ROOSEVELT IN UTAH

Two Speeches Delivered in Salt Lake Yesterday.

GREETED BY GREAT AUDIENCES

The Issues of the Day Were Forcibly Presented—Democratic Promises Not Fulfilled.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 21.—The special Roosevelt train, which laid at Ogden last night, pulled out for Salt Lake at 9:30 o'clock this morning, arriving at 10:30. Governor Richards, of Wyoming, and United States Senator Warren, of the same state, were on board the train. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, and Senator Carter, of Montana, were still with the Roosevelt party.

At Salt Lake the train was met by a great number of people and a brigade of Rough Riders, who escorted the Governor through the principal streets, where flattering demonstrations took place.

Governor Roosevelt was driven to the Alta Club this morning, and was there met by Hon. R. C. Kerens, committeeman from Missouri, and Perry S. Heath, secretary of the National committee. One hundred and fifty cowboys were in the street in front of the club, and the Governor was persuaded to mount a horse and take a gallop with the boys.

As they prepared for the start, Governor Roosevelt remarked to the captain of the troop: "Now, boys, when we start, lead off on a gallop." This was done, and the column of horsemen were soon flying down the street and disappeared in the dust. The ride lasted for about an hour.

From a standpoint of human interest, Governor Roosevelt's visit to Salt Lake City was the most interesting, both from a political and social point of view, of any that he has yet made on his long tour. On his return from his gallop with the Rough Riders he visited the famous Mormon Tabernacle to listen to an organ recital by Professor Daynes. The Governor enjoyed the musical treat greatly, and at its close he exclaimed, enthusiastically, "This is the best thing I have been yet. I have enjoyed it immensely. It is superb."

During the morning Governor Roosevelt sent the first long-distance telephone message over the line just constructed between Salt Lake and Cheyenne, a distance of 550 miles. Governor Roosevelt and Perry S. Heath were each presented with a genuine cowboy saddle and bridle today by Utah friends.

At the Saltair Pavilion Governor Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

"It must be to every man who is interested in this country a matter of the keenest delight to come here and see the marvels that have been worked by man's industry and thrift, by his capacity, foresight and intelligence, here in this state. Much remains to be done, and the National Government should, in my judgment, do its part, for here in the West the next great stride must be taken by means of irrigation. It is wise and proper that the National Government should do its part in creating proper storage reservoirs and proper means for distributing water, and by that means the products of this country will be tripled and quadrupled.

"Now, gentlemen, I have but a word to say to you—you, my fellow-citizens, and you men and women of this great state. I will touch upon just one of the issues of this campaign this afternoon. What I have to say is suggested by what has been in the papers during the past two days, and by what I have seen here myself. The other day Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Chicago, is reported as having said that it boded ill for the Republic to have 100,000 soldiers walking about in idleness. This morning I took lunch as a guest of some of your citizens, among whom were three men who wore the regular uniform of the United States Army, and all of whom were with me at Santiago, the eldest of whom, a Lieutenant-Colonel, walks with a cane because on the second day of the siege, when walking about in idleness, a shrapnel struck him, and he will walk lame for the balance of his life.

"You read in the papers this morning about how a band of our men were attacked by 10 times their number of Filipinos yesterday, and how a third of them were killed and wounded before they beat off their foes. Do you think those men were walking about in idleness? A third of them are lying at this moment either dead or on hospital cots, suffering from wounds that they received. Do you not think that the courage of these men and their patient endurance of suffering and hardship in what they have done in upholding the flag should entitle them to a better reward than some slander or sneer about their walking about in idleness? That news came this morning.

"I feel that in this crisis, at this period of our history, we have the right to appeal to every man in whose veins the red blood flows, to stand with us now. I have the right to appeal to every woman who gladly sent a son, a brother or a lover to the war. I have a right to appeal to you that what has been gained by the blood of our brethren and the children of our loins shall not be forfeited through craven weakness. I ask that all good Americans, and, beyond and above all others, that you of the West, you who embody all that is most glorious in American citizenship, shall see to it that at the outset of the new century that is upon us, this Nation shall not abandon its duty; that it shall not abandon those friendly islanders who have trusted to our good faith, and that it shall not cringe before the task in front of us; that this Nation shall not play the part of a weakling and a coward, but that it shall stride forward with the strength of a giant, and shall make it evident to the nations of the world that they may know now, once for all, that wherever the American flag has been hoisted in honor it shall never be pulled down in dishonor."

Senator Carter, of Montana, spoke briefly.

The meeting at the Salt Lake Theater tonight was one of large proportions. The largest assembly-room that could be obtained was selected, but it was not large enough to contain those who sought admission. The seats were filled, the three large galleries were filled, the stage was filled and all the standing room was occupied to such an extent that members of the National committee, and even members of the reception committee themselves and members of the press could not obtain admittance. Mr. Roosevelt spoke, in part, as follows:

"A great task lies before us, the task of bringing orderly liberty to the people of the islands of the Philippines. That is what we have promised, and we will see to it that it is followed by a sufficient quantity of performance. We have heard a good deal recently of the Declaration of Independence and of the doctrine of the consent of the governed. That doctrine was enunciated in 1776. More than 86 years went by before that doctrine was put into actual effect. It was three-quarters of a century after Thomas Jefferson had said it that Abraham Lincoln put it into practice. Three-quarters of a century went by after the promise was made before we realized the performance in this country. It was well to have it said, but it was impossible to reach the ideal at once. It could only be attained step by step. Now, our opponents talk of liberty to the Philippines. The Philippines shall have liberty; aye, they shall have a measure of liberty of which they have been in absolute ignorance throughout the ages.

"They shall have such liberty as they have never known under Spanish rule, and such a measure of liberty as they never could know under the rule of the tyrannical and bloodthirsty oligarchy of their own people. They shall have liberty, but they shall have it under the American flag.

"We can say that we stand for justice. Let us see to it that this Nation, in this generation, stands for justice for all; for equal dealing with the strong and the weak; let us see to it that our international obligations are performed; let us see to it that the nations of the world understand that we will do justice, not through fear, but because we love justice. We can afford to be very gentle, because we are very strong. We can insist upon righteous dealings with our people because we ask nothing that we do not give in return. We, as a Nation, can work out our destiny as it should be, and we can handle ourselves as each private citizen should handle himself, if he is to stand well with his fellows. This is a boast that comes not from fear; it is a boast that comes not from shrinking from our duty, but a boast that follows effort and successful performance that comes with triumph achieved. We should not shrink from our duty, if we have realized it. We should approach it in a sane and sober spirit, as each man and woman would approach a task involving the most serious duties of life. Let us see to it by our actions; let us see to it by our votes that we appreciate the material well-being which this country has attained; that we compare the promises and the performances of the last four years on the one side with the prophecies of disaster which have signally failed on the other side; that you vote to keep the material prosperity which stands at the foundation of our National well-being, and that you vote, furthermore, for what is even dearer and higher than material prosperity; that you vote to give your children and your children's children a moral example that comes from a sense of duty done by their fathers and their forefathers. Our authority extends over the Philippines now; if we shrink back from the task that is before us it will show that our forefathers who fought the great Civil War for the preservation of this Government are better and braver than we are. If we do that we will have shown ourselves as a Nation to have ended ingloriously a career that began gloriously. I ask that you take the first step right; that you shall so act in the face of the nations of the world that they shall learn once and for all that when this Nation once hoists the flag it shall not be pulled down."

LONE MAN HELD UP A TRAIN

Northern Pacific Passengers Robbed Near Rathdrum.

SPOKANE, Sept. 22.—Single-handed, a masked robber held up the west-bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific at 1 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in getting away with between $400 and $500 in cash, several watches and a quantity of jewelry. The robbery occurred after the train left Athol, Ida., and the lone robber left the train at Rathdrum. The hold-up was evidently carefully planned, and was executed with a cool deliberation which showed the robber thoroughly understood his business. Until he left the train, few of the passengers realized that only one man was in the plot.

Conductor Dunning was the only person on the train who offered serious resistance, and a few shots from the robber's gun effectually silenced the trainman. As the robber stepped off the train at Rathdrum, the conductor came out of the tourist car and fired twice at the robber. The latter returned the fire, clipping a piece of leather from the conductor's shoe. No one was hurt during the hold-up, but every occupant of three cars was terrorized.

The man boarded the train at Sand Point, Ida., where a short stop was made. He is described as being a little over five feet in height of slight build, had a light mustache and wore a dark suit of clothes, a mask and a black slouch hat.

After the train left Athol he gained the rear of the second Pullman sleeper and at once began operations. From berth to berth he worked, waking up the sleepers and demanding their valuables, while covering them with a formidable-looking revolver. Some of the passengers insist that his hands were full of revolvers. Upon his arm he carried a short sack made of a coat sleeve. For some reason he did not use the sack, but slipped money and valuables into his pockets.

After cleaning up both Pullmans, the robber entered the tourist car. Here the occupants began to scream with terror and attracted the attention of the conductor, who was in the forward part of the coach. He came down the aisle and the robber backed out of the car door, stepping off the platform as the train was pulling into Rathdrum.

Drawing his revolver, the conductor fired twice at the man, who at once turned and fired three times at the conductor, who beat a hasty retreat into the car. The robber escaped before the alarm could be given to the few people at Rathdrum station.

How They Feel About It.

Tacoma News.

The City of Portland is being congratulated throughout the country on its apparent gain in population of 94.95 per cent during the decade from 1890 to 1900. For instance, the Chicago Tribune says: "Portland, Or., had 46,385 inhabitants in 1890. It has 90,426 now. This is a gain of 94.95 per cent, and is the largest percentage yet recorded, with the exception of that for Atlantic City." Reduced to percentages, this statement is little less than half true, for the gain in population is in reality less than 45.74 per cent, instead of 94.95 per cent.

In 1890, when the census was taken, Albina had 5123, East Portland 10,532, and Portland proper, 46,385 population. This would give in 1890 to the territory now within the city limits of Portland a total population of 62,040. Since 1890 Albina and East Portland have been added to Portland, and the total for the expanded city in 1900 is 90,426.

Assuming that the suburbs of Albina and East Portland have not increased their population during the decade, and deducting their total of 15,061, in 1890, from the present total of Portland, it makes the population of Portland proper, not attained by annexation, 74,765.

Portland is careful not to explain that the greater part of its present growth was obtained by the expansion of its city limits, and is accepting ill-founded congratulations while it holds its breath for fear the deception will be disclosed.

When Tacoma expands so as to take in Puyallup and Seattle, it will break all records for apparent growth, but it will be frank and honest enough to give the facts. It will not, like Portland, accept praise to which it is not entitled.

The Howard Trial.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 21.—The defense rested its testimony in the case of James Howard at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Several witnesses for the prosecution were heard in rebuttal, and the rebuttal will probably be concluded by noon tomorrow. Argument, however, will not begin until Monday morning, and the case will likely reach the jury some time Tuesday.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre, one of the most famous surgeons of this country, died at his home in this city today. He was 81 years of age.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

MONTANA FUSION TICKET

LABOR PARTY WOULD NOT GO IN THE COMBINATION.

Joseph K. Toole, of Helena, Was Nominated for Governor—Third Party May Have a Ticket.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 21.—Fusion of the Democrats and Populists was effected today on a satisfactory basis, all candidates were nominated, and the convention adjourned just before midnight.

A scheme of fusion was arranged to include the Labor party, by which the Democrats were to have the Governor, Associate Justice and Treasurer; the Populists were to have Congressman, Auditor and Attorney-General; the Labor party Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of State. The Labor party refused the agreement and at a night session nominated one of their own men for Governor, J. A. Ferguson, a cigar-maker, of Missoula, and took a recess until morning. The three offices assigned to the Labor party in the fusion arrangement were divided, the Populists getting the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Democrats the other two places; also the Presidential Elector assigned to the Labor party. The ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor—Joseph K. Toole, of Helena, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor—Frank G. Higgins, of Missoula, Democrat.

Treasurer—A. H. Barrett, of Silver Bow, Democrat.

Secretary of State—George M. Hays, of Yellowstone, Democrat.

Associate Justice—George R. Milburn, of Custer, Democrat.

Auditor—J. H. Calderhead, of Lewis and Clark, Populist.

Attorney-General—James Donovan, of Cascade, Populist.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. M. Lewis, of Silver Bow, Populist.

Congressman—Caldwell Edwards, of Gallatin, Populist.

Mr. Toole, the nominee for Governor, was the first Governor of the state after admission. The Labor party will probably complete a full ticket tomorrow.

JUDGE POWERS DECLINES.

Convinced That the United States Senate Would Not Seat Him.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 21.—The following signed statement has been given to the Associated Press by Judge O. W. Powers, of this city, who was recently appointed United States Senator from Utah by Acting Governor Aquila Nebeker:

"Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 21.—To the Associated Press: While there can be no question but what Senator Nebeker was Governor in the absence of Governor Wells and Secretary Hammond from the state, and that he had power to appoint a United States Senator, the precedent in the Quay case makes it clear that his appointee would not be seated. Our Democratic state chairman, Mr. Burton, is of the opinion that I can be of more service to the party on the electoral ticket than in making a contest. In addition, I have no desire to draw the salary pending a contest, when I am convinced in advance that the seat would be refused. Hence, unless the National committee shall desire me to take action, I shall not accept the appointment.

"At first it appeared to me that I should make the fight, and thus draw attention once more, as urged by the Democratic party, for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people; but my sober judgment is to the contrary. I appreciate Governor Nebeker's confidence and shall always cherish the compliment.

"O. W. POWERS."

Laughed at in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The appointment of Powers by the acting Governor of Utah is laughed at here in Washington. The vacancy in Utah occurred the same as vacancies in several states through failure of the Legislature to elect and in every instance of late years the Senate has refused to seat such appointees. Powers stands no chance of being seated, as this case is not on a parallel with the Clark case, save that the appointments were made by the acting Governor, while the Governor was out of the state. The Montana vacancy was caused by the resignation of Clark, which made it plain that it can be filled by the appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor.

BRYAN ON ANOTHER TOUR.

Stumping His Old Congressional District.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Sept. 21.—Mr. Bryan today conducted his canvass in his old Congressional district. He makes a practice of going over the district every two years. Today he left Lincoln at 9 o'clock, and, running a few miles out to Elmwood, took a carriage and drove 20 miles across the country to Syracuse. He spoke to two large assemblies of people there, and when he concluded he re-entered his carriage and made another 20-mile drive to Weeping Water. He spoke here tonight in a large grove, and, notwithstanding it is a Republican community, he had a large audience. The speech delivered here tonight was addressed mainly to Republicans, and was an appeal to them to consider the new questions presented in the campaign, without regard to past party affiliations or prejudice. He paid especial attention to the increase of the Army and the Philippine question.

In his Syracuse speech Mr. Bryan announced that in his speech at Nebraska City next Wednesday evening he would discuss the trust question, because of the presence there of the starch combination. He said that the Democrats believe as much in tariff reform as they did in 1892; as much in the free coinage of silver as they did in 1896, but neither of these is the issue of supreme importance now. Referring to the trusts, Mr. Bryan said:

"Everybody except Mr. Hanna knows that we have trusts. Mr. Hanna made a speech the other day, in which he said he did not believe there was a trust in the United States. I think he is the only man in the country who says he does not know there is a trust, and my own opinion is there is not a man in the country who knows more about the trusts than he does, or knows better their names and places of doing business."

HANNA'S WESTERN TOUR.

The Senator Will Speak in Nebraska and South Dakota.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—United States Senator Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the National Republican Committee, today announced that he will make an extensive tour of the West, particularly in Nebraska and South Dakota. On his return from the East, whither he departed tonight, he will arrange his plans. The Senator is anxious to follow Senator Pettigrew in the matter of speeches, and also desires to reply to Mr. Bryan in the latter's state. Tomorrow morning Senator Hanna will meet President McKinley in Canton, and Sunday he will be in Cleveland, leaving there for New York Monday morning.

Connecticut Democrats.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Connecticut State Democratic Convention met here for the nomination of state officers and six Presidential Electors. There were nearly 800 delegates present. Samuel L. Bronson, of New Haven, and Cyrus C. Beckwith, of New London, were nominated by acclamation for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively. The other nominations for state offices were also made by acclamation. The platform indorses the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson and reaffirms the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City.

CORBETT WILL RETURN.

Coming Back, He Says, to Effect a Reconciliation With His Wife.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, will return to New York by the first available steamer to effect a reconciliation with his wife. Corbett said in an interview:

"I received some papers Wednesday containing alleged reasons for my sailing for Europe and interviews with my wife as to my reasons for leaving. She has been imposed upon by intimate acquaintances I supposed to be my best friends. These persons will have to answer to me personally. Though my wife's statements about the McCoy fight are ridiculous, I am confident she made them under a false impression. It would be madness for anyone to think that if I would try to throw the McCoy fight, I would make such an arrangement in the presence of my wife or any other outside party. Things of that kind, if done, are not done in the presence of third parties. The woman story has been denied over and over again by everybody who has seen me in London. They know it to be untrue."

Considine, Corbett's manager, who was present at the interview, opposes Corbett's return to New York, saying the pugilist's wife's accusations are so unjust as to merit a separation, but Corbett said: "I am going back to face the situation."

The pugilist denies selling his business to Considine's brother. Corbett will sail for New York next week, but Considine will remain here.

McCoy Divorce Case Stopped.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Kid McCoy (Norman Selby) today had the divorce proceedings against his wife discontinued, and Mrs. Selby had her countercharge withdrawn at the same time. The order for McCoy's arrest also was vacated.

Sharkey Wants a Match.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Thomas Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, is after another match with Jim Jeffries.

"I would like to fight Jeffries again," said the sailor. "When I met him last year it took him 25 rounds to get the decision, and then I was not myself. If Jeffries is ready to come to terms I will deposit a forfeit of $2500 at once to bind the match."

When William A. Brady was informed of Sharkey's desire to fight Jeffries, he said:

"Why let him fight? There are other good men who come before Sharkey. Just now Jeffries does not intend to fight any one until I find out definitely what Mr. Fitzsimmons intends to do."

Ten-Round Draw.

DENVER, Sept. 21.—Jimmy Reilly, of San Francisco, and Young Corbett, of Denver, fought 10 rounds to a draw tonight before the Colorado Athletic Association.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston and Philadelphia Teams Divided Honors.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Boston and Philadelphia divided honors today. In the first game Dunn was easy for Boston, while one clean and three scratch singles were all Philadelphia could get off Dineen. The second game was a slugging-match, in which Philadelphia proved the victor. Lajoie bore off the palm with two home runs and a triple. Attendance, 2000. Score:

First game—

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	11	13	1	Philadelphia	0	4	3

Batteries—Dineen and Clarke; Dunn and Douglas. Umpire—Hurst.

Second game—

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	6	11	2	Philadelphia	10	10	3

Batteries—Nichols and Sullivan; Fraser and McFarland. Umpire—Hurst.

Rowdyism at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 21.—Another exhibition of rowdyism closed today's game. Brooklyn had one run to get to tie, one man out and two men on bases, when McGinnity hit to Davis and a double play resulted. The decision at first was close and the Brooklyn players made a kick, Kelly throwing his glove at Snyder and McGinnity pushing him around. The official was escorted from the grounds by the police, amid the hooting of the crowd, who surged upon the field. In the eighth Hawley also attacked the umpire on a decision at third and was ordered out of the grounds. Attendance, 1500. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	4	8	3	Brooklyn	3	8	2

Batteries—Mercer and Bowerman; McGinnity and Farrell. Umpire—Snyder.

Cincinnati Beat Chicago.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—Chicago could not hit Hahn today. Garvin had a bad inning. Hartsell and Geir, the new men, made a good impression. Nick Young saw his first game of the season here today. Attendance, 800. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati	6	7	0	Chicago	3	4	2

Batteries—Hahn and Kahoe; Garvin and Kling. Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg Beat St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—The home team again defeated St. Louis easily, Young being hit freely. The feature of the game was a great throw from right field by Wagner, catching Heidrick at the plate. Attendance, 3000. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Pittsburg	7	15	1	St. Louis	3	12	2

Batteries—Philippi and O'Connor; Young and Robinson. Umpire—O'Day.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct
Brooklyn	72	48	.600
Pittsburg	72	51	.585
Philadelphia	63	56	.529
Boston	60	60	.500
Chicago	57	64	.471
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Cincinnati	54	68	.443
New York	52	71	.423

Petition to Governor Stone.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Appeals for intercession in the great anthracite coal miners' strike, in the hope of securing an amicable adjustment of the trouble, will be sent Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, by nearly every one of 500 ministers of Chicago. Action looking toward this end was taken at a conference of Oak Park ministers, and already many ministers have signified their intention of taking such action. A printed call was also sent to the Chicago ministers asking them to make the strike a subject of resolutions to be presented to their congregations for adoption Sunday.

Won the Respect.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Governor Roosevelt, had he said the word, would have had a rousing reception along the route of his special train in Montana, Sunday. His regard for the sacred observance of the day has won him the respect of not only the churchgoing population, but the cowboys, who claim him as one of their own.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a National reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

UNION WILL STAND ASIDE

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S PLAN FOR ENDING THE STRIKE.

Proposes Simultaneous Meetings Between Coal Road Officials and Their Employes.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 21.—The whole Hazelton region was reported quiet today. At every colliery strikers were stationed from dawn until starting time, to persuade men not to go to work. The strikers reported to headquarters that they were successful in inducing a considerable number of workmen not to go into the mines. Several mine superintendents reported an increased number of men at work.

President Mitchell, when asked about the report that the operators might reduce the price of powder after the strike is ended, as a concession to the men, said he had heard nothing about it. He added that if the mineowners do cut the price of powder, they will probably want to reduce the wages of the mineworkers in a corresponding degree. President Mitchell gave out the following statement:

"Reports received at this office today show that 80 per cent of the mineworkers of the Lehigh and Hazleton regions are on strike. Many of the coal companies have run their breakers, trying to create the impression that their men were at work, but they were running empty cars instead of full ones. Reports from every mining town are highly satisfactory. The men are peaceable and law-abiding. The latest report from the lower anthracite region shows that the mines at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah and vicinity are completely tied up. We expect to verify the prediction that every anthracite miner would cease work."

President Mitchell issued an open letter to the public tonight, in which he recites the grievances of the miners and the cause thereof, and points out a way to settle the strike. He says:

"The striking miners recognize as their real opponents in this struggle for a slight amelioration of the hard, grinding conditions of the miner's life, are nine railroads, which, with their presidents, are: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Alexander J. Cassatt, president; the Lehigh Valley Railroad system, Fred Walter, president; Delaware & Hudson Railroad, R. M. Olliphant, president; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, W. H. Truesdale, president; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, J. R. Maxwell, president; Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, J. H. Harris, president; Erie & New York, Susquehanna Western Railroad, F. P. Thomas, president; Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Company, I. A. Stearns, president; New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, T. B. Fowler, president."

The independent operators, Mr. Mitchell says, are absolutely in the clutch of the railroads. If the miners made a settlement with Markle & Co., that settlement could be lived up to by Markle only so long as the strike continued elsewhere. Every pound of coal that Markle would be permitted to mine and ship would invariably be appropriated by the Lehigh Valley road, thus placing in their own hands the weapon which would defeat the very object for which their own employes are on strike, and because of the mineworkers of the anthracite field having their wages based upon a sliding scale, the earnings of the Markle men would necessarily be reduced were the strike to prove a failure at other points in the anthracite region.

Mr. Mitchell asserts that he is an advocate of arbitration and opposed to strikes. He declares that the mineworkers' officials will step aside and not ask to be recognized or consulted by the mineowners if the officials of these railroad companies will meet committees of their own employes and come to a peaceful agreement, provided, however, that such conferences between the various companies and committees representing their own employes will meet in separate halls on the same date.

This provision is inserted because heretofore when committees presented grievances to any of the great companies they were met with the argument that the company could not remedy the wrongs complained of because competing companies enforced conditions of employment no more favorable to the mineworkers than their own. By holding these separate conferences simultaneously in one city there could be an exchange of opinion between all of the mineowners and miners whose interests were at stake, thus removing the possibility of one company being placed at a disadvantage by paying more for labor than was exacted from their competitors.

STONED BY STRIKERS.

Foreigners Attacked Workmen and Mine Buildings.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 21.—West Shenandoah, Shenandoah, Indian Ridge, Kohinoor and Turkey Run collieries, belonging to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and Keheley Run, the property of the Thomas Coal Company, all in the Shenandoah districts, are shut down tight today.

The men at the Kohinoor and Keheley Run works were driven away by striking Lithuinians and Poles armed with clubs and stones. They smashed windows and other mine property. It was with difficulty that Superintendent Baird and a posse of men prevented strikers from entering the slope at the Keheley Run. After the workmen quit the strikers returned.

A trolley car was held up and 11 men were roughly handled. Some of them, who were on their way to work, were thrown out of the door. Chief Burgess Brown, of Shenandoah, in rescuing his son from the hands of the strikers, was himself beaten. The strikers policed every path and road to the colliery, and by threats intimidated the workmen, thus inducing them to return to their homes. Much excitement exists. Daniel Caristian, Chief of the Coal and Iron Police, stated this morning that his force is unequal to the task of guarding the collieries.

SAVING STRIKERS' PLACES.

Delaware & Hudson Company Will Not Take In New Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—President Olliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, when asked today whether his company would be likely to engage outside labor in the event of the strike lasting over two weeks, said:

"I do not think we are likely to engage men in the places of those who are now out. Such action leads to trouble of the most serious character, and we think too much of our men to replace them with outsiders."

Mr. Olliphant said that friends of his in Philadelphia had written to him, asking whether he would meet Archbishop Ryan in this city. He had replied that he would be pleased to meet the archbishop as a gentleman or individual, but that he must decline to recognize him as a representative of miners.

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, said he, too, must decline to receive the archbishop as a strikers' spokesman, but would meet him in an individual capacity.

WAGES NOT INCREASED.

But Miners Will Profit by Longer Working Hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—An absolute denial was made today by General Henderson that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company had increased its wages to the mine employes 10 per cent. The report, said he, was evidently due to the company increasing its working hours from 7½ per cent to 9.

"This means," said Mr. Henderson, "that the men are making really about 20 per cent more money, but the rate of wages remains the same."

General Superintendent Luther, of Pottsville, today telegraphed President Harris, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, that five more collieries of the company were affected by the strike this morning. From 9000 to 10,000 men joined the strike this morning as the result of a meeting held last night at Shenandoah. Twenty-nine collieries of the Reading Company are still working. The collieries closed today are bunched in the Mahanoy Valley and are located in and about Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Mahanoy Plains and St. Nicholas, all mining towns in Schuylkill County.

Regarding the visit last night of the Rev. Father Phillips, of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, Hazleton, Archbishop Ryan said that he now felt more encouraged over the prospects for a peaceful outcome of the difficulties between the operators and the strikers.

OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

Will Not Surrender or Recognize the Union.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—The coal operators issued this statement today:

"All the leading collieries in the Schuylkill region are working. The report sent out from Hazleton that the operators will surrender, rather than lose a big Winter's trade, is misleading. The operators have made up their minds that they will not recognize the miners' union if a pound of coal is not mined all Winter. The issue is not so much a question of wages as it is the recognition of the union. The operators of the anthracite region can never consent to have a lot of bituminous men run their business. In the first place, the bituminous men know nothing about the conditions governing the anthracite trade. And in the second place, it would mean ruin for the anthracite interests if the soft coal men were in a position to dominate the anthracite trade."

It is estimated that 700 men left the Wyoming Valley for the west and the bituminous regions. Two hundred more left this morning. The English-speaking miners are going west, while the Slavs, Italians and Polanders are going back to their homes in Europe.

Colliery Watchman Shot.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 21.—Evan Davis, watchman at Hickory Ridge colliery, was shot and probably fatally wounded this morning by an unknown person as he was patrolling his beat. The colliery is in an isolated place, and Davis was compelled to crawl one mile on his hands and knees to procure aid. The collieries here still remain closed down.

Mocanaqua Mines Tied Up.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 21.—President Nicholas, of district No. 1, informed strike headquarters here this afternoon that the West End Coal Company's mine at Mocanaqua, which has resisted the efforts of the strikers to close it, was tied up at noon, making complete the suspension in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys.

Cannot Fill Its Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—It was announced this afternoon that, on account of the stoppage of five additional collieries of the Reading Company today, the company is returning orders for coal unfilled. The Reading Company will not sell any more coal in the present crisis, unless it has it ready for delivery.

SAYS THE WAR IS OVER.

Hobson's Views of the Philippine Question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—A special to the Record from Vancouver, B. C., says: Lieutenant Hobson left last evening for Brooklyn. Many persons were at the Canadian Pacific station to shake hands with him. Lieutenant Hobson talked freely and expressed the opinion that the serious part of the Philippine war was over; that guerrilla warfare might keep up for some time, but that the insurgents were well in hand. He believed the United States had done right in its war and had acted wisely in restraining the natives with a firm hand.

He earnestly expressed himself regarding the defenses of Puget Sound and of the Pacific Coast, and asked many questions regarding the defenses at Esquimalt, with a view it was thought of protecting Alaska from possible enemies until the Pacific Coast defenses could be materially strengthened.

Again referring to the Philippines, Lieutenant Hobson said:

"The United States Government has definitely decided to establish dockyards on a large scale in the Philippines. Our new responsibilities make that imperative. We must have facilities in the East for docking our own ships and repairing them. We had to use a Japanese dock for the Oregon. That is all right in its way, but we must have one of our own in that part of the world. One nation cannot depend on another for that kind of thing forever.

"The new base will be established in the Philippine Islands, Cavite being close to Manila, naturally suggests itself, but the harbor has been found to be too shallow and also inconvenient in other ways. It has therefore practically been decided to construct the dockyards at Subig Bay, a sheltered harbor about 80 miles from Manila, which has sufficient depth of water for all purposes, and is really an ideal place for a naval base."

To learn all that he could about dockyards, Lieutenant Hobson inspected the naval yards at Amoy and Foo Chow.

While he was in Japan the Oregon was docked and the work of putting it to rights was intrusted to the Japanese officials. By permission given at the request of the United States, he was permitted to inspect the work. Permission to inspect the repairing operations included permission to look over the dockyard, and the observations made by Lieutenant Hobson thereon will form the subject matter of a statement to be made to the naval authorities.

Steel Forks in the White House.

Writing of "One Hundred Years in the White House," and recalling some of the notable entertainments given by our Chief Executives, Rene Bache, in the September Ladies' Home Journal, says that President Madison revived much of the formal ceremony which Thomas Jefferson had discarded, and under that Administration great attention was given to the state banquets, no expense being spared in making them as fine as possible. President Jackson disliked ceremony even more than did President Jefferson, and, preferring a steel fork himself, he always provided each guest with one silver fork and one of steel. After dinner he smoked a long-stemmed corncob pipe. He wished to throw the doors of the White House wide open to the public, but this idea he was forced to relinquish after the experience of one occasion, on which he extended an ill-judged hospitality to all comers. The carpet in the East Room was ruined by punch which the mob split in its eagerness to get at the buckets containing the beverage; the gowns of many ladies were spoiled and the furniture was broken. At his farewell reception President Jackson introduced a curious novelty in the shape of a gigantic cheese, which was cut into pieces and distributed among the guests.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$132,833,040
Gold	74,788,087

President Returns to Canton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, left Washington at 7:05 o'clock for Canton. The President looked in excellent health. He has not made up his mind how long he will remain in Canton. It will depend largely upon developments in the Chinese situation. It can be stated positively that he will not take any active part in the campaign, and will not make campaign speeches. There likewise will be no receptions of visiting delegations.

Died at Sea.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Kaiser Friederich brought into port the body of Louis Jacobs, 70 years old, of San Bernardino, Cal., who died on board September 18. He had suffered from heart trouble and took a trip abroad in company with his daughter. On the return trip he appeared well and strong, and on the evening of the 18th was stricken with apoplexy and died almost immediately. The body was embalmed and brought to port, and will be shipped West tomorrow afternoon.

Wreck Blocks a Channel.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 21.—The barge Martin, in tow of the steamer Maurice Grover, was sunk in the rapids at the entrance of the St. Clair River tonight by the steamer Yuma. Captain James Lawless, William Ross, Mrs. Bacon (cook), and one sailor are missing. The Yuma crashed into the starboard side of the Martin, and she went down like a log. Navigation through the channel is blocked. The wreck will have to be blown up in order to clear the channel.

Foreign Ports.

Hamburg, Sept. 21.—Arrived—Auguste Victoria, from New York via Plymouth.

Moville, Sept. 21.—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

Cherbourg, Sept. 21.—Sailed—Columbia, from Hamburg for New York.

Boulogne, Sept. 21.—Sailed—Belgravia, from Hamburg for New York.

Forts First Opened Fire.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received from Taku, dated today, says:

Yesterday evening the Pei Tang forts opened fire on the Russian infantry camp, wounding 25 men. Since early this morning a German howitzer battery has been shelling the forts and town.

Steamer Moana Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamer Moana arrived early this morning from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu. Her passengers and mails will not be landed until the vessel has been passed by the quarantine officers.

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