CONGRESS OF CLUBS

Last Day of the Democratic Meeting in Indianapolis.

STRING OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Bryan, Stevenson and Bourke Cockran Were the Principal Speakers Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, presided at the morning session of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. President W. R. Hearst did not arrive this morning and it is probable that he may not come at all.

The convention took up the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization as soon as the session began. The report recommended that the following officers be elected: W. R. Hearst, president; Max F. Ihmsen, secretary; Marcus Daly, treasurer.

It was also recommended by the committee that the executive committee which now consists of 17 members, be increased to 46 members, a member from each state. After an animated discussion it was unanimously decided not to increase the membership of the Executive Committee. The remainder of the report of the committee on Permanent Organization was adopted.

McMillen Prediction.

Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, in taking the chair, made an address, in which he said:

"We have a great deal of work before us yet. The object of the existence of this organization is more thorough organization throughout the United States. What I want you to do is, when you go back home, organize, organize, organize, until there will be nothing but Democratic clubs everywhere. No more splendid candidate was ever nominated by the American people than we have. Yet our enemies sometimes say that he has been beaten once. Yes, and only 20 years after Jefferson had written the Declaration of Independence that has freed all of mankind that are now free, he was beaten. But four years afterwards, in 1800, we saw him triumphantly elected.

"When Washington and his associates had won freedom in the land by reason of a large British navy, freedom was still denied on the sea. The second war with Great Britain came. Its defeat, its distress, almost to discouragement, are known everywhere but in the hour of defeat there came one from Tennessee who said: 'By the eternal, there shall be no more ships searched' and there were no more searched. The battle of New Orleans settled that question and by the thunder of cannon and the crack of rifles, General Jackson did what diplomacy did not dare demand when the treaty was signed, and yet in less than 20 years from that General Jackson was beaten. The American people treasured up the wrong of Jackson, as they treasured the wrongs of the author of the Declaration of Independence and four years after his defeat for the Presidency, as a Democratic nominee, we saw him triumphantly elected.

"Only a few years after Cleveland was defeated the Democrats nominated him again and he was elected.

"I beg of our enemies to remember that history will repeat itself. We have just put forward a man without spot or blemish, and when the ides of November come it will be recorded that as three candidates defeated have been elected, so the fourth will be, and William Jennings Bryan will be President of the United States." (Great applause.)

Lewis G. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., Western representative of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and son of Adlai E. Stevenson, was the next speaker. He said, in the course of his address:

"The anti-imperialists today represent the conscience of the nation. They declare that we were right when in the beginning of the war with Spain we pledged ourselves not to be swept into conquest and forcible aggression. They believe that President McKinley was nearer the truth when he wrote 'Forcible annexation, according to our American code of morals, would be criminal aggression,' than when a few months later he forgets these words and boastingly cried: 'Who dares pull down the flag?'"

Augustus Thomas, the playwright of New York, made an address, after which the committee on resolutions submitted its report.

Platform Adopted.

The resolutions commend the Kansas City platform, declare a Democratic club should be organized in every precinct in the nation; appeal to every Democrat in the country to pledge himself to win one vote for the party; declare that the evidence that great corporations are endeavoring to control the votes of their employes is too plain to be denied; condemn the present Administration for its flagrant "refusal to enforce the federal anti-trust statute"; denounce the Administration for "permitting two republics in South Africa to be destroyed without a word of sympathy"; condemn failure vigorously to prosecute the men connected with the Cuban postal frauds; declare that all American institutions are in danger; proclaim sympathy with the coal miners of Pennsylvania in their stand against the anthracite coal trust, and hope they may secure such speedy settlement as will afford them better wages; assert the election of McKinley would mean the perpetuation of war taxes, entangling alliances with the monarchies of Europe and colonial exploitations in remote parts of the world, compelling an increase of the national debt and enforced military service, and declare the election of Mr. Bryan will mean the salvation of the country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. George B. McClelland, of New York, followed with an address denouncing imperialism.

Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Eva McDonald Vallesh, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Maria E. Walker, of Chicago, president of the National Women's Bryan League, and Hon. M. L. Lockwood, of Pennsylvania, president of the National Anti-Trust League. At the conclusion of Mr. Lockwood's address the convention recessed until 2 o'clock.

The hall was thronged with people in the afternoon, probably 5000 being present, but as the hour approached for the advent of Mr. Bryan at 4 o'clock, the aisles were filled and the hall thronged to a degree of almost suffocation.

Adlai's Speech.

The first speaker was Adlai E. Stevenson, who said, in part:

"It argues well that in this battle for the preservation of true government so many of the young Democrats of the country are actively and earnestly at work. The importance of the struggle for political supremacy cannot be measured by words. The supreme issue is that of 'republic or empire.' Important and far-reaching as the trust evil is, it is secondary to the yet greater evil of imperialism. No unmeaning words are used when it is declared the 'paramount issue' of the campaign. Imperialism was the issue of the pending contest before even the assembling of political conventions.

"The Republican administration is engaged in the prosecution of war, and this without the constitutional requirement of a formal declaration of war by Congress. It is in the strictest sense an administration war. The re-election of President McKinley will be held by himself and his party—and justly so—as an endorsement of the policy of the Administration towards the Philippine Islands. Let no Republican with an uneasy conscience delude himself with the hope that if sustained at the polls, there will be a change in the methods and policy of the Administration. Such delusion is worse than midsummer madness. The condemnation of the Administration by the ballot is our only hope of escape from the perilous policy it has inaugurated.

"Imperialists claim they can give the Filipinos a better government than they can possibly establish for themselves. This plan of governing other people for their own good did not originate with the imperialists of today. It was the plan urged by the crafty, heartless Talleyrand for the government of the American colonies.

"Imperialism knows nothing of limitations of power. It enthrones force as the controlling agency of government. It means the empire. Following close in the wake of imperialism will come an immense standing army. The dread hand of militarism will be felt in the new world as in the old. The strong arm of power will be substituted for the peaceful agencies which have for more than a century made our people contented and happy. In the great struggle now on us we invoke the co-operation of all who revere the memory of our fathers and to whom this declaration is no unmeaning parchment, but the enduring chart of our liberties; we appeal to the sober judgment and patriotism of the American people."

After Mr. Stevenson had concluded, James R. Sovereign, ex-grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, spoke, dealing with the workingman from a political standpoint.

Mr. Sovereign was followed by J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia under Grant's Administration, who spoke briefly on behalf of the negro.

Ovation to Bryan.

As Mr. Turner concluded, Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform. His arrival served to instill into the meeting a degree of enthusiasm which had not previously marked the proceedings of the convention. He reached the city a few minutes before 3 o'clock, but did not arrive at the hall until a quarter past 4 o'clock. He was escorted through the streets by a number of marching clubs, and was welcomed at every turn by throngs of people. As soon as Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform there was a wild shout of greeting and this soon developed into a demonstration, which continued for about six minutes, until, indeed, there was a call for cessation from Mr. Bryan himself. His speech was liberally applauded throughout, and when it was concluded, there was a rush to the stage on the part of those in the audience who wished to shake hands with him. He, however, avoided this demonstration and soon found his way back to his hotel.

Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, introduced Mr. Bryan, but before the latter began speaking, the announcement was made that the Democratic National Committee was in need of money, and that for every dollar raised by the Democratic Clubs and members thereof, President Hearst, of the National Committee of Democratic Clubs, would put up an equal amount to help elect the National Democratic candidates. Mr. Bryan then took the platform and spoke as follows:

"I appreciate the work done and being done and to be done by this Association of Democratic Clubs, and appreciate the energy, the enthusiasm and the ability displayed by Mr. Hearst, the president of the association. I believe in these clubs. We need them. We need clubs far more than the Republicans need clubs. In fact, my friends, the work of Democracy, being a work for the people, must be done by the people. Machinery is not sufficient when we have but machinery alone to win a Democratic fight. We need these clubs to aid in the work and to supplement the efforts of our National, state and local organizations. We need the clubs to help us collect money to carry on our campaign. The Republican party can get its money from the corporations, which plunder the people between campaigns in return for the money contributed during campaigns. We cannot go to a trust and ask it to help us, because we do not expect to be helped. We understand that each speech made against the trusts makes it easier for their party to raise a campaign fund; you understand that. We need those clubs to help us collect money to carry on the campaign.

"The Republican party does not collect money for its National campaign fund from one Republican out of 100, and when the election is over 99 out of every 100 Republicans have nothing to say about the running of the Government. We expect that the campaign will be conducted in behalf of the great masses of Americans, and we have the right to call on them to help with their money, as well as with their votes, to win this fight, which is their fight and not our fight.

"We need the clubs to help get the votes out on election day. Out in our state we sometimes arrange to have volunteers who will go out and when they find a man who thinks he is too busy husking corn to spare the time to vote, the volunteer husks in his place until he goes and votes. We need these clubs to help get the votes out, and then we need these clubs to help get the votes counted and to prevent fraud after they are cast. I glory in the work thus done. The meeting of these delegates here is an indication of the interest taken in this work, and I beg you to spend every possible moment between now and election in securing funds for those principles which you believe in and for this cause which I have so earnestly espoused."

Mr. Bryan then went into a discussion of the campaign issues, paying especial attention to the trust question. He continued:

"The Republican party is not prepared to defend itself on the army question. They say this is no question of militarism, and yet an army four times as great as the standing army of 1896 is demanded by the President's message of December, 1899. How much do we spend for education in the United States? Less than $200,000,000 a year. How much do the Republicans want to spend on military establishments? One hundred million dollars a year. They want to spend more than half as much for a military establishment as we spend for the education of all the children in the United States. Is that not a step toward militarism? There are two reasons which lead men in this country to want a large standing army. One is a domestic one; the other is called our foreign affairs. What domestic reason is there for a large army? To protect us from the Indians? No; the less Indians we have the more army the Republicans want. That is not the cause. Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation.

"The laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks for relief from Government injunction and gets a large slice of army; he asks protection from the black list and his answer is a large army; he asks for shorter hours of labor in order that he may have more time with his family and for the development of his mind and his answer is a large army; he asks for representation in the President's Cabinet in order that labor may be protected and his answer is a large army. That is the domestic reason which is not given.

"What is the reason they give? They say we need it for our foreign policy. But, my friends, they asked for the army before the American people had ever decided upon a foreign policy that made a large army necessary. In December of 1898, when the President asked for his army, the treaty had not yet been signed, but its terms were understood. When the Republican Congress voted to raise the army to 100,000 the treaty had been signed and no arm was raised against this Nation anywhere in the world. But the American people have never voted for a colonial policy, and yet the Republican party is pledged to a large army."

Mr. Bryan declared that the Republicans want to exploit the Philippines and that a Republican Congressman, chairman of the army committee, is president of the Philippine Lumber & Development Company, which has already secured valuable property there. Mr. Bryan made his customary review of the Philippine question and continued:

"When we say all men are created equal we can stand upon that and defend our rights, but the moment we abandon it every man has to carry his pedigree with him to show that he belongs to the well-born class. The Republican party is following the paths of monarchy. It does not propose a King, but it proposes a principle upon which only a King can stand. It does not propose a crown, but it proposes a doctrine that can fit nothing but a crown. The Republican party has done in Porto Rico just what England did in this country, and our President is doing today just what George III did a century and a quarter ago. What does it matter whether you call him President or Emperor or King, if he administers the powers of a King?"

Mr. Bryan left at 4 o'clock over the Big Four Railroad for Lebanon, Ill., to deliver an address in the evening. He expected to return to Indianapolis at midnight, leaving tomorrow morning on his tour of Indiana.

Bourke Cockran's Speech.

The concluding session of the convention, at which W. Bourke Cockran was the speaker of the evening, witnessed a densely packed hall and great enthusiasm. Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock and introduced Mr. Cockran, who was received with great applause. Mr. Cockran devoted his speech to the question of imperialism. He said in part:

"Nobody can dispute the fact that Congress can seize any territory that it chooses. That power nobody disputes. If the taking of the Philippine Islands be profitable, and if the mere fact that it be profitable makes it justifiable, then where on top of this earth is there a piece of territory that we ought not to seize?

"There are a million reasons for taking Canada. I do not think there is one for hesitating to annex it, providing it could be accomplished peaceably. The annexation of Canada is the dream of every patriot, I think, an event of the future almost as certain as anything that can be forecasted. The annexation of Mexico is not an improbability. The annexation of China would be a less fanciful suggestion now than the annexation of the Philippines would have been three years ago. Nay more. There is much more abundant justification for the taking of China than for the taking of the Philippines. China has at least insulted our dignity in the person of our Ambassador. If we invaded China and if we conquered it, we would be punishing enemies. In attempting to subdue the Philippines, we are butchering our allies. If Congress has the right to erect in any territory newly acquired whatever form of government it pleases, we may have the President of the United States exercising more multifarious duties than Poobah. He may be a constitutional monarch in Canada, a Captain-General in Mexico, pro-Consul in South America, Son of Heaven in China, and I know not what elsewhere. If Congress can establish extraconstitutional power in the Philippines Islands and govern as it pleases, it can establish 50 different forms of power in just as many different places as it can seize by the use of brute force and might."

At 10:10 o'clock, the convention adjourned sine die.

WORLD FOR ONE PEOPLE.

No Nation Has a Right to Shut Its Doors to Others.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—National questions promise to take a prominent place in the deliberations of the 61st Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (the Rock River Conference), now being held here. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, of India, in a lecture last evening on the situation in the Orient, called the attempt to shut his country in from the world a "semi-Chinese policy."

"China built a great wall about itself," he said, "and a similar attempt on the part of the United States would result in the same arrested development. The world was made for one people; the people of various nationalities are spreading over it; there must be open doors; no one part of the earth should be shut up for any race."

The Rev. Thomas B. Neeley, general secretary of the Sunday School Union, in an address, said:

"I believe we will keep the territory we have taken. But whether it remains a part of the United States or not, we have gone into those countries, and we intend to remain.

"It is not a matter of policy, but of providential duty that sent us there. If God ever did anything for our benefit it was when he gave us those islands in the Pacific. I hope our Army and Navy will stand in China until perfect order has been restored and the lives of Christians have been insured for all future time."

The 20th century thank offering will receive special attention at the conference, Bishop Thoburn having come here partly in its interest. Dr. W. F. McDowell and Dr. E. M. Mills spoke in the interests of the movement. They say the financial side of the movement will succeed, the announced gifts and pledge from the church at large amounting to $8,000,000. They urge the importance of most earnest work if the 2,000,000 souls are to be saved by the close of 1901.

Oopack Returned Disabled.

SEATTLE, Oct. 4.—The Army transport Oopack, which sailed for Manila Wednesday night, was towed back to this port this morning, hving burst a cylinder when six miles out. Repairs will occupy about two weeks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THREW ICE AT HANNA

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN NARROWLY ESCAPED A BROKEN SKULL.

The Work of a Chicago Miscreant, Who Succeeded in Making His Escape.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Senator M. A. Hanna was the target for a 10-pound chunk of ice tonight at the Thirty-First Ward Republican meeting, at Sixty-fifth and Halstead streets. The missile was dropped through an aperture in the tent directly over the speaker's stand. It did not miss Hanna's head over two inches, and had it struck him would have knocked him down and probably fractured his skull. The police who surrounded the speaker's stand were astounded for a moment, and they then made a rush for the street. Senator Hanna retained his composure and quietly seated himself, while Congressman J. S. Mann went on with the speechmaking.

The police found the place where the ice had been placed on the sidewalk, but could get no trace of the person who threw it. They said it was probably the work of some mischievous boy, who had secured the ice from a neighboring saloon. Senator Hanna left the tent, escorted by a double row of police.

PORTLAND AND SEATTLE.

Figures Which Show Where the Northwestern Metropolis Is Located.

Seattle padded its census in the hope of passing Portland in the race for supremacy, but the metropolis of the Northwest is the same "old, slow town" that has held the distinction for 50 years. There are fully 15,000 names on the Seattle rolls that do not belong there, still Portland leads by nearly 10,000, though the actual difference in its favor is close to 35,000. The surprising circumstance about the count is not the rapid growth of Seattle, but the rapid growth of Portland. In 10 years Portland gained 44,041 inhabitants, while Seattle gained 37,834; Portland's percentage of increase was 94.95, and Seattle's 88.32. All statistics that relate to municipal life prove Portland to be the larger and more prosperous city of the two. It leads in school children, registered voters, postoffice receipts, property valuations, municipal income and assets, while in jobbing lines it does more business than Seattle and Tacoma combined, just as its wheat shipments are more than double those of all Puget Sound. Comparisons follow:

	Portland.	Seattle.
Population, 1900	90,426	80,671
Population, 1890	46,385	42,837
Increase in 10 years	44,041	37,834
Per cent of increase	94.95	88.32
School children, 1900	20,489	14,507
Registered votes, 1900	16,300	10,940
Postoffice receipts, year ending June 30, 1900	$209,723	$167,017
Wheat shipments, year ended June, 30, 1900, bushels	8,955,544	*3,566,713
Jobbing trade, 1899	$100,000,000	$45,000,000
Municipal statistics ‖ —		
Streets, paved, square yards	2,978,928	1,951,733
Streets unpaved, square yards	328,474	3,562,240
Public schools	29	22
Assessed valuation property	$ 33,306,620	$20,714,128
Total city income	1,965,520	1,335,580
City assets	11,187,351	5,512,500

*Includes Tacoma.
‖From report of the United States Bureau of Labor.

ROOSEVELT IN NEBRASKA.

Ten Speeches Made in His Last Day in the State.

WEST POINT, Neb., Oct. 4.—Three hundred mounted men came from Madison today, beside an excursion train loaded with people, to hear Governor Roosevelt speak at the town of Norfolk. It was nearly 4 o'clock when West Point was reached. A big crowd was found waiting, composed of mounted men and citizens.

Reception in Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 4.—Governor Roosevelt was met at the train this evening as it rolled into the station, after a day of strenuous effort, in which no less than 10 speeches were made, by the reception committee of this city, and, after a parade through the streets, he was conveyed to a tent, where an enormous audience had assembled to hear him speak. The street reception accorded the Governor was extremely warm, and brilliant and enormous crowds lined the street. He spoke for a hour and a half, and was listened to with profound attention. At midnight, Governor Roosevelt departed on his Iowa trip.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Renominate Present State Officers, Except Auditor.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Republicans of Massachusetts held their state convention here today. The present state officers were renominated, except the Auditor, for which place Henry E. Turner was named. Roger Wolcott, of Boston, and Hon. William Whiting, of Holyoke, were chosen Presidential Electors at large, and an Elector from each of the 13 Congressional districts was named. The only contest of the convention was for the office of Auditor, for which there were three candidates. It took three ballots to decide the question of who should be the nominee.

The chief feature of the convention, outside of the regular programme, was the presence of Senator Lodge, who made a speech in which he eulogized Senator Hoar, urging his re-election.

South Dakota Populists.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 4.—A state and Congressional Middle-of-the-Road Populist ticket was nominated today at a conference held in this city, as follows:

For Congress, Ed E. English, of Yankton, and James M. Pease, of Davison County; Governor, E. Stair, of Davison County; Lieutenant-Governor, Chauncey W. Bailey, of Davison County; Auditor, Frank Stout, of Dell Rapids.

PORTO RICAN COURTS.

Their Status Explained by the Controller of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision as to the payment of court expenses and compensation of United States Deputy Marshals connected with the United States District Court of Porto Rico; the disposal of the funds earned by them; to what authority the Marshal should report and account for the disbursement of funds coming to his hands, and the use and supply of books and blanks needed for his office. These questions involve an interpretation of that part of the Porto Rico act relating to the courts of the island.

The Controller holds that the Porto Rican act differentiates this court from other United States District Courts either in the states or territories, and that the salaries of its officers, including that of Deputy Marshals, shall be paid out of the Porto Rican treasury; that the expenses of all these officers shall be paid out of the Porto Rican treasury and also that all fees earned by them are to be accounted for and reported to the United States. But one class of Deputy United States Marshals, the Controller decides, is privileged to be appointed by the Porto Rican court, namely, a class to be paid out of the treasury of Porto Rico.

The Controller of the Treasury further decides that all operating expenses of the court shall be paid by the United States; that the fines, costs and fees charged and collected by the Marshals should be paid into the treasury of the United States; that the Marshal should report to the Attorney-General of the United States and account to the accounting officers of the United States; that the Deputy Marshals shall be paid their compensation from the Porto Rican treasury and that the Department of Justice is required to furnish the United States Marshals with all necessary blanks for their office.

POLITICS IN HAWAII.

Both Parties Have the Campaign Under Way.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—The following advices from Honolulu were brought by the steamship Miowera, dated September 26:

The Republican and Democratic parties each held their conventions the 24th. Each party named native Hawaiians for delegates to Washington, making it certain that all the candidates in the field will be natives; and the independents are sure to put up Robert W. Wilcox. The Republican nominee is the Hon. Samuel Parker, chairman of the Hawaiian delegation to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The Democrats have put up Prince David Kawanakoa, who would have been in line for succession for the Hawaiian throne if the monarchy had lasted. Both Parker and Prince David are widely known and very popular natives, and the campaign with them and Wilcox in the field promises to be interesting. Wilcox is an avowed Royalist, and an enemy of annexation. He has a large following of natives.

The Republican convention adopted a platform indorsing the McKinley Administration and containing many planks dealing with measures of interest to the territory of Hawaii. The Nicaragua Canal and Pacific cable are earnestly spoken for, as well as harbor improvements and public buildings that are badly needed. The party pledges itself to secure from the Legislature "a liberal allowance for the use and benefit of Liliuokalani," and asks Congress to change the provision in the territorial bill which requires that all proceedings in the Legislature of Hawaii shall be in the English language, so that Hawaiian may be used as well. One plank of the platform declares that the party will do all in its power to secure statehood for the new territory.

There are now two tickets in the field for the Legislature, and the National Congress, Democratic and Republican, and the Independents will meet in a few days and name a third ticket.

The schooner Aloha returned from Laysan Island, where she arrived a few days after Captain Spencer and other white men, after shooting two of the Japanese employed on the island, had started back to Honolulu with the rest of the Japanese in irons. The Aloha found only the two men who had been left in charge, Spencer's son and Engineer Luhrs. These two men, who were alone on the little island, could not agree, and Luhrs came back. The bark Ceylon is now on the way to Laysan with a load of Japanese to get a cargo of guano.

Members of the Chinese Reform Society here have received from their correspondents in Southern China a circular telling of the organization of a new society, with similar aims to the Bow Wong Wui, of Kang Yo Wei. It is declared to have been formed in Macao, a Portuguese settlement south of Canton, and to have already begun warfare upon the present Chinese government. The object of the society is stated to be to organize a progressive government in China with Kwang Hsu on the throne.

James Hughes, of San Francisco, arrived as a stowaway on the transport Thomas, and is under suspicion of having committed a murder in San Francisco. Hughes became a victim of delirium tremens when he was put to work, after being found on the steamer, and raved about a murder which he appeared to think he had helped commit in Golden Gate Park, about two weeks ago, the victim of the crime being a man named O'Brien. Officers of the transport became suspicious and put him in irons. Today Hughes denied that he had anything to do with the murder of which he raved while delirious. He says he conducted a saloon with Al Connors at Eighth and Folsom streets, San Francisco, and formerly had a grocery at Natoma street and Harrison Court.

FORGERY THE CHARGE.

Lawyer Patrick's Connection With the Rice Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Captain McCluskey, Chief of the Detective Bureau, tonight announced that his men had arrested Lawyer Patrick and the valet Jones for forgery in the case of William Rice, the Texas millionaire, who died suddenly in this city a week ago Saturday, and Mr. Rice's strong box was opened tonight. No will was found, but there were securities estimated to be worth about $1,000,000. The property will remain in the custody of the Safe Deposit Company until such time as the company feels authorized to deliver to some one beyond doubt entitled to receive it. The exact charge against Patrick and Jones is that they forged signatures to checks and assignments drawn by the late millionaire. The day following the death of Mr. Rice, Mr. Patrick took to the banking house of S. W. Swenson & Sons a check drawn in his favor and signed by Mr. Rice for $25,000, another for $85,000, and two checks on the Fifth-Avenue Trust Company for $25,000 and $135,000 respectively. All these checks were submitted separately to handwriting experts—W. A. Kingsley, David Karvalho and Mr. Hargen, of Troy, N. Y. They all examined the checks separately. They agreed in the conclusion that the signatures were forged. The experts found that an assignment, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Rice, was a forgery. On the findings of the experts, the arrests were made.

Dead Robber Identified.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 4.—The only development in the Kansas City train-robbery is the identification of the dead robber as a man who worked for a short time, about a month ago, in the barber shop of Fritz Bernhardt, of Council Bluffs. Sheriff's posses are still in pursuit of his companion.

ENGLAND OUR BEST FRIEND

So Says Mark Twain, and He Urges an Alliance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Mark Twain will leave London Saturday to make his home in the United States, after a nine years' residence in Europe, says a London dispatch to the Herald. He returns, he says, feeling like a boy, rejuvenated in body and spirit and in mind. The great humorist will spend the Winter in New York, and will go back to his old home in Hartford, Conn., in the Spring.

He avers that nine years' contact with England and Continentals has assured him that the Anglo-American pact exists.

"England," says he, "is the best friend we have got in Europe, and we are the only friend she's got on earth. No one ventures to suggest a formal offensive and defensive alliance, but it is our mutual intent that sentiment along that line should grow in the hearts of the people until the time is coming when each of the two great peoples will need it in their business. It is out of my line to be pessimistic, but I think that the Chinese concert, which has already become a comedy, is likely to end in a tragedy. When the crash comes, it will be best for England, best for America, and best for the world that the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes should wave together."

NO ATTENTION PAID TO IT

OFFER OF INCREASED WAGES DOES NOT TEMPT MINERS.

Strikers Will Not Return to Work Until So Ordered by Their Convention.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 4.—Not the slightest notice has been taken by the striking miners of the 10 per cent increase offered to the employes by several of the larger coal companies. As far as is definitely known, not one striking miner has accepted the advance, but, on the other hand, more have quit their places, notably in the Schuylkill region, where three additional collieries of the Reading Company were shut down. The United Mineworkers' officials are still hard at work trying to close the few mines that continue in operation. All the organizers and the National committeemen were in some parts of the field during the day, only President Mitchell being on duty at headquarters.

Mr. Mitchell did little else than to attend to his correspondence and answer telephone calls from different sections of the region. When he was asked what was now in the strike situation, he briefly replied: "We are waiting on the operators." He says he had no information today as to the movements of the mine-owners, other than that printed in the newspapers. He also remarked that the call for an anthracite miners' convention is not yet in sight. When the convention is called, however, Scranton will probably be chosen for it, because of its availability for convention purposes. But it is too early yet to say that a convention will be held there next Wednesday.

Applications by striking miners for relief are beginning to be received by local unions in several sections of the anthracite fields. President Mitchell said tonight that wherever applications have been made for relief, necessary supplies were furnished.

About 80 men marched from Freeland to Pond Creek today for the purpose of inducing 40 men employed by the Pond Creek & Wilkesbarre Coal Company to join the strikers. The marchers reached there at noon, just as the men were leaving the mines. The strikers were met by T. J. Latrobe, president of the company, and Superintendent Thomas MacFarland, who explained to the strikers that the company was only developing the mine, and would send no coal to market if the strikers would not ask the men to quit work. The marchers agreed to this proposition.

The United Mineworkers are making extra efforts to get the men who are still working in the Panther Creek Valley to strike and join the union. More organizers have been sent into the valley, with the hope of swinging the 1500 men still working there into line.

President Mitchell today said that the strikers of the Lackawanna Valley will make an effort to outdo the Wilkesbarre demonstration at Scranton next Wednesday. It is the intention to have a big parade of miners from the entire Lackawanna Valley. A mass meeting will follow, at which President Mitchell and other mineworker officials will speak.

General Gobin, as a result of the march to Trevorton tonight, rescinded the order for Battery C, of the National Guard, to return home tomorrow.

Affairs were quiet in all other sections of the anthracite field today. The strikers scored important gains in the closing of additional collieries in the Schuylkill district.

With a cessation of operations at the North Franklin, all of the Philadelphia & Reading Company's 39 collieries will now have ceased work. The point of attack by the United Mineworkers' organizers now is the Panther Creek Valley, in the Lower Lehigh region, where the collieries of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company have been in practically full operation since the strike began in the other sections.

WAITING ON MITCHELL.

Miners Ignore Notices of Increase of Wages.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 4.—"On or before October 4" was the time limit set to the offer of 10 per cent increase and separate arbitration contained in the notices posted by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. The Associated Press correspondent asked Chief Clerk Tobey, of the Lackawanna, how many men showed up for work.

"Well, I cannot tell you that, exactly," replied Mr. Tobey, "but I can give you the exact number of collieries that resumed operations."

"Yes," remarked the correspondent, "how many?"

"Not a blamed one," said Mr. Tobey.

The fact of the matter is that the same answer would apply to the first question. The sentiment of the North Scranton miners, as expressed in the resolution adopted by local union No. 508 last night, prevails throughout the whole Scranton district. No offer, the miners say, that any company may individually offer to its men will receive consideration, except in a general convention of the United Mineworkers. "Back to the mines" must come from John Mitchell, they declare. If the operators have in mind any other plan of bringing the strike to an end, the local coal men know nothing of it, or at least refuse to admit they do.

Organizer Dilcher came up from Hazleton today and in an interview declared that the United Mineworkers know of no proposition from the operators. "The fact that a company here and there has posted notices on its collieries that it will grant better wages does not call for any action from us," Mr. Dilcher declared.

"Then there are is hardly any probability of a convention to consider this offer?" he was asked.

"Hardly," responded Mr. Dilcher.

A MARCH WAS STOPPED.

Excited Strikers Persuaded to Return to Their Homes.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 4.—Three thousand strikers, headed by a band, and 300 slate-picker boys, the latter carrying small American flags, left Mount Carmel this morning to march to Trevorton, 16 miles distant, in Northumberland County, to urge the workmen of the North Franklin colliery to remain at home tomorrow. The North Franklin operators have not ceased work since the strike started, and strikers from all over the region were angered over the failure of the Trevorton men to tie up the colliery; hence, as the Mount Carmel marchers swung along the highway, they declared they would not be balked in their effort to take the matter up themselves. In the meantime the Reading Coal & Iron Company had rushed a special train, consisting of five carloads of deputies, from Schuylkill County, to the scene. General Gobin, at Shenandoah, had also been asked to hold himself in readiness to dispatch troops to Trevorton if the Sheriff should call for military aid. President Fahey, of the ninth mining district, telephoned from Pottsville to George Hartline, secretary of the district, to stop the march. Hartline, accompanied by several members of the executive board, hurried up the road, and at Green Ridge, three miles out from Mount Carmel, came upon the marchers. The committee mounted a platform, and in a five-minute address to the highly excited men, persuaded them to go home. Then Hartline hurried to this place, where 5000 miners were gathered on Shamokin and Commerce streets, awaiting the arrival of the marchers. From a hotel balcony Hartline told of his successful mission, and pleaded with his auditors to disperse, which they did. Some time later, officials of the North Franklin announced that to prevent trouble the colliery would not be opened until the strike is settled.

Don't reproach your mirror, even if it does say you are growing old so fast. Buy a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and then see what the mirror says.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

Statement by Markle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—John Markle, managing partner of Markle & Co., colliery operators, who have figured more or less prominently in the coal strike, said of his trip here:

"The newspapers have gotten a wrong impression regarding my movements. I am here representing no one but myself. The chapter of arbitration so far as we are concerned is ended. On Sunday night last we got notice from the employes' committee that the arbitration had been broken by the employes. We posted a notice on Sunday, giving the committee's statement, and also a notice that the contract between the employes and ourselves is broken. Our notice was as follows: 'We will start up Monday, and afford every employe an opportunity to work so long as our collieries are sufficiently manned to work them.'"

One Colliery Working.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—According to General Superintendent Luther's report to President Harris, of the Reading Company, three additional collieries of that company failed to start up this morning. This leaves but one colliery in operation out of the 39 the company was working previous to the mineworkers' strike.

The single property producing coal today was the North Franklin colliery, at Trevorton, in the upper end of the Schuylkill region. It employs about 700 men and boys, mostly American citizens. Most of them, the officials say, own their homes and have expressed a determination to remain at work. To this end the company has provide a strong guard. The Reading Company also has two small washeries at work, but they are producing only a few tons of fuel daily.

Determined to Stay Out.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Concessions announced yesterday by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company were not sufficient to induce the striking miners of the Schuylkill region to return to the collieries today. Mr. Pottier, organizer and leader of the foreign mineworkers here, says he made a careful canvass of this town, and found the strikers determined to remain out until ordered to work by the mineworkers' convention or by President Mitchell.

In anticipation of a long strike, the local foreign unions today appointed a committee to investigate cases of need among strikers' families. No cases of distress have yet been reported.

A Democratic Forecast.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Democratic National headquarters has given out its first official forecast of the coming election. J. G. Johnson, of Kansas, chairman of the National Executive Committee, did the figuring and announced the result: Electoral votes claimed for Bryan, 320; electoral votes for McKinley, 94; electoral votes in doubt, 32. The states conceded to McKinley are Oregon, Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the New England States. In the doubtful column is put Michigan, Minnesota and New Jersey. Everything else is put down for Bryan.

Shot By an Unknown Assassin.

MIFFLIN, Pa., Oct. 4.—While reclining on a chair beside an open window last night at his home at Oriental, Juanita County, Adam Goodling was shot in the mouth by an unknown assassin and instantly killed. On Sunday Mr. Goodling was heard to remark that he had but two enemies in the world, of one of whom he was terribly in fear.

Only One Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Used externally and internally.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.