Great Frenchman Honored by All the People.

### DREYFUS IN THE PROCESSION

Thousands of Workingmen Were in the Ranks-Eloquent Review of the Dead Novelist's Labors Brought Frequent Applause.

PARIS. Oct. 5.—The remains of Emile Zola, were laid at rest today with simple but impressive ceremonies. It was such a funeral as Zola himself would have wished, without pomp, but with the serried ranks of thousands of workingmen. many accompanied by their wives, sor-rowfully marching behind his coffin. Mu-nicipal guards, mounted and on foot, lined the route, but, except for a company of infantry which rendered military honors to the body as it was carried from the house to the hearse, they were there as guardians of order and not as participants in the ceremony.

Ex-Captain Dreyfus marched in the funeral cortege, according to authority of the Prefect of Police, but he passed completely unnoticed by the crowds. A little distance behind came Madame Dreyfus, accompanied by her father. Dreyfus sent a handsome wreath, which was placed be-side the coffin.

The Temps today says Dreyfus went to the Zola house yesterday evening and watched beside the corpse with the fam-lly. He induced Madame Zola to give him back his promise not to attend the funeral, and he walked in the procession today between La Lance, an ex-Deputy rom Alsace, in the German Reichstag, nd M. Monod, a member of the institute. Long before 1 o'clock this afternoon, the hour fixed for the start of the cortege from the Zola residence in the Rue de Bruzelles, an Immense concourse began gathering along the short route leading to the entrance of Mont Martre cemetery, from which the public was completely excluded from midday. The immediate vicinity of the house was surrounded by a corion of police, through which only relatives and intimate friends of Zola were allowed to pass. Facing the house was drawn up a double line of infantry, commanded by a Captain on horseback The soldlers were there to render the military bonors due to a decessed officer. military honors due to a deceased officer

of the Legion of Honor.

The broad portal of the Zola residence was hung with black drapery, which was relieved with silver stars and fringes and surmounted by three silver Z's. A handsome hearse, with sable plumes on the roof and on the heads of the two horses attached to it, stood before the door. Preceding the hearse were three other cars, almost hidden beneath masses of mag-nificent floral offerings from Zola's ad-mirers in all parts of the world, including an immense wreath of giant chrysenthe-mums bearing the words "From the Frenchmen of San Francisco."

### Madame Zolq Didn't Go.

Mademe Zola wished to follow her husband's body to the grave, but her doctors absolutely forbade her to do so. She therefore bade farewell to the remains in the mortuary chamber. Her grief was most polgnant when the coffin was re-moved to the entrance hall of the house, where it rested a few minutes. The bier was then borne through the door. As it enlerged to the street the mounted officer of infantry saluted it with his sword, and the two lines of soldiers presented arms. The crowd of mourners in front of the house uncovered, and amid silence, broken only by the rolling of muffled drums, the coffin was laid in the hearse. Beautiful wreaths of violets were arranged about it, and the pall-bearers, MM. Chaumie and Herman, representing the Society of Dramatists; Ludovic Halevy and Octave Morbau, the deceased's publishers, and Charpentier, Fasquelle and M. Briat, in behalf of the miners, took their places beside the coffin, with the tassel cords in their hands, and the procession started for the cemetery.

Among the masses of spectators which lined the route, there were probably many who were not admirers of M. Zola, but the deep respect for the dead which is inherent in Frenchmen prevented a discordant note, and everybody uncovered as hearse passed.

The cortege entered the desefted ceme tery and followed the avenue through the tombs to the cross-heads, where a small platform had been erected for the funeral orators. This platform faced the catafalque, upon which the coffin was de-posited. Here it rested beneath the overhanging boughs of lime trees, from which, during the speeches, yellow leaves flut-M. Chaumie was the first speaker. He

said the government was in honor bound to participate in the funeral of one of the highest literary glories of France, whose leath had cast the country into mourning. Zola's life work had been dominated by anxiety for sincerity and truth, the speak-er said, an anxiety inspired by his great feelings of pity and justice. Alluding to Zola's part in the Dreyfus affair, M. Chaumle said that whenever a cause appeared to him as a just one he regarded it his imperious duty to defend it, al-though he had to brave unreasonable anger, suffer furious insults and unjust hatred and most painful abandonments for so doing. These clamors are already dying out, continued the speaker, and death is bringing with it appeasement and calm. It has hastened the definitive honor of justice and all truly high-minded men, whatever part they may have taken in the struggle, now bow before this coffin.

Review of Zola's Labors. M. Herman, on behalf of the Societies of Authors and Dramatists, then gave an

eloquent review of Zoia's labors.

The final oration was delivered by Antalo France, one of the most ardent chames of the revision of the Dreyfus case M. France said that Zola's work could be compared only to that of Tolstoi, but that Tolstoi had built up a city of re-signation, whereas the ideal of Zola had been work.

The speaker dwelt upon the democratic aim of the dead novelist's works, and then burst into a powerful tribute to Zola's part in the Dreyfus affair and a denunciation of his enemies. He said he would not maintain a cowardly silence before the coffin of his friend, and speke of the sinister situation in the country when the populace, misled by monstrous lies and excited by odious declamations, believed it had been betrayed and felt exasperated. Then Zola wrote to the President of France that terrible letter President of France that ferrible letter in which he denounced forgery and fel-ony. M. France then recalled the yells of rage and shouts of "death" which had pursued Zola to the law court during the long trial, which, he said, had been judged in voluntary ignorance of the case, on false testimony and amid the ratting of swords. In those days, continued M. France, many good citizens despaired of the salvation of the fatherland, and of the moral future of the land and of the moral future of the country. But all was saved; Zola's courageous words had awakened France. The consequences of his action were incalculable. A new order of things and been founded: better justice and a deeper knowledge of the rights of all men had

Applause broke frequently from M. France's hearers during his speech, and the crowd at the entrance of the ceme-tery heard and re-echoed it.

At the conclusion of the orations the relatives of the deceased novelist grouped themselves beside the coffin, and a monster procession, composed mainly of members of labor organizations, was allowed \$150,000.

ZOLA IN HIS TOMB to enter the cemetery and the past the body. A majority of those who marched wore a red flower, the Socialist emblem, in their buttonholes; others wore bouquets of violets. Each delegation brought a wreath and deposited it beside the cof-fin. A deputation of miners in their working costumes carried a bunch of flowers fastened to a pole. The people plucked the flowers and ferns which had been strewed on the coffin during the ceremony and carried them away as convenirs until none was left. After the march passed the coffin was placed in a temporary vault.

porary vault.

The proceedings were perfectly orderly until the delegations left the cemetery; then several of the leading actors in the Dreyfus affair, such as Colonel Picquart, Maitre Labori and M. Jaures, were recognized and loudly cheered. Maitre Labori, who was greatly excited, addressed a few words to the crowd, but, fearing that his words would lead to trouble, the police words would lead to trouble, the police induced him and Colonel Plequart to en-ter the cottage at the gate of the cemetery and remain there until the crowd had eared.

few scuffles occurred on the b vard Declouchy, Groups of Socialists marched by, singing the "Carmagnole," and the Nationalists responded with coun-ter-cries, but the imposing force of guards and police prevented serious collisions. A policeman was wounded during one row. A few arrests were made, but the prisoners were afterward released.

#### BOXERISM ON INCREASE.

Woman for a Leader-1500 Native

Christians Have Been Slain. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 5.—Advices have been received from China of the increase of Boxerism both in Szechuan and Chili. In Szechuan the Boxers, some 19,000 strong, attacked Chengtu, the provincial capital, and there were some canguinary fights in the streets. The Boxers were held in check by the imperial forces, and, a report being proclaimed that reinforce-ments were coming for the garrison, the Boxers fled from Chengtu and encamped at Shippantan, where earthworks had

been thrown up,
The Boxers of Szechuan are led by The Boxers of Szechuan are led by a woman, Liao Kuan Yin, who is alleged to be one of the three sisters who were arrested at Tientsin during the rebellion of 1900, it being said that they were "the Boxer goddesses." Letters from Prince Tugn, Yung Lu and other Boxer leaders were found in their house. This receives were found in their house. This woman who is described by Chinese papers as being very handsome, had attracted 10,000 Boxers to her standard. The Chung King correspondent of the North China News

"She is the most powerful rebel chief in It is estimated that 1500 native Christians have been killed in this province. In Chili Boxers are secretly drilling every morning before daylight, even in the vicinity of the capital.

### NICHOLAS STARTS FOR HOME. Discussed Macedonian Situation

With the Sultan. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia had a long au-dience with the Sultan last Friday, and discussed the Macedonian situation. The Grand Duke assured the Sultan of Russia's friendly desire to maintain order there. The Sultan granted a farewell audience to his visitor today, and the Grand Duke, who has been the recipient of many

courtesies since his arrival here last week sailed this afternoon for Livadia, on the Black Sea.
Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at Con-Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at Con-stantinople on the Russian iron-clad Georgi Pobledonosetz, which, owing to the inelatence of Russia, was permitted at the last moment to pass the naval inspectors. The warship anchored in full view of the Yildiz Klosk, and the Mussulman popu-lation of Constantinople was decays in-

lation of Constantinople was deeply im-pressed by what was regarded as another instance of Russia overriding the clause of the Berlin treaty which closes the Bos-phorus to foreign warships. Brigands Hold Turk for \$15,000. SALONICA, Oct. 5.-Brigands have captured a Turkish landowner named She-fik Bey, at Orisar, near Vedena, 40 miles from Monastir. He is being held for a

## Prince Not Seriously Hurt.

ransom of \$15,000.

ATHENS, Oct. 5.—A builetin issued to-day on the condition of the Crown Prince onstantine of Greece, who was painfully but not dangerously injured yes-terday by the overturning of a motor car near Villatelor, says there are no com-plications and that the Prince is without The serious cute around the eye have been stitched, and the remaining

## French Duel in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 5 .- As an outcome of newspaper attacks, General Barges, Cap tain-General of Catalonia, fought a duci today with pistols with the editor of the Imperial, of Madrid. Neither of the combatants was injured.

Spain to Restrict Emigration. MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Minister of Ma-rine, the Duke of Veragua, is considering measures for the restriction of emigra

## FIGHTING AT SANTA MARTA Government Forces Unable to Dis-

lodge Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 5.-The British steamer Para, belonging to the Royal Mail Service, arrived here today from Colon. She brings reports of a serious situation at Santa Marta, Colombia, whither the British cruiser Retribution has proceeded for the purpose of affording pro-tection to the railroad there, and other

According to the reports brought by the Para, fighting is still going on at Santa Marta between the Colombian revolutionists and the government forces. The Magdalena River is completely cut off from communication. The insurgents hold Tenerife, near aSnta Marta, and have four quick-firing guns at this port. Last week the forces at Tenerife captured Senor La Forest, Colombian Minister of

State, who was coming from Bogota.

The Para also reports that, owing to sebel success in the vicinity of Santa Marta, the government has sent back from the isthmus to the vicinity of Santa Marta a large body of troops on board the government gunboat Cartagens. The fighting in the vicinity of Santa Marta is attended with considerable success by the government forces. The government gun-boat Libertador, formerly the British steamer Ban Righ, and lately known as the Bolivar, which arrived at Barranquilla recently in the service of the Colombian government, is in need of repairs. Her boilers are in bad condition, and the car

## Peace in Four Departments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-The action of Admiral Casey of giving notice of his in tention to decline to transport combat ants, ammunition or arms across the Isthmus of Panama is greatly regretted at the Colombian Legation. One member of the Legation staff expressed the opinion that It would produce a most unfavorable im-pression among the people of Colombia, should later developments show that Admiral Casey's steps are accurately report

dispatch received at the legation from Bogota announces an official declartion of peace in four of the departments of the republic. Preparations are making in Colombia for the election of a Congress to deal with the Panama Canal and other important subjects, and the official announcement of the peace is a preliminary step to the election of the Congress.

## Large Fargo Store Burned.

GRANT COUNTY IS AGAINST NEW FOREST RESERVE.

Withdrawal of Timber Would Retard Development and Prove of Great Detriment to Industries.

CANYON CITY, Or., Oct. 1 .- (To the Editor.)—The discussion upon the preposed Blue Mountain forest reserve has been read with much interest by me, and the subject has been occupying the attention of the people of Grant County since the order was made withdrawing from settlement such a vast area of our county. This order was made July 28 last, and while the order was only temporary in its nature, its directly effects upon the business interests of this county can be readily realized by those who have given the matter any attention whatever. Our people have been been investigating the subject ple have been investigating the subject, and as a result protests and remon-strances are being rapidly circulated throughout our county, and our citizens are practically a unit in signing them. These remonstrances and protests are based upon the following facts, which have been gathered by a careful inves-

First-That the creation of the proposed to give them.

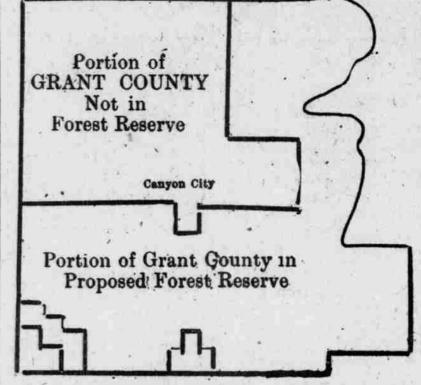
forest reserve is supported by land scrip

In behalf of the citizens of Grant Coun-

every family on the creek is compelled to go out of business, leave their homes and seek new pastures. The resident stockmen of Grant County have asked the sheepmen to leave them grass for their stock, but their appeals have been in vain; and while the people of Grant County are just as law-abiding as any people on earth, they still believe that they are American citizens; and have as much right to the products of their own county as any one, especially any one from other counties, who pay no taxes in our county.

Again, I am reliably informed that prior to the order withdrawing these lands from settlement, persons holding some of the most important official positions and who are in positions to know what our Land Department is doing, bought every vacant school section within the boundary of the proposed reserve. Let them tell the people of Grant County why they bought this land and why they are now favoring the permanent creation of the proposed reserve.

favoring the permanent creation of the The Woolgrowers' Association, which recently was in session in Pendleton, favored the forest reserve. Why? Was it not that they could get the Government's protection to come into Grant County and eat the grass away from the resident stockmen of our county to the irreparable injury of our county and its citizens These sheepmen are many of them al-ready rich, while the stockmen of Gran County are mostly small stock owners working to secure a competence with a few head of cattle on a homestead which our Government has been good enough



profitable field for their labor. Second—That the creation of said pro-posed forest reserve is supported by advo-

cates of the leasing of Government landin hopes of securing permits for grating thousands of head of stock on the said reserve, to the detriment of resident stockmen of Grant County. • Third—That the creation of said pro-posed forest reserve is supported by large

land corporations, who contemplate re-claiming large tracts of land in Harney Valley under the Carey act. These corporations expect, through the protection that is given them under the provisions of said act, to hold said land for generations to come, and if that territory of Grant County that is drained by the Silvies River, Bear Creek and Bilver Creek and their tributaries can be depleted of a forest reserve, they hope to have thus acquired a permanent water supply for their use in an adjoining county.

Fourth—That if the proposed forest re-serve is made permanent, no timber is left in Eastern and Southern Grant County to supply lumber and building material necessary in the growth of its towns and dopment of its farming and min-

Fifth-That only a very small part of the land withdrawn in Grant County contains timber of any great value. Sixth—That large tracts of land included in the temporary withdrawal are com-posed of lands that would at no late date

be entered under the homestead laws of the United States. Seventh-That the proposed forest reserve includes large tracts of mineral land that have not yet been prospected or developed, and if made permanent, with no provision permitting prospecting and de-velopment of such properties, would forever exclude miners and prospectors from a territory that only a few years hence would contain hundreds of producing

Eighth-That said proposed forest reserve includes many townships in Grant County that are thickly settled and conny prosperous homes. Ninth-That if the forest reserve is

made permanent, it will eventually com-pel many a poor settler to leave a home within its boundary and locate elsewhere, and thereby result in greatly reducing the taxable property of Grant County. Tenth—That said proposed forest re-serve, as temporarily withdrawn, includes numerous sections of land in Grant Coun-

ty that contain no timber of any nature The foregoing statements of our rea-

sons for protesting against the forest re-serve we believe to be true, and are surely enough to cause the people of Grant County to be up in arms in defense of their business interests. At the first session of our County Court, after the order was made withdrawing these lands from settlement, the County Court of this county placed upon its journal a protest against the permanent creation of this reserve, and placed that protest there in language strong enough to convince the language strong enough to convince the most skeptical that they mean what they

Hundreds of families live within Grant County in homes of their own, which they have secured from our Government under the homestead laws, and who are living comfortably upon the profits from a few head of cattle, which range around their homes. These families, many of them, live within the borders of the proposed forest reserve, and if compelled to give up their homes, will be left with prac-tically nothing for their support.

I am reliably informed that since the

order withdrawing from settlement these lands, more than 200 applications have been sent to the land offices by home ers, for lands lying within the boundaries ers, for lands lying within the boundaries of the proposed reserve, all of which have been rejected by the officers of the land offices. Were it not for the proposed reserve, all of these applications would be prosecuted to a perfect title, and these lands would be placed upon the assessment roll of our county, thereby adding the project of the proposed of the proposed of the project of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the project of the proposed of the propo materially to the resources of our county.
Grant County is surely a stock-raising and mining county; there are enough cat-tle, horses and sheep within the borders of this county to use the grass which grows within the county, and if allowed use the same without molestation by ose living outside of our county, and who pay no taxes in this county whatever, there will be no trouble between the vari-ous classes of stockmen in our county; ous classes of stockmen in our county; but for many years past large herds of sheep have been driven into our county from adjoining counties until there is now a general scramble for grass; the rights of resident stockmen have been imposed upon, even to feeding of the grass in their dooryard, until forbearance in some cases ceased to be a virtue. A few families are scattered along a creek each illes are scattered along a creek, each having a few head of cattle, which range around their homes, a sheepman comes along with one herd of sheep, and in one with one herd of sheep, and in one | Spain has increased by only 3,000,000 inhab-eats the grass out so closely that itants in the last 45 years.

dealers, who look at it as creating a ty I wish to say that the wives and children who live on the homesteads among the rugged hills of Grant County are just as near and dear to the husbands and as near and dear to the nussands and
fathers and are just as much entitled to
the consideration of our Government as
are the families of the "Shylocks" who
deal in land scrip; that the grass which
God in his wisdom has placed upon the
ranges of Grant County is more the rightful property of the townwers of Grant ful property of the taxpayers of Grant County than it is of the Woolgrowers' Association of the State of Oregon; that the waters of the streams of our county are here more for the use of our miners and stockmen than for the use of the large land corporations of Harney Valley; and to the end that justice may be dene we demand from our Government as careful investigation of the facts, and that our Government give due considera-tion to the rights of the citizens of Grant County and to its business interests. Re spectfully, A. D. LEEDY. spectfully,

## Instructions From Washington Seem to Override It at Panama.

PANAMA, Oct. 5 -- After the conference held last week by General Salazar, Gov-ernor of Panama, Colonel Mader, of the Colombian forces on the Isthmus, and Commander McLean, of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, further difficulties were feared, for it was believed that General Salazar was satisfied that landing of American marines on the isthmus had for its only object the maintenance of free railroad transit between Panama and Coion. The arrival at Colon of Rear-Admiral Casey on the battle-ship Wisconsin, however, has quite changed the situation. It now appears that the instructions brought by Rear-Admiral Casey, to the effect that the transportation of arms, or of unarmed military employes of the Government, or of war material of any kind, by the Panama Rallroad, may re-sult in serious complications. At a con-ference with Admiral Casey yesterday on board the Wisconsin, General Salazar says that the United States, according to the inseparable obligations, namely, to guar-antec positively and effectively free transit across the Isthmus, and to guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which Colombia pos sesses over the Lethmian territory. He said further that if the Colombian Government be not allowed to transport its troops and war material by rail over the Isthmus, not only does the United States not fulfill its obligation, but it attacks Colombia's rights of sovereignty and violates all principles of morality and justice; that he, as the representative of the nation and government, could not accept such an interpretation of the convention and against which he must energetically protest. Governor Salazar said that an interpretation of the convention of 1846 which did not permit Colombia to port its troops and war materials over the Isthmian Raliroad, constructed on its own territory, while allowing other na-tions and even those openly in rebellion to transport war material over the road under the protection of American marines, must necessarily be entirely errone

To General Salazar Admiral Casey an swered that he was complying with in-structions received. He also said that he would consult with Washington and see

what could be done in the matter. It is the general impression in Colom-bian circles here that Admiral Casey has misinterpreted his instructions. It is con-sidered fortunate that General Salazar has acted prudently in this matter and that cordial personal relations exist between him and Admiral Casey, as these facts may do much toward preventing the very serious complications which are now thought to be imminent. It is believed by Colombians here that unless the Wash-ington authorities send instructions to their representative on the Isthmus which do not have the appearance of attacking the sovereign rights of Colombia. the manner of handling the Isthmian question which does attack Colombia's sovereignty may decide the vote of the mblan Congress on the canal bill.

Orders Issued by Admiral Casey. COLON, Colombia, Oct. 5.—Under recent orders issued by Admiral Casey, who is at Panama on the battleship Wisconsin, no Colombian military officers or troops or ammunition will be allowed to be transported across the isthmus by rail unless by special permission. This order ignores the passes issued by the railroad company.

Exchange at Barranquilla is rising by leaps and bounds. An American dollar is now worth \$55 in Colombian paper cur-

that 15 per cent of the normal production was being mined. President Mitchell to-day denied that such a number of men are mining coal. He said the operators were including in the 17,000 all the engineers, firemen and pump-runners (of whom there are about 2000), fire bosses, clerks and other employes. He also denied that 15 per cent of the normal production is be-ing sent to market, and said: "If the statement was true, the operators owe it to the public to sell coal at the normal price, instead of charging dealers \$15 to \$20 a ton."

While the superintendents hereabouts will not talk of future plans, there is an impression among citizens generally that a strong effort will be made this week by the coal companies to resume operations. The officials of these companies have all along maintained that men are eady to return to work, but fear personal vio-

Mr. Mitchell says he has no apprehen-sion of the strikers breaking away. He declares the companies are keeping a con-stant pressure on the workers to return, but without success. At Drifton, he said, the coal company officials had made a canvass of the community, and found only one boy, the son of a nonunion man, who was willing to return. Mr. Mitchell said he received this report from there

National Board Member John Fallon, of this district, and Adam Rescavage, vice-president of District No. 1, went to Free-land, which is near Drifton, today, and addressed a meeting there. The three anthracite district presidents will arrive chief. Tomorrow night the four will leav for Buffalo, where they will meet a committee from the National Association of Manufacturers, which organization hopes to be able to devise some plan by which the mining of coal can be resumed. There was a rumor here tonight to the effect that, while at Buffalo, the strike leaders would hold a conference with bituminous operators, but this was denied by Mr. Mitchell. National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of the Miners' Union, will also at-

One Strike Settled. A telegram was received at strike head-quarters today, announcing that the strike of the employes of the Kanawha & Hocking Valley Coal Company, involving between 5000 and 6000 men, in West Virginla, has ended satisfactorily to both sides. The men, it was announced, will receive their pay monthly, will be granted a nine-hour day, will be paid at the rate of 2000 pounds to the ton, will have the right to employ their own check weigh-men, and will not be compelled to deal at

men, and will not be compelled to deal at company stores.

Among the visitors at strike headquarters today was Henry Tiepke, a Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of the State of Rhode Island. He was accompanied by a stenographer, and spent about one hour with President Mitchell. It is said his visit was for the purpose of pathering visit was for the purpose of gathering statistics for the State of Rhode Island. Rain fell continuously today, making things around the camp of the soldiers things around the camp of the soldiers unpleasant. Excepting a little trouble at Kingston, across the Susquehanna River from this city, tonight, there has been no disorder in this territory. It has been decided by the authorities to keep a battailon of the Ninth at Plymouth, and the troops were sent there tonight.

#### were sent there tonight. Tightening Their Lines.

The Washington conference between President Roosevelt, the coal operators and representatives of the anthracite coalworkers having been without result, the strike leaders are now engaged in tightening their lines and preparing themselves first step in this direction was taken to-day, when W. R. Russell, president of District No. 12, of the Miners' Union, which comprises the entire State of Il-linois, came here by direction of President Mitchell for the purpose of devising relief measures. Mr. Russell had a conference with his chief, lasting several hours, an at its conclusion it was announced that steps would immediately be taken to car-ry out a plan by which the relief fund of filingis at least will be increased. What the plan is, both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Russell declined to say. Mr. Russell said that if it were necessary to do so, the Illinois miners stand ready to increase the assessment. He said they were taking a great interest in the struggle, and would go deep into their own pockets to help the Pennsylvania workers.

President Russell also said the soft coal operators are also in sympathy with the strikers in this state. He said these operators believed the union was a good thing for both the men and the employers, be-cause, since the organization was recognized in the Western country, condition have improved.

While the Illinois district president did not say so, he intimated in his conversation that some of the coal operators in the West have shown their sympathy with the hard-coal miners in a substantial way. When he was asked the direct questi he declined to say anything about it. The 36,000 mineworkers in Illinois are now con tributing to the Pennsylvania strikers 10 cents a day on every ton of coal mined by them. The boys employed in that state too, are giving up 10 cents a day. In addition to this tax the Illinois miners are paying 1 cent per ton into their own gen-eral defense fund.

#### FOUND SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES. But No Arms in Sight-Baer's Offer to Submit to Court.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 5.—Just before daybreak this morning a squad of Thirteenth-Regiment men stationed near the Grassy Island colliery came across an Italian striker named Guiseppe Paprielto prowling about the outpost with a shot-gun. He fired in the direction from which the soldiers were approaching, afterwards alleging he was shooting at a bird. Waters had received informs tion that Paprielto was receiving arms and ammunition, and this evening a detachment of two companies was sent to his house. The soldiers found there 1200 rounds of cartridges for shotguns. arms, however, were found. P was turned over to Sheriff Schadt. Paprielto Twice during last night sentries about the Thirteenth camp were stoned, and early in the evening a train bearing troops from Oliphant to Birdseye encoun-

tered a pile of rocks and a felled tree cross the track.

There is a srong feeling prevalent

especially among the business men, that a convention of the strikers should be called to pass upon the Baer proposition to refer to the District Court any dis-pute that cannot be satisfactorily adjust-ed between the miner and his employer. The opposition declare that if such convention was held and a occret ballor taken, the vote in favor of going back taken, the vote in favor of going back to work on these terms would be almost unanimous. The mineworkers' leaders say the proposition is a sham intended to deceive the public. It is wholly impracticable, they say, and before the week is over locals throughout the whole region will pass resolutions commending President Mitchell for taking it upon himself to ignore the proposition

Miners Talk About Arbitration PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.-The Avenue Theater was crowded this afternoon with an audience composed mostly of organized

workmen who had assembled to listen to President John Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the Miners' Union present the anthracite strikers' cause. Mr. Mitchell was unable to be present, twing to matters of importance engaging his attention in the strike region. Becretary' Wilson, however, was present, and made a rousing address. Several other speeches were made by the local people, and the sentiment that predominated all of the talks was "arbitration." Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the stubborn stand taken by the operators and their treatment of President Roosevelt's voluntary effort to bring the strike to a peaceful conclusion; extending moral and finanful conclusion; extending moral and finan-cial support to the strikers, and authoriz-ing the appointment of a committee to raise contributions for the aid of the strikers and their families. A collection

of \$635 was taken up in the audience. Ask American Federation to Help. CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—The members of the Ohio Federation of Labor, who are to meet at Cambridge on Monday, passed resolution asking the American Federa tion of Labor to assess its million and a half members 10 cents a week for the benefit of the striking coal miners. If the matter is acted upon, a sum of \$150,000 weekly will be raised. The United Labor Council of Cleveland has contributed \$500 per week to the strike fund of the anthracite miners.

### More Miners Go on Strike,

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 5 .- If the orders of the officials of the United Mine Workers are obeyed 4200 miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will be idle tomorrow. The strike began several days ago on account of the refusal of the co. deduct \$1 from the miners' wages without a written consent from each miner has extended to the Blockton and Blue

Benefit for Striking Miners. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—Three thousand people crowded into a local theater tonight to attend a vaudeville performance for the benefit of the biriking miners. Probably \$2000 will be the net recelpts.

#### THAT GLENS FALLS RIOT. Militia Called to Quell the Mob-Sun-

day Fairly Quiet. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—As a result of renewed activity by the striking motormen of the Hudson Valley Electric

Railway Company, soldiers of the National Guard are again guarding the peace of this town, and an uneasy feeling prevails, though today there has been no rioting. The militia company of this place, which was dismissed to its armory Thursday last, was called out again last night, and is now protecting the powerhouse and other property of the railway company in Glens Falls. A squad is also guarding a bridge at Sandy Hill, having been sent

oringe at Sandy Hill, having been sent there following a report that one of the canal bridges was to be blown up.

The riotous mob which held possession of Glens Falls for four hours last night was composed of sympathizers with the strikers, and the police force was powerless against it. A mass meeting called by the labor organizations to express sympathy for the strikers was the origin of pathy for the strikers was the origin of the disturbance. It was planned to have the mass meeting in Bank Square, and when permission was refused Ill-facing resulted. Headed by a band, the strikers and labor lenders formed in a parade through the principal streets, the ranks of the paraders being augmented by sym-pathizers and boys, who, at the first op-

portunity, created disturbances The riot was precipitated by the arrest of a man who made insulting remarks to one of the nonunion employes, and each car passing through was the object of a demonstration. At Cool's Switch four cars were stalled at one time. They were soon abandoned, the nonunion motormen and conductors placing themselves in the hands of the police for protection, or de-serting to the strikers. The car windows were smashed and a fusilade of bricks and stones hurled at the cars.

Conductor Currier, of Brooklyn, was so

badly injured by rough handling that he is in the hospital in a serious condition.

The last car from the north, which came into town about 11 o'clock, carried mail sacks, which were removed to the railway offices. About this time Company K, Nato combat any movement by the operators to break the ranks of the strikers. The its appearance, and, marching to the jail, took the motormen and conductors under protection. In marching to the cars, demonstrations were made, and the militia used the butts of their guns, and threatened to shoot several times. Under heavy guard of soldiers, the seven stalled cars were run down toward the powerhouse, followed by a mob.

In the outskirts of the city riotous

demonstrations were made and stone throwing indulged in, to which diers responded by volleys of bullets, shooting in the air. Farther on a pole had been sawed in two, and, falling on a car, it delayed further progress.

Chief of Police Patterson fired at two persons who attempted to prevent him closing a window in the jail, and who threatened him with two revolvers.

Mud is being thrown at cars and pas sengers in Fort Edward today. There has been no rioting this evening, as the com-pany did not attempt to move any cars, Captain Mott being unable to furnish

#### ough men to guard them. COMPANY MUST OPERATE CARS. Otherwise New Orleans Authorities Will Attack Franchise.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.-The condition of inactivity that has characterized the street car strike for eight days will undergo a change tomorrow. Mayor Capdeville notified the railway company today that it would have to operate its car-upon all lines on or before 10 o'clock to morrow morning. As the alternative ac tion of the city authorities, it is stated in the letter that steps may be taken to attack the franchise of the company.

The company sent an advertisement to
the papers offering 30 cents an hour to experienced motormen and conductors. While not directed to the strikers, the advertisement is evidently intended as a oncession to them, as it is an advance of 2 cents an hour on what they were getting on the other contract. It is bethat the company has received nearly 200 contracts under the calls printed two days. It is positively asserted by the company that cars will be run to

morrow. It developed later that the union adopted an ultimatum, which it gave the railway company until 9 P. M. to accept. It was delivered at 8:24, and was allowed to go by default. It was in effect the same proposition which the merchants asked the executive board to consent to Friday, 24 cents an hour and eight hours a day. The railway sent their answer to the Mayor just before midnight, etating if he was ready to furnish protection they were ready to run the cars.

#### EXPRESS DRIVERS TALK STRIKE. 1400 in Chiengo Likely to Quit Today-Want Recognition.

CHICAGO, Oct. E.-Unless the pleadings of the teamsters' joint council are heeded. 1400 members of the Rallway Express Drivers' Union will go on a strike tomorrow. The members of the union at a meeting today by a practically unani-mous vote decided to call an immediate strike and their action was reported to the joint council tonight for indorsement. The council refused to sanction an immediate strike and asked the men t

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postpone action for 10 days, during which ime further efforts might be made to oring about a peaceful solution of the

The strike which was voted today is aimed at all the express companies doing business in Chicago. The companies refuse to recognize the union or to pay the scale demanded by the men. The men, on the other hand, inest that their demands shall be met. Neither side seems to be willing to recede from the position it has taken.

-t a conference late tonight between the teamsters' joint council and the executive committee of the Teamsters' Union it was decided to abide by the decision of the council and another effort will be made to settle the difficulty peaceably. The men were anxious to go on strike tomorrow morning, but after a good deal of arguing they were prevailed upon to withhold the order to strike.

# Against Special Order Clothing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A boycott which will throw 4500 men out of employment is to begin here tomorrow. Customs cutters and trimmers hereafter will refuse to cut-clothing for shops employing members of the Special Order of Clothing Makers. The trimmers are affiliated with the United Garment Workers, and it is to assist them in its fight against the Special Order that the action is to be taken. Nearly all the large clothing factories of Chicago will be affected by the

# GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

Indictment of 16 Men at St. Louis for Bribery.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5 .- The June grand jury which has been in session continuously since it was called into being, has made its final report and has been discharged. No written or verbal communication accompanied the report

Of the five indictments handed in four related to criminal cases other than bribery. The other indictment contains two counts in which 15 men of the Municipal Assembly combine are jointly charged

with bribery. The men accused are: John A. Sheridan, Emil Hartman, mund Bursch, Otto Schumacher, Charles Denny, Adolph A. Madera, John Schuitler, Charles Gulke, Louis Decker, Ted Albright, John Heime, Julius Lehmann, Charles F. Kelley, J. J. Hannigan, Will-iam Tambiyn and Harry Faulkner, against whom bench warrants have already been fissued and information filed,

The final count of the indictment recites that on November 28, 1898, the foregoing, acting in their official capacity as members of the House of Delegates, en-tered into a corrupt bargain with Ed Butler, by the terms of which they were to use their, influence and votes to secure the passage of the measure known as the city lighting bill, in consideration of the sum of \$47,500 paid by Ed Butler to Charles F. Kelley, to be distributed among the aforesaid delegates. The second count of the indictment is an exact counterpart of the first, except as relates to the identity of the person with whom the alleged bargain was made and who is charged with having paid the \$47,500. The third count alleges that the bargain with the delegates was made and the money paid over by "some person or persons to the grand jury unknown."

Prosecution Asks for Delay. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.-The trial of Henry Nicholas, charged with bribery, which was

Nicholas, charged with bribery, which was to have berun Monday in Judge Ryan's court, will be postponed until October 20, at the request of City Attorney Folk.

"It will be impossible for me to take up the case Monday," said Circuit Attorney Folk.

"When we started with the Snyder trial Monday morning I did not believe the week last lower than Wednesday. it would last longer than Wednesday night. But we have been on it all week and I have had no opportunity to prepare for the Nicholas case. The case is one of such importance that I shall not enter it without having made all due

preparations.
"This coming week I shall give my attention to preparations for the trial of Ed Butier, charged with attempted bribery, which is to be held in Columbia. I do not believe more than three or four days will be required for that. The case is set for October 13. One week from that day we will be ready to try Nich-

Pullman Car Chained to Track CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Oct. 5.—Sher-iff Henry Robertson levied on a Pullman car for taxes amounting to \$833, which the Pullman Company neglected to pay, and in order to prevent the removal of the car, chained it to the track.

Souffriere Again Shows Signs KINOSTOWN, St. Vincent, Oct. 5.—After a week of tranquillity, La Souffriere showed signs, of disturbance again yesterday. There was a slight eruption at 6 o'clock at night. Today the volcano resumed its quietude.

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