The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION. FRIDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 12, 1900. FRIDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

MINERS MEET.

Delegate Convention Assembles at City of Scranton

To Take Action on the Offer of the Operators.

OUTLOOK IS NOT GOOD

For a Settlement on the Basis Proposed.

President Mitchell's Address Indicates No Agreement.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12.—The convention of striking anthracite mine workers called by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent net advance offered by the mine owners convened in Music Hall today. The delegates began to arrive at the hall long before 10 o'clock and stood along the sidewalks of Lackawanna avenue, discussing the probable action of the convention. The little hall, which has a capacity of 700, was soon filled after the doors were opened. Unlike most conventions, there was an utter lack of decorations in the hall. As each official of the United Mine Workers entered the hall, he was applauded, but the most enthusiastic demonstration was reserved for President Mitchell, who arrived at 10:15 o'clock. The convention got down to work very quickly. Ten minutes after the national president's arrival, he called the delegates to order and addressed them as follows:

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

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 this convention, are from years of suffering, so indelibly imprinted upon your memories that is would be a waste of words to recite them here. The story of your wrongs has been truthfully depicted by your officers. It has been portrayed in all its hideousness by the representatives of the press, men sent here to seek out the truth, and report the conditions as they really exist, and with exceptional unanimity the public has declared that your cause is just and the responsibility for this unfortunate strike rests solely upon the shoulders of those who employed you. Your own conduct during the strike, even under the most trying circumstances, has won for you and our cause, the respect and commendation of all justice-loving patriotic people. Violations of law have been few in number and then only under circumstances in which the miner was 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 more 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 times of strikes that employers provoke strikers into violations of the law with the hope and 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, should you end or continue the strike, it is my earnest hope that every man may regard it as his duty not only to obey but assist in enforcing the law. When this strike was put into effect we declared 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 persons dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood. We believe that the men who mine coal, that the men who work in the collieries, that the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end. Learning that the operators had posted notices at their mines offering an advance of 10 per cent in the wages formerly paid we deemed it our duty to call a convention and permit the miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection.

In considering the proposition of the operators I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate, to consider the question in all its phases, to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike be continued. You must not reach conclusions hastily, you must not over-estimate 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 much justice, that a definite period of time should be named during which this advance should remain in force. Your acceptance where wages are based on a sliding scale has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe 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 be paid twice each month, you reserving the right of spending your earnings wherever you choose. Whether it is believed best 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 we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint inter-state 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, 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 deal 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 defense 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 centered on the city of Scranton today and anxiously awaiting the result of this effort. 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 mistake 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.

COMMITTEES NAMED.

President Mitchell's address was well received.

The next order of business was the appointment of the committee on credentials. The committee consists of nine members, three from each of the three districts.

William Davis, of Pottsville, known as the "golden miner," by reason of his being the oldest working miner in the anthracite region, was then introduced and read a short poem.

After the credential committee had collected the credentials of the delegates the convention at 11 o'clock took recess until 1:30 p. m., to allow the committee to examine the credentials and report.

NO MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TODAY.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 12.—General Gobin says there will be no movement of troops homeward until after the Scranton convention. His latest advices are that quietness prevails throughout the entire region.

GROVER UNCHANGED.

Stands by His Letter Written Five Years Ago.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—A special to the Tribune from Louisville, Ky., says ex-President Grover Cleveland has replied to a letter written by Mr. John S. Green of this city inquiring if the former president had changed his views on the financial question, as expressed in his letter to Chicago business men on April 13, 1895. Mr. Cleveland in his letter which is dated Buzzards Bay, October 7, 1900, replied as follows:

"I have received your letter inclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time, but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try.

"I have not changed my opinion as then expressed in the least."

THROUGH MARYLAND.

Mr. Stevenson Leaves Baltimore For a Day of Speaking.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, accompanied by National Committeeman L. V. Baughman, chairman of the Democratic state committee Vandiver, and others, left Baltimore at 8 o'clock this morning for Frederick, where Mr. Stevenson will deliver an address at the Frederick fair this afternoon. Leaving Frederick the party will drive across the mountain to Hagerstown, stopping at Middletown and Boonsboro en route, where short speeches will probably be delivered by the vice presidential candidate and others of the party. There will be a meeting at Hagerstown this evening at which Mr. Stevenson will deliver the principal address.

SOMETHING WILL DROP

Police Have Quietly Collected Evidence Against Jointists.

The city detectives have been busy for some time collecting evidence against the joints and when Chief Stahl thinks he has enough he will proceed to lead the liquor sellers a merry chase. The detectives ran up against a stump Thursday at one place and the officers are at loss as to the proper method of getting around the difficulty. They would not tell where the place was, but told of the new dodge to evade the law.

Two of the men had heard of a joint that was reported to be running wide open, and they went over to investigate and buy a little beer as evidence that they were doing their duty. They walked into the front room and on into the back room where they expected to see the regulation joint, bar and a keg of beer, with possibly a bottle of whisky and some glasses on a little shelf behind the pine board bar. What they really saw was a bar at the end of the room with a screen over it, leaving a space a few inches between the top of the bar and the base of the screen. It was impossible to see who was behind the bar.

The men stood and looked at the odd arrangement for a few minutes at loss to know what to do. Suddenly a voice behind the screen broke the silence with: "What'll you have, beer or liquor? Speak up, gents, I can't hear well behind this thing."

The men silently drank two glasses of beer and then walked out. They do not know the man behind the screen and they have no way of finding out, so they could not swear out a warrant for him. This is a good dodge for the jointists as they can sell without being constantly brought before the police court. If the police raid the place all they can arrest is the beer keg, for no one can swear who the man is that sold the beer.

PARSONS MEN HERE.

Will Now Demand the New Insane Asylum.

A delegation of Parsons business men and lawyers is in Topeka today, as T. N. Sedgwick expressed it, "to rase Mrs. Lease's substitute for Kansas corn."

"That's right," said some of the visitors when Mr. Sedgwick expressed himself with reference to the asylum matter.

The delegation includes Mayor Rockhold, C. H. Kimball, Mr. Sedgwick and a number of business men, irrespective of politics, who have come to have a conference with the members of the state board of charities on the asylum proposition.

If the delegation ascertains that the board intends to obey the injunction secured by Clay Center, then a mandamus suit will probably be instituted by Parsons in the supreme court to compel the members of the board to proceed to condemn the land, in accordance with the dictum of the supreme court's opinion.

Chairman R. Vincent, Secretary Edwin Snyder and Treasurer G. W. Kanavel of the board of charities are at the asylum this afternoon considering bids for a new heating plant to be placed in the Winfield asylum.

When this business is disposed of the members of the board will come to the city, or the Parsons delegation will go to the asylum, as later arrangements may be made, to talk over the situation.

MADE TO PAY WELL

How State Treasurer's Salary is Inflated.

Detailed Statement of State Money in Banks.

SUMS ARE VERY LARGE

Interest Would Amount to More Than Salary.

Believed That Mr. Grimes Will Tell All.

Depositions Will Be Taken Tomorrow Morning.

The amount of revenue, even at the low rate of 2 per cent., to be derived from the balances in local banks, daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, would make a very important addition to the salary of the state treasurer, or that of any other state official.

In fact, this revenue would exceed, in each of the periods mentioned, the regular salary of any of the officials.

The state treasurer draws from the state $2,500 annual salary. Add to this sum the amounts which it is alleged have been contributed by the local banks, and the salary becomes plutocratic.

It is claimed that these perquisites have made the salary of this office much higher than that of any other state official, the annual sum ranging from $6,000 to $10,000.

Mr. Grimes will have an opportunity, probably tomorrow, to tell, on the witness stand, how much his remuneration from the banks has been.

The governor, state auditor and secretary of state have made regular examinations of the treasury, and the amount of money in the Topeka banks shown by the official records of these examinations was as follows:

March, 1899	$432,097.79
April, 1899	303,898.20
June, 1899	214,454.49
July, 1899	235,823.09
August, 1899	518,878.65
October, 1899	289,113.51
November, 1899	174,594.05
February, 1900	702,296.89
April, 1900	329,340.93
May, 1900	248,283.06
June, 1900	235,802.40
August, 1900	372,182.01

The balances in the local banks during the last year of Governor Leedy's administration were as follows:

January, 1898	$144,024.87
February, 1898	334,769.71
March, 1898	331,279.90
April, 1898	14,248.35
June, 1898	113,640.73
July, 1898	148,623.90
August, 1898	319,213.28
September, 1898	272,940.77
October, 1898	149,315.65
November, 1898	272,940.77
December, 1898	11,464.97

The politicians were revelling in two bits of gossip last night. The one receiving the most attention, as told by a Republican to a State Journal reporter, was this:

"Mr. Low has told Mr. Grimes to tell the truth."

"Mr. M. A. Low, do you mean?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have these men been in conference?"

"Not exactly a conference," was the reply, "but they have talked it over."

"How is this known?" asked the reporter.

"I am not at liberty to say that."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes. Mr. Low has advised Grimes not to attempt to dodge the proposition and has told him to tell the truth."

"Grimes needed no advice in that matter, did he?" was asked.

"No, I guess not; but Mr. Burton has been working among the politicians in an effort to have something done to shield Grimes."

"Is it the opinion that Grimes is guilty of the charges?"

"Call it what you will," replied this Republican politician, "but everybody knows that this interest business, or bank rakeoff, has been a 'habit' in the treasurer's office for many years."

Mr. Grimes' friends are responsible for the rumor that the suit against Mr. Grimes is to be dropped.

County Attorney A. B. Crum, of Osage county, said last evening: "So far as I am concerned there is no intention of dropping the suit. I have no doubt Mr. Grimes would like to have it dropped."

The depositions of Mr. Grimes and the officers of the Merchants' National will be taken at 10 o'clock Saturday morning before Justice of the Peace W. S. McClintock.

"VICIOUS AND UNTRUTHFUL."

So Says Cyrus Leland of Attack of the Morning Paper.

"The Topeka Capital is attempting to divert the attention of the public from the case brought against Mr. Grimes by making a vicious and untruthful attack on me," said Cyrus Leland today.

"This paper charges me with having held a conference in the Blossom house at Kansas City with J. Mack Love, the Democratic chairman, Senator W. H. Ryan, Populist, and Frank Jarrell, and claims that this is one of the movements made by me to aid and push the suit against Mr. Grimes, which the Capital insists I instigated.

"I went to Kansas City Tuesday evening from Leavenworth. Just before the train left for Topeka I went into the Union station with F. C. Trigg, deputy United States marshal. In passing through the waiting room we met Charlie Sessions and Frank Jarrell. These gentlemen both said 'Good evening.' This is the extent of my 'conference' with Mr. Jarrell. Mr. Sessions pointed out J. Mack Love, saying to me:

"'That's Mack Love; don't you know him?'

"'Yes, I have a slight acquaintance with him, and will speak to him,' is the reply I made to Sessions.

"Then," continues Mr. Leland, "I went over to Love, who was a few feet from us, spoke to him and we shook hands. There was a crowd all around us. This greeting contained the only words I had with Mr. Love. That is the extent of the 'conference' to which the Capital refers.

"I had not seen Mr. Love for many weeks prior to the moment I spoke to him. After speaking to Love I went into the car and came to Topeka, Mr. Sessions and Mr. Jarrell being in the car with me. The conversation which Mr. Love and myself had in the waiting room—a good-natured exchange of brief pleasantries—in a crowd of people, constitutes this 'conference.'

"No one expects from the Capital fair treatment for me. The past record of the paper proves this. It loses no opportunity to misrepresent me, and this story about a conference with Love is on a par with their conduct towards me at all times. I had no conference with Love, and the Capital knows it. A pretension to being a truthful Republican paper is not sustained in this in which willful misrepresentation has been published in place of the truth.

"My Republicanism and work for my party is well known. My record dates from the time I became a voter in Kansas, nearly forty years ago."

MR. WILLARD DENIES.

Says He Is Away On Personal Business and Has Nothing to Tell.

The State Journal today received from Frank G. Willard, at Chicago, the following telegram:

"Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12.—Have just learned of statements in the State Journal of yesterday with reference to me. Am here on strictly personal business. Frank Grimes had absolutely nothing to do with my leaving home.

"I never paid Frank Grimes one cent of interest or bonus on state funds, nor never agreed t~ while connected with the Merchants' .. .tional bank.

(Signed) "FRANK G. WILLARD."

OFF FOR MARTIN,S HILL

Train Will Leave Rock Island at 1 P. M. Tomorrow.

The picnic to Martin's Hill which was postponed last Saturday on account of the threatening weather, will take place tomorrow afternoon providing the weather does not again take a hand and interfere.

Arrangements have been made on a large scale for the accommodation of the large crowd which will attend the picnic. Ten thousand tickets have been distributed and it will be no easy task to transport so large a crowd to and from the picnic grounds. However, adequate arrangements have been made and it is anticipated that everything will move along smoothly. Owing to the large number of people who will attend the first train will leave the Rock Island depot shortly after 1 o'clock. Following this train, others will be started just as fast as they can be loaded and run back and forth.

Every one should take a lunch basket well filled tomorrow. Those wanting to take croquet sets or other games may do so. There is ample room to accommodates amusements of this kind. Hammocks may also be hung in shady spots. By taking ropes and seat boards swings may be placed where a great deal of enjoyment may be derived from them.

A pavilion tent has been placed on the grounds where Jackson's band will play during the afternoon. Refreshments will be for sale at stands for that purpose.

The plan is not a money making scheme but is a liberal offer of the committee to help Topeka get a park which is one of the great needs of the city.

ENGINE EXPLODES.

Locomotive Blows Up While Running on the Alton.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Mexico, Mo., says: Engine No. 107, while hauling the east-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Alton railroad at the usual speed, exploded near Curryville, about thirty miles east of this city, early this morning and was blown almost to atoms. John Mason, colored porter, of Roadhouse, Ill., had his head cut off. Engineer Patrick Markey and Fireman Crawford Wheeler, both of Slater, Mo., were badly burned about the head and legs and Mrs. Wm. Glasscock, of Hannibal, Mo.; W. Eckler, of Kansas City; Dr. J. J. Kincaid, of Bowling Green, Mo., and a colored porter named Lindsley, were more or less hurt. Fifty yards of the track were torn up and trains delayed for several hours. It is not known what caused the explosion.

140 NEW BANKS.

Began Business Between June and September.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The comptroller of the currency has completed an abstract of the reports of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at the close of business September 5, 1900.

The summary shows that the aggregate loans and discounts of the banks were $2,686,759,640 and the aggregate individual deposits $2,507,248,557. A comparison of these figures with the condition June 29, 1900, the date of the previous call, shows that during the period between June and September there was an increase of $63,247,438 in loans and discounts and $49,155,799 in individual deposits.

The number of banks reporting on June 29 was 3,732, and the number reporting on September 5, was 3,872, an increase of 140.

The work of compiling the returns from the mutual savings institutions of the country has recently been completed, which shows that during the year ended June 30, 1900, the aggregate resources of these institutions has increased $185,743,039; the deposits in the banks have risen in amount from $1,969,709,131 on June 30, 1899, to $2,134,471,130 on June 30 of the current year, an increase of $173,762,999.

The number of depositors in these mutual savings banks increased during the year from 5,079,742 to 5,370,109, and the average deposits from $385.99 to $397.47.

LEAVING CHINA.

American Troops Are Departing For the Philippines.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Colonel Humphrey, quartermaster in China, has sent a cablegram under today's date, to the quartermaster general announcing the first departure of the United States troops from China. This dispatch is as follows:

"Kaintuck sailed yesterday for Manila with forage, quartermaster animals, company D, Sixth regiment, United States cavalry, pack mules belonging to the Sixth regiment United States cavalry. Transport Indiana will leave this port on 11th with about 900 marines. Entire command throughly provided for; health good."

ATE AND SHIVERED

Masonic Banqueters Found the Auditorium Cold.

Six Hundred People Sat Down to Tables.

BUT NOT ALL STAYED.

Speakers Found a Decidedly Chilly Audience.

Heating Plant Not Yet in Working Order.

The Scottish Rite banquet at the Auditorium last night was a success. A decided success so far as the banquet was concerned. And as a banquet hall the Auditorium was found to be excellent. The only thing at fault seemed to be the weather.

The banquet tables were arranged in the square, level part of the main floor. Six tables seating at least a hundred each. The tables were tastefully decorated with ferns and behind a bank of palms on the stage Marshall's band played during the banquet. But the building was cool when the people went in and by the time the last course had been served the temperature was decidedly low. The boilers were steamed up yesterday and heat turned on the Auditorium but the main pipe had not been properly connected with the Auditorium and therefore there was no steam in the building. But the people shivered a little, ate a pickled onion, drank a little more hot coffee and stayed for a while.

The banquet was served without a fault. The menu was excellent. The food was served from a "cook tent" in regular circus style. No stoves are allowed in the Auditorium. So the tent was pitched in the open space just north of the building and a row of gas stoves were connected and kept busy. A line of hose carried the supply of water. The cooks in the tent had things arranged as neatly and cleanly as if in a large kitchen.

It was 11 o'clock when Toastmaster F. W. Poindexter introduced the first speaker, W. A. S. Bird. Mr. Bird responded to the toast, "Our Country." He spoke of Masonry being the first fraternal order and that others had been started after its success. He spoke of the good the fraternal orders have done the country and said: "Our country is above and beyond all others in the sisterhood of nations of the earth. Every lady is a queen and every man a king. It can truly be said of our country that it is not necessary to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth to become a person of fame. The country presents an equal chance to all." The hall was becoming colder.

O. J. Wood responded to the toast "Scottish Rite Masonry." He said: "Learn all one can in a lifetime of Scottish Rite Masonry and at the end one would have to say as Socrates, 'I feel as though after all I had not learned half.' The Scottish Rite is an ancient and honorable institution. Ancient, as having existed for years; honorable, because it has never taught dishonesty, and always teaches that we should be better men and better citizens. I affirm that because a man has become a Mason that he is never made worse. Kingdoms and dynasties may pass away, but ancient craft Masonry will continue to exist."

The hall was cold. As Mr. Wood finished the banqueters commenced to leave. Toastmaster Poindexter rapped for attention, but the people hurried for the cloak rooms and their wraps. It was like a stampede. In a couple of minutes more than half the people had gone. The hall looked awfully empty. Mr. Poindexter said that perhaps it would be well to dispense with the remainder of the programme on account of the cold, but those who remained called for the remaining speakers.

Col. Jonathan D. Norton responded to "The Supreme Council." He told of the founding of the order by Frederick the Great. He said the United States is divided into two jurisdictions. That the southern jurisdiction is the largest, and that Kansas is the leading state in the southern jurisdiction, with the largest number of consistories. The audience shivered.

W. L. Burdick, of Lawrence, responded to the last toast, "The Ladies." He viewed the small audience, and said: "There are enough left to give me an inspiration. Susan B. Anthony said she could never watch sweet girl graduates upon the school platform without wishing that she could take them in her arms and kiss them. That is the way I feel here. The weather is rather cool in here, and reminds me of the man who told a friend that he could look a crowd over and tell where all of them came from. He pointed to one man, and said he came from New York. The friend asked the man and he admitted that he was from New York. The man said the next was from Vermont, and it was found that he was right. He guessed men from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other states, and finally pointed to a man and said 'He is from Missouri.' The man got up and said: 'No, I'm not. The reason I look so bad is because I'm sick.' Now the reason I feel so bad is because I'm cold." There was a chorus of chattering teeth.

But despite the cold the banquet was a success, and the Auditorium will make an excellent banquet room when the heating plant is in working order.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Man Who Had Money in a Number of Banks.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Charles Andrew Johnson, 52 years of age, who is known to have over $1,100 on deposit in the Illinois Trust & Savings bank of this city and who is thought to have large sums on deposit in three California banks, has been found dead in his bed in the Gladstone flats, Lasalle avenue. The man came to his death by inhaling illuminating gas but Mrs. Ellen Davis, the landlady was of the opinion that Johnson must have left his gas turned on through an accident. She said that Johnson was of a nervous disposition and was very forgetful.

A search of the room revealed a note written on a hotel letter-head, which stated that in case of his death, all his money should be turned over to Justus Swanson, 327 Jessie street, San Francisco. California Bank books were found which showed that Johnson had money on deposit in the German Savings bank of San Francisco, the San Diego bank and the Home Savings bank of San Francisco. The letter and the bank books were dated 1895.

BEST EVER MADE.

Trial Trip of the New Battleship Wisconsin.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 12.—The Wisconsin has just completed the most successful trial trip ever made by a battleship, and she is pronounced the finest vessel ever turned out by the Union Iron works. At the start many things seemed against a successful trial. An easterly wind was kicking up a choppy sea and threatening a squally voyage.

After a preliminary spin over a part of the course, the big vessel steamed full ahead, passing the eastern beacon at 10:29 a. m., at a speed exceeding 16 knots. The course was marked by the battleship Iowa, gunboat Ranger, training ship Adams and cruiser Philadelphia. Between the Ranger and Gavieta wharf the Wisconsin gained her maximum speed of 18.54 knots per hour, and maintained throughout the westerly course an average speed of 17.89 knots. The average speed of the entire run, 64 knots, was 17.25 knots per hour. The only other battleship approaching this speed is the Alabama, which averaged 17.013 knots, and attained a maximum speed of 18.03 knots. The average number of propellor revolutions during the western run was 119.34 per minute, and on the return 119.15, a difference of only .19 of a revolution. So close a run has never been made before. The average steam pressure was 180 pounds, and the vessel was under forced draught. The boiler valves lifted frequently. When at her maximum speed the vibration was slight.

PLACE FOR COULTER.

Made Member of G. A. R. Committee on Pensions.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Commander in Chief Rassieur of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a general order issued today, announces his official staff and the committees which will have charge of various branches of the organization's work during the coming year. The staff appointments are:

Inspector General—Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Conn.

Judge Advocate General—James H. Wolff, Boston.

Senior Aide de Camp and Chief of Staff—Edward N. Ketchum, Galveston, Texas.

Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration—Leo Rassieur, St. Louis; Frank M. Sterett, St. Louis; William Armstrong, Indianapolis; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.; A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio; W. F. Connor, Dallas, Texas; Nicholas W. Day, New York; H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Col.

O. H. Coulter of Topeka, Kan., is appointed a member of the committee on pensions.

WILL TAKE LESS TROOPS.

Porto Rico Will Not Need So Many After a While.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The war department has made public the annual report of Brigadier General W. Davis, commanding the department of Porto Rico. It states that when the organization of the civil government shall have been completed and the civil machinery is working well there will be no necessity to retain in the island so large a force as at present. He cannot conceive it possible, however, to limit the garrison to a force just sufficient to take care of the guns at San Juan, and he points out that the island of Porto Rico must have in the future, as it has had in the past, great military importance. Spain expended more than $4,000,000 on the fortifications of San Juan, and upon the surrender to the United States the fortifications were found to be of great strength and the armaments extensive. General Davis adds:

"It is conceivable that the United States will leave the island without adequate protection of men, ships and guns, the only land owned by the United States in the West Indies."

Land for a naval station has been reserved and a coaling and repair station probably will be erected at San Juan. General Davis says the armament should be increased and modernized, and the guns cared for by a sufficient force of artillery. He says the experiment of utilizing the natives as soldiers has proved a marked success, judging from the appearance of the organization as it was seen on parade, review and in camp. While there has been no test of the nerve and courage of the natives in battle, yet General Davis expressed the belief that they would prove satisfactory.

During the year over thirty million pounds of relief supplies have been distributed by the quartermaster's department. It has been found impracticable to use the native cattle for subsistence, and the refrigerated beef from this country has been generally acceptable. The cost of the relief supplies in aid of the hurricane sufferers was $824,828.

In the local elections General Davis says there was never present at or near a voting place an armed soldier, and "the bayonet was conspicuous by its absence."

The main election, under the act of congress establishing an insular legislature with one house elective, has not yet been held.

REVOLUTIONARY LADIES.

Second Annual Conference is Held at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Oct. 12.—The second annual conference of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Lawrence yesterday, and was attended by delegates from the four societies in the state, at Wichita, Topeka, Ottawa and Lawrence. The morning session was called to order by Mrs. John G. Haskell of this city, who turned the meeting over to Mrs. Katherine Lewis of Wichita, the state regent. Reports of the four chapters were heard and were followed by a paper on "The Pawnee Republic," by Mrs. George Johnson, of Pawnee Rock. The ladies of Wichita extended an invitation to hold the next meeting in that city, the date to be selected later.

The meeting was held at the Unitarian church, and at noon the Lawrence ladies entertained with a lunch, and the work of the afternoon session was begun by an address of welcome by Mrs. Haskell, of this city, with a response and the state regent's address by Mrs. Lewis of Wichita. Miss Benson of Ottawa, read a paper on "The Battle of Long Island and the Jersey Prison Ship." A paper by Mrs. A. H. Thompson of Topeka, on "Old Historical Places," completed the afternoon programme.

Last evening the ladies of the Lawrence chapter gave a reception in New Eldridge hotel parlors to the delegates and to the Sons of the American Revolution and those eligible to membership in both of these societies.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Oct. 12—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Saturday; variable winds.

OPENS IN OHIO.

Col. Bryan Begins Campaign In McKinley's State.

Will Spend Four Days Talking to the Buckeyes.

STARTS IN AT TOLEDO.

Crowd Gathers at Six O'clock in the Morning.

He Holds a Short Conference With Mayor Jones.

Kenton, O., Oct. 12.—It had not been the intention of the Ohio state Democratic committee that W. J. Bryan should begin the speech making feature of his Ohio tour until the town of Bowling Green should be reached. This plan was however, interfered with to a slight extent by the demands of a number of people who gathered about Mr. Bryan's car in the Toledo station before the train pulled out. The train had been brought to Toledo from Saginaw and had arrived at Toledo in the early morning. About half-past 6 o'clock people began to congregate in the vicinity of Mr. Bryan's car and the clamor became so great that the national candidate was compelled to make his appearance.

The next stop was made at Bowling Green, 20 miles out and the third at Findlay, the center of the Ohio Gar belt. The Bowling Green speech was made before breakfast and the Findlay speech immediately after the close of that meal. Mr. Bryan announced during the breakfast hour that Mrs. Bryan would join him on the 27th instant in New York and remain with him thereafter till the close of the campaign. He said that after leaving New York and making the tour of West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey he would again return to the empire state and probably make several speeches on the occasion of this second visit.

Mr. Bryan's audience at the station in Toledo was comprised of laborers on their way to work. He told them that the Republican party seemed of the opinion that the full dinner pail was sufficient reply to all argument as well as to all demands. He scouted the idea that it could be sufficient to meet the requirements of the laboring man, because, he said, the laborer was not all appetite. The Republicans seemed to forget, he said, all about anthracite coal. He also warned them against what he considered the baneful influences of trusts and talked at some length of the tendency towards a change in our form of government as manifested in our treatment of the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans.

The speech was received with cheers.

At Bowling Green Mr. Bryan especially urged the importance of electing the whole Democratic ticket, saying:

"If I am elected president, I do not want to be in the White House merely to distribute patronage. If I am there I want to have a chance to sign my name to bills, and I can not sign a bill as president until it comes to me and a bill can not reach the president until it passes the house and the senate. You have a chance to help secure a majority in the house and it may be that the house will be so close that one vote in the house of representatives will determine the majority and one vote in this district may determine the election of a congressman and if you believe in the doctrine for which we stand I want you to work from now until election day to send a congressman down to Washington, who will carry out those ideas. If we are right in the position that we have taken you ought to be interested in turning over the control of the government to those who believe as we do."

A fine audience greeted Mr. Bryan upon his arrival at Findlay at 8:30 and he made a speech of five minutes at that place. 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 the smokeless chimneys as an evidence that Democratic policies were destroying the industries of the country. But now a trust buys a plant and closes it down and no Republican says a word about it."

At this point some one in the crowd suggested that there were four trusts in the town and Mr. Bryan said in reply:

"The gentleman says you have four in this town. I went to West Superior, Wis., the other day and I found they had six trusts, the flour mill trust had closed down six mills. You will find that the trust will close more mills than any policy that any other party ever stood for. When a Republican tells you that those who fight the trusts are fighting industries, you tell him that when an industry is independent it can not close down without loss. Its laboring men scatter, its trade is lost, and not only the industry itself but the community—all these are interested in keeping it going. But when you put all the industries of one line under one management the management can close a factory here or there and carry on the work somewhere else. The trust can close down in order to keep the price up, and throw upon the laboring man and upon the community the burden of maintaining extortionate prices."

The Bryan train will be in charge of an Ohio committee, who came aboard at Toledo, for the next four days. Geo. S. Long, chairman of the Democratic state legislative committee is in chief command, with N. D. Cochran, candidate for congress from the Toledo district; ex-Senator W. G. Leet, and ex-Representatives L. C. Cole and H. C. Garbter and "Coin" Harvey as principal assistants.

While the car was standing in the Toledo station, Mayor Jones of Toledo, called upon Mr. Bryan and they were in conference for a few minutes. It had been hoped that Mr. Jones would be able to accompany Mr. Bryan on his Ohio tour, but his other campaign engagements prevented his doing so.

Good Weather For Picnic.

The weather bureau promises good weather Saturday for the Martin's Hill excursion and the football game. The weather map looks clean and there are no indications of bad weather. The forecast is "fair tonight and Saturday." The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 and the temperature this morning at 11 o'clock was 66. Today's minimum was 42. The wind has been south for several days and today blew at the rate of four miles an hour.