they 'will rise again' and will give battle in the defence of the poor and oppressed.

"Now, gentlemen, permit me to admonish you to consider seriously the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centred on the city of Scranton today, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to accept one cent less for your labor than it is possible for you to secure; I do not wish the great organization which has been built up among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistakes of mine or yours. If you legislate wisely and judiciously, I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places when you have passed away; I can see a future where the little boys will be in attendance at school instead of wasting their young lives away in the breakers, helping to earn a livelihood for their parents; I can see a future where pleasant homes and happy smiling faces of the wives and mothers will be in vivid contrast with the conditions of today."

Mine Workers' Officials.

While Mr. Mitchell was speaking there were upon the stage National Organizer Frederick Dilcer, Edward Soppitt, Mr. Farley, S. W. Purcell, W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois district; District Presidents Nicholls, Fahey, and Duffey, Vice President Roscavidge, of District No. 1; Secretary-Treasurer Dempsey, of District No. 1, and District Organizers Collins, Burke, and Kearney, of District No. 1.

At the conclusion of his remarks President Mitchell appointed the following Committee on Credentials: District No. 1—John T. Dempsey, Louis Hemerding, and William Thomas; District No. 7—John P. Gallagher, Cornelius O'Donnell, and B. Gallagher; District No. 9—George Hartline, Smith Martin, and Richard Northey.

William A. Davis, of Mahanoy City, read an original poem, entitled "Greeting of the Bard," after which adjournment was had until 1:30 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled it was called to order by George Purcell, a member of the national board, President Mitchell being detained at headquarters. It was announced that 851 delegates were in attendance.

The credentials committee from the First district announced its readiness to report. Acting Chairman Purcell called for the report of the credentials committee, each delegate, as his name was called, to announce the number of votes to which he was entitled on the basis of one vote for each hundred members he represented up to 500 only.

Some discussion arose at the finish of the call for the First district, as to the right of delegates to sit whose credentials did not bear the seal, but District President Nicholls, who was in the chair, ruled that where such did not appear it was due to the fact that the local union was recently organized and had not yet received their supplies. They would be accepted on being vouched for by the district president or secretary.

Swelling the Representation.

Local Union No. 1013, of Taylor, has a membership of 1,475, and was accordingly granted fifteen votes in the convention. One of the delegates from that union, John T. Jones, made a vigorous speech against what he said he feared was an attempt to swell the convention by the admission of a lot of delegates who were not entitled to seats. His remarks were received with much favor, but no action was taken on the matter at the time.

When a permanent organization was completed Mr. Mitchell was unanimously selected for chairman. John T. Dempsey, Secretary of District No. 1, was unanimously chosen secretary. When the election had been declared over President Mitchell read the following telegram from

(Continued on Second Page.)

Single Fare to Annapolis and Return Via B. & O. R. R.

Account Princeton-Naval Academy football game. Tickets good going on 12:15 p. m. train, October 13, limited to date of sale, $1.32.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Lumber prices still lower at the Friendly Corner, 6th and N. Y. ave. F. Libbey & Co.

Last Special Excursion to Niagara Falls

$10 Round Trip $10.

Special train of parlor cars and day coaches via Pennsylvania Railroad 8:00 a. m. Thursday, October 18. Tickets limited to ten days. Stop-over privileges at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins.

Chesapeake Beach—Sunday Trains

Leave District Line station 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.; returning, leave Beach 3:20 and 5:30 p. m. 50 cents round trip.

New carloads flooring, only $1.50 per 100 ft., all one width, one length, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

AS IT WAS PREDICTED.

"I can't fill in the date that some day will be inscribed on the tombstone of our Republican party, nor can I fill in the names of the survivors who will erect it; but I can tell you the wording of the inscription which will explain its taking off, for it will most assuredly read: 'Died of too much Ohio!'"

—*John Sherman, 1890.*

REFORM PARTY IN ARMS

Sun Yat Sen Unfurls the Rebel Flag Near Canton.

Seeking to Have the City Stripped of Chinese Troops in Order to Make Its Capture Easy—Russia Playing for Delay in the Hope of Retaining the Province of Manchuria.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A news agency despatch from Hongkong says Canton advices are to the effect that Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese reform party leader, has unfurled his flag at Weichan, on the East River. It is believed that he seeks to have Canton denuded of Chinese troops, whereupon the reformers there will rise and seize the city.

A Pekin despatch to the "Times," of date of October 11, says:

"As was expected, the expedition to Paoting-fu compelled the court to continue the flight in the direction if Singan-fu and increased the difficulty of keeping the present dynasty on the throne.

"An imperial decree thanks the Russians for withdrawing their troops from Pekin. Such a decree could only be issued in China, where there is a favorable feeling toward the Czar's troops. The Russians did not withdraw until after they had looted all the treasure available. The Russians also balance their withdrawal with the occupation of all of Manchuria."

A Berlin despatch to the "Standard" says the Russian suggestion that the question of an indemnity from China should be referred to an international court of arbitration is considered by diplomatists to be an attempt to delay the solution of that question till the Russian preparations in regard to Manchuria have been completed. The negotiations between the various powers with the exception of the United States in regard to the proposals of M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, are progressing in the slowest possible manner. It cannot be learned when Germany will reply.

PEKIN, Oct. 10—(Via Tientsin and Shanghai, Oct. 12).—An expedition of 1,000 French and 100 English troops has started for the western hills by way of Bhochon for the purpose of rescuing native converts. There is a general understanding that the allies will not fire on any imperial troops they may encounter, as Li Hung Chang has sent orders to the Chinese regulars not to fire on the foreigners.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK AT CANTON.

Warships of the Powers Ordered to the Chinese Port.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A Shanghai despatch to the "Local Anzeiger" says the headquarters staff consider the revolutionary movement in Canton to be very serious. Two German warships and several English and French gunboats have been ordered to remain at Canton.

It is reported that Paoting-fu has been occupied by some of the allies after heavy fighting.

RETIRING FROM CHINA.

American Warships Withdrawn From Taku and the Pei-Ho.

All the American warships with the exception of two have been withdrawn from Taku and the Pei-Ho by order of Rear Admiral Remey. This practical abandonment of northern Chinese waters by American naval vessels is said to be indicative of the belief on the part of the Government that the international crisis has passed and that harmonious action will mark the relations of the powers in their negotiations for a settlement of the troubles in China. It will not now be necessary to send to Chinese waters the additional ships, including the battleship Kentucky and the cruiser Albany, recently assigned to the Asiatic station, and they will probably be disposed of in the Philippines or detailed for cruising duty elsewhere within the limits of the station.

In a telegram the Navy Department received yesterday afternoon Rear Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, reports his departure in the flagship Brooklyn for Nagasaki. It is his purpose to return to Cavite and resume his duties there. Rear Admiral Kempff, second in command of the station, is at Cavite. His duties in the future will be determined by Admiral Remey. The telegram from Admiral Remey follows:

"Taku, Oct. 12, 1900.

"Marines embarked on Brooklyn, Zafiro, and transport Indiana. Zafiro has gone to Cavite; Brooklyn to Chefoo and Nagasaki. Indiana sails shortly. Some sick sent to hospital at Yokohama; others to be removed as soon as possible and hospital at Tientsin be closed. New Orleans remains Taku. Monocacy winters in Pei-Ho."

AMERICAN CONSUL HONORED.

A meeting in Sydney to Bid Adieu to G. W. Bell.

SYDNEY, Oct. 12.—Earl Beauchamp, the Governor of New South Wales, presided at a meeting held tonight for the purpose of bidding farewell to the American Consul here, Mr. George W. Bell. There were 10,000 persons present, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. In reply to an address which was presented by a citizen, Mr. Bell said among other things that since his appointment trade between the United States and Australia had increased 300 per cent.

DENMARK GROWS IMPATIENT.

Anxious to Dispose of the Islands in the West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—During a debate on the budget in the Rigsdag today the Premier said the present state of affairs in the Danish West Indies could not continue. In regard to the latest efforts in the direction of a change he hoped he would be afforded an opportunity elsewhere of furnishing the necessary explanations.

MILNER LEAVES CAPE TOWN.

Forestier-Walker to Act as Governor in His Absence.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor General of Cape Colony, left for Bloomfontein tonight on a special train. He will probably be gone for several weeks. During his absence Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker will discharge the duties of Governor.

The naval brigade, under command of Captain Bearcroft, arrived at Simons Town today from the front. The men were enthusiastically received by the people. The town was decorated and all the business houses were closed. There was a great crowd at the railway station when the train arrived and the mayor made an address of welcome, in which he referred in a complimentary manner to the conspicuous part the naval brigade had taken in the arduous campaign. The sailormen were banqueted tonight by the citizens. The majority of them will sail for England on Monday.

BALLOON RECORD BROKEN.

Count De la Vaul Travels 1,304 Miles in Thirty-six Hours.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—In the balloon contests Count De la Vaul, who left Vincennes on Tuesday, reached Kieff, a distance of 1,304 miles, in 36 hours. This breaks the record.

Empress Frederick Seriously Ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The condition of the Empress Frederick has become worse and there is considerable anxiety as to the outcome. Emperor William and the Kaiserina are in constant attendance.

The Pope Receives Minister Storer.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The Pope gave an audience today to Mr. Bellamy Storer, American Minister to Spain, and to Mrs. Storer.

Minister Townsend in London.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister to Portugal, is in London.

Naval Academy-Princeton Football Game Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets to Annapolis on sale for 12:15 noon train from Washington Saturday, October 13, good to return same day after the game, $1.32 round trip.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return $1.25 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, October 13 and 14, good to return until Monday, October 15. All trains except Congressional Limited.

New shingles, largest and best, $3.75 size 6x20, guaranteed perfect, at 6th and N. Y. av.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

October 13 and 14, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 9.

Sound boards, kiln dried, $1.40 per 100 ft., bright and dry, for sheds, fences, &c. F. Libbey & Co.

THE ANARCHIST ENQUIRY

Mrs. Bresci Testifies at the Hearing in West Hoboken.

Wife of Humbert's Slayer Denies All Knowledge of a Plot to Kill the King—Her Husband Silent Concerning His Associates—Nothing Developed by the Investigation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The investigation to determine whether or not the killing of King Humbert, of Italy, by Bresci, was the result of an Anarchist plot hatched in the State of New Jersey, was continued today at West Hoboken by James R. Trimble, the special commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court at the Governor's request.

The hearing in West Hoboken was for the purpose principally of getting the testimony of Mrs. Bresci, the wife of the assassin. Her testimony took up nearly the whole of the afternoon. The hearing, like the previous ones, was held in secret. It was learned, however, that Mrs. Bresci disclaimed all knowledge of her husband's intentions.

"If I had known of them," she told Commissioner Trimble, "there would have been no King killed."

Mrs. Bresci said that Bresci rarely confided in her much about himself or his associates. She knew Quintavalli, she said, and knew that he was a friend of her husband. Bresci, she knew, was an Anarchist, and used to attend the meetings at Paterson of the "Group of Existence," but he never talked much about it, and she never regarded him as one of the dangerous sort. When he went to Europe, she said she thought it was with the intention of seeing his family.

At the close of the session Mr. Trimble announced that nothing had been discovered in the course of the day's investigation which would tend to show that any plot had been formed at West Hoboken or Paterson.

UNDER THE GOEBEL LAW.

The Kentucky Legislators Fail to Agree on a Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 12.—The conference committee on the bill to amend the Goebel election law failed to agree. The House adopted a resolution providing for sine die adjournment tomorrow night at midnight. The Senate adjourned to meet tomorrow. The Assembly will most certainly adjourn tomorrow without repealing the Goebel law and the election will be held under that law.

YOUTSEY'S CASE CONTINUED.

The Prisoner Still in a Stupor, But Slightly Improved.

GEORGETOWN Ky., Oct. 12.—Henry Youtsey was still in a stupor this morning, and his trial for the murder of Governor Goebel was again continued until tomorrow. Tonight he is reported somewhat improved, and he now understands and obeys directions from the nurses, but keeps his eyes closed and says nothing.

Dr. Carrick says no opiates have been administered to him since Tuesday night, and then only 1-4 of a grain of cocaine. The doctor thinks the chances of brain fever are somewhat lessened, but believes Youtsey will be unable to be tried for several days.

Some of Youtsey's friends are writing threatening letters to Judge Cantrill and State's Attorney Franklin, breathing dire things if Youtsey is convicted. One of the letters said if the trial was resumed that it had been determined that Acting Governor Beckham should meet the same fate that Goebel did, and would never be inaugurated if elected.

Gave Birth to Five Sons.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 12.—Mrs. St. Charles, residing here, gave birth to five boys today. She has had sixteen children in seven years. Triplets and twins predominate.

$10 To Niagara Falls and Return $10 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special train of parlor cars and day coaches from Sixth Street station 8:00 a. m. Thursday, October 18. Stop-over privileges returning. Last excursion of the season.

No. 2 flooring now only $1.75 per 100 ft., one width, one length, by F. Libbey & Co.

MONNETT OUT FOR BRYAN.

Opposed to the Republicans on the Trust Issue.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.—A large audience attended a meeting tonight at the Columbus Auditorium, addressed by Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio; John R. Sovereign, ex-Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and Val Fitzpatrick, Grand Vice Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Mr. Monnett's speech was devoted wholly to trusts and contained the first public declaration of his intention to support Mr. Bryan. Mr. Monnett reviewed the prosecutions against various trusts, combinations and monopolies which he had undertaken while Attorney General of the State, saying:

"It became my privilege and duty to institute upward of twenty-four suits against these combinations, monopolies, and trusts as your sworn officer of the law, calling upon the highest courts of the State to electrocute these law violators that pillage your sugar bowl, your oil can, your tobacco pouch, exact excessive freight and telephone charges, and to protect you in your rights of private property under the constitution and laws of the State. We labored to accomplish this, as it was our duty to do.

"We were badgered and obstructed by Republican leaders, United States Senators, political bosses, and a subsidized press. One hundred and ten newspapers accepted Standard Oil money to cultivate public sentiment wrongfully in their favor and against the prosecutors."

Mr. Monnett then went into the subject of Federal legislation against trusts and discussed the Sherman and other anti-trust laws. He dealt especially on the evils of combinations in restraint of trade. In referring to the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the Sherman law, Mr. Monnett said:

"This brought the trusts and monopolies to their last ditch in the contest so far as the courts and Congress were concerned; so far as the legislative and the judiciary were called upon to act. All of us that had earnestly fought and contended for this principle felt that a great victory had been won.

"We nominated a President from Ohio who promised the people in fair phrases that he would enforce the anti-trust laws of the United States, including the Sherman anti-trust act. How has he enforced it? He went to New Jersey, the State of the trust-breeding grounds, the cesspool and the spawn of all these illegal combinations, and placed at the head of the Attorney General's Department his honor John W. Griggs, who has under him seventy-six district attorneys scattered throughout the various States of the Union, the duty of each and every one of whom is to enforce this anti-trust act, and, according to his official report, they have not enforced it."

OUTSIDE OF COOK COUNTY.

Chairman Watson Claims Illinois for Bryan by at Least 25,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Illinois, outside of Cook County, for Bryan by 25,000 to 30,000 plurality is what Chairman Watson, of the Democratic State Committee claimed today as a result of a second poll of the State made by the Democrats. This poll was begun October 1 and completed October 5.

"I do not pretend to know what Cook County will do for Bryan because the State Committee is not interfering at all with the Democratic campaign in Chicago and the rest of the county," said Chairman Watson, "but the rest of the State will give Bryan a big vote. The Democratic candidate will run up to Cook County with 25,000 to 30,000 more votes than McKinley will have. That is what I have learned in the reports of our county chairmen.

"Of the 101 counties in Illinois, outside of Cook County, all but one reported good gains over the Democratic vote of four years ago. As compared with our poll taken one month ago the present poll shows a gain of about 10 per cent."

NEBRASKA CONCEDED TO BRYAN

Conservative Republicans Abandon Hope of Carrying the State.

NE WYORK, Oct. 12.—A newspaper correspondent, who is in Chicago, and who has been sending some rose-colored views of the general situation declaring McKinley is as good as elected, telegraphs tonight as follows relative to the situation in Nebraska:

"Every effort will be made to swing Nebraska into the Republican column. That cannot be done, however, in the estimation of political students whose minds are dispassionate and whose utterances are guided by absolute facts and nothing more. It would be a great humiliation to Mr. Bryan if his own State should crush beneath him, but conservative investigators do not anticipate such a dilemma for him."

KANSAS SAFE FOR BRYAN.

George Fred Williams' Views on Sunflower State Conditions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, returned to Chicago today from a short tour through Kansas. His reports gave joy to Chairman Jones and the other leaders. He said he considered the Sunflower State safe for Bryan.

"I don't see how he can lose many votes from the 17,000 plurality he got there in 1896," said Mr. Williams.

"I did not find a single Silver Republican that has decided to vote for McKinley and the only disaffected element I saw was among the Populists, some of whom are going back to the Republican party."

ROOSEVELT IN INDIANA.

Republican Candidate Completes His Tour of the Hoosier State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Governor Roosevelt left the city this morning for his third day's trip in Indiana, much refreshed by a good night's sleep. The first stop of the special train this morning was at Plainfield, a Quaker settlement. A twenty-minute stop was made at Greencastle, where a parade had been given before the Governor's arrival. Twenty-five minutes were spent at Brazil, a mining town, just before noon.

Terre Haute was reached just at noon. The afternoon itinerary included Linton, Vincennes, Princeton, and Evansville. The night meeting was held at Evansville, which ended the Indiana trip.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Barcelona, Hamburg. Arrived out: L'Aquitaine, from New York at Havre; Columbia, from New York at Hamburg.

$1.00 to Harper's Ferry and Winchester

From B. & O. station at 8 a. m., Sunday, October 14. Returning leave Winchester 7 and Harper's Ferry 8 p. m., same day. A popular trip with ample accommodations. You can afford to take your family for an outing.

Lowest millwork prices; clear doors, $1.15, 1½ inches thick, too; window frames, 75c up, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

WARM GREETINGS IN OHIO

Mr. Bryan Enthusiastically Received in the Buckeye State.

Makes Twelve Speeches in the Course of the Day, With Tremendous Ovations at Toledo and Portsmouth—Tells the Laboring Men That All the Blessings of Citizenship Cannot Be Contained in a "Full Dinner Pail"—Urges the Democrats to Stand by Their Candidates for Congress—The Opportunities of Young Men Who Enter the Field Against Trusts.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12.—William J. Bryan has never failed to attract large crowds and receive respectful treatment in Ohio, though he did not receive the electoral vote of the State four years ago. The receptions accorded Mr. Bryan at the twelve stops made today, including two principal meetings, one at Toledo in the early morning and the other at Portsmouth tonight, were very flattering. The demonstration at Toledo in his honor was especially enthusiastic.

Mr. Bryan was introduced to the assembled throng by Mayor Samuel J. Jones, who in making a choice this year declared for Mr. Bryan on account of President McKinley's colonial policy. Mr. Bryan noticed in the audience hundreds of men on their way to work with their dinner pails and he took occasion to repeat the argument, addressing his remarks to them, that they had something to think about and satisfy besides their appetites. He spoke about ten minutes and said in part:

"I am not so opposed to a gold standard that I cannot endorse the golden rule. I want all of Mayor Jones' friends to remember that the Republican party is departing from its teachings when it assumes that the laboring man of the country has but a stomach and has no heart or brain, when it offers him the argument of the full dinner pail.

"The Republican party is not meeting the issues of the campaign. Mr. Hanna has said there are no trusts, and that settles that. Other Republicans have said that there is no imperialism, no militarism, and that settles those questions. A Republican Vice Presidential candidate says there is no danger of militarism. He has changed that song now and declares that the army will be reduced. He is in retreat with the army after him.'

While Mr. Bryan was talking, a voice in the crowd yelled, "What is in that full dinner pail?"

Another workman took it up as quick as a flash and replied:

"Anthracite coal."

Toledo is in the Ninth Congressional district. It was represented by Hon. James H. Southard, Republican, who is a candidate for re-election. The Democrats claim this district is doubtful, though Southard was elected by several thousand majority two years ago. But with this hope inspiring the Democrats, Mr. Bryan took occasion to say something about the importance of a Democratic Congress to back up a Democratic President.

Mr. Bryan's train was joined at Toledo by State Chairman Long, Col. James Kilbourne, Negley D. Cochrane, and other Democrats of State prominence. The train left Toledo at 7 o'clock, reaching Bowling Green, the next stop, an hour later, where 2,000 people were assembled at the station. Bowling Green is also in the Ninth Congressional district, and Mr. Bryan urged upon the voters to send a Democrat to represent the district. He said he wanted a Democratic House, so that the people's demands for legislation against trusts could be complied with.

He said the Republican platform on the Philippine question was like the proclamation of King George III, and if a person were to mix them up they could not select one from the other when they came to separate them. He said that the Republicans were saying, "Don't haul down the flag." He reminded them that if a Republican President could haul down the flag in Cuba, 200 miles from our shore, as he had promised to do, a Democratic President could certainly haul it down in the Philippines, which is seven thousand miles from our shore.

At Findlay, the next stop, Mr. Bryan was greeted by a fine audience. He said in part:

"Possibly it is not necessary to speak long on the trust question, for people learn more by experience than they do by speeches, and a speech can only point out the lessons of experience. It used to be that if a mill closed down under the Democratic Administration every Republican paper and editor pointed to the mill and to its smokeless chimneys as an evidence that the Democratic policies were destroying the industries of the country. But now, when a trust buys a plant and closes it down no Republican says a word about it."

At Kenton Mr. Bryan addressed himself more plainly to the farmers and spoke as one. He branded as a falsehood the statement made by Republican orators that as a farmer he owned 120 acres of oats which this year would yield him 40 bushels to the acre at 30 cents a bushel. He said, instead, that he had five acres of oats that he had not harvested yet, and did not know what the yield would be, but he found that oats were worth less than 20 cents per bushel in Nebraska, which is less than the price under Cleveland's Administration.

Mr. Bryan then discussed the opportunities of the young man as an independent business man, if the trusts were allowed to continue unrestrained. He asked what chance the young man would have with his small, limited capital against the heavy capitalization of the trusts.

Mr. Bryan spoke for nearly an hour. He was followed by Representative John J. Lentz, of Columbus.

At Bellefontaine, the home of Judge William H. West, Mr. Bryan replied to Judge West's open letter concerning the ratification of the Treaty. Mr. Bryan said

Southern Railway Schedule Changes

Effective October 14, the Southern Railway announces the discontinuance of trains Nos. 23 and 24, between Washington and Bluemont, Va., and operation of trains No. 25 and 26 only between Washington and Leesburg, instead of Bluemont, as heretofore.

Princeton-Naval Academy Football Game.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets to Annapolis for 12:15 noon train from Washington Saturday, October 13, good returning same day, after the game, at rate of $1.32 round trip.

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