ROOSEVELT WANTS TO KNOW

Three Questions Put by Him to Bryan to Which He Desires Answers.

Manner of Payment of the Nation's Obligations in the Event of Democracy's Success, Consent of the Governed, and Trusts Involved—He Scores a Great Point.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Governor Roosevelt concluded his Indiana tour tonight, making two speeches in this city, and speaking in both instances to large audiences. In his first speech tonight Governor Roosevelt put the following questions to Mr. Bryan:

"First.—If elected, Mr. Bryan, will you pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or in silver?

"Second.—Will you refuse to accept the electorial votes of North Carolina, because obtained without consent of the governed, and will you now at once denounce the action of your party associates, who helped to nominate you, for establishing by constitution, in North Carolina, the doctrine that one man is good enough to govern another without his consent?

"Third.—Will you denounce your party associates in Congress, who voted on June 1st last that the National Government should not be given power to control trusts? You say that all trusts are bad, will you denounce, as hypocritic, your party associates who support you on that platform and yet themselves are the beneficiaries of the cotton, bale, the whiskey and the ice trusts? This question is not to be met by saying there are trusts in which Republicans are interested. The point is a question of good faith, or hypocricy. If all trusts are as bad as you represent them, then what right have you be supported by and accepting the support of Senator Jones and Mr. Croker, who to their public denunciation of trusts, add private membership in them?"

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 12.—W. J. Bryan concluded the first day of his campaign in Ohio in this city tonight. He was met at the station by a torchlight procession consisting of men both on foot and horseback, and was escorted to the square in the center of the city, where he spoke from a platform in the open air. The meeting was by far the largest of the day, and it was thoroughly enthusiastic.

The Republicans also had speeches in a public hall by Senator Spooner and W. D. Bynum. As a consequence, the city was full of red fire and political enthusiasm. The lines of march of the two parades were so arranged as to not conflict with each other, and there was no physical clash.

The majority of the meetings today were not so largely attended, nor so demonstrative as those of the Indiana and Illinois tour of last week. Rain threatened during the greater part of the day, and this circumstance doubtless had a dampening influence on the ardor of the crowds as well as upon their attendance.

yesterday, at Silverton, charged with trespassing upon the land of Alonzo Brown, at the instance of the owner, and when brought before the justice court at that place, plead guilty to the charge and each was given a fine of $15 and costs, which amounted to $18.70. Sather paid his fine and was released, but Anderson decided to work his out in the county jail, where he was received for a term of seven and one-half days.

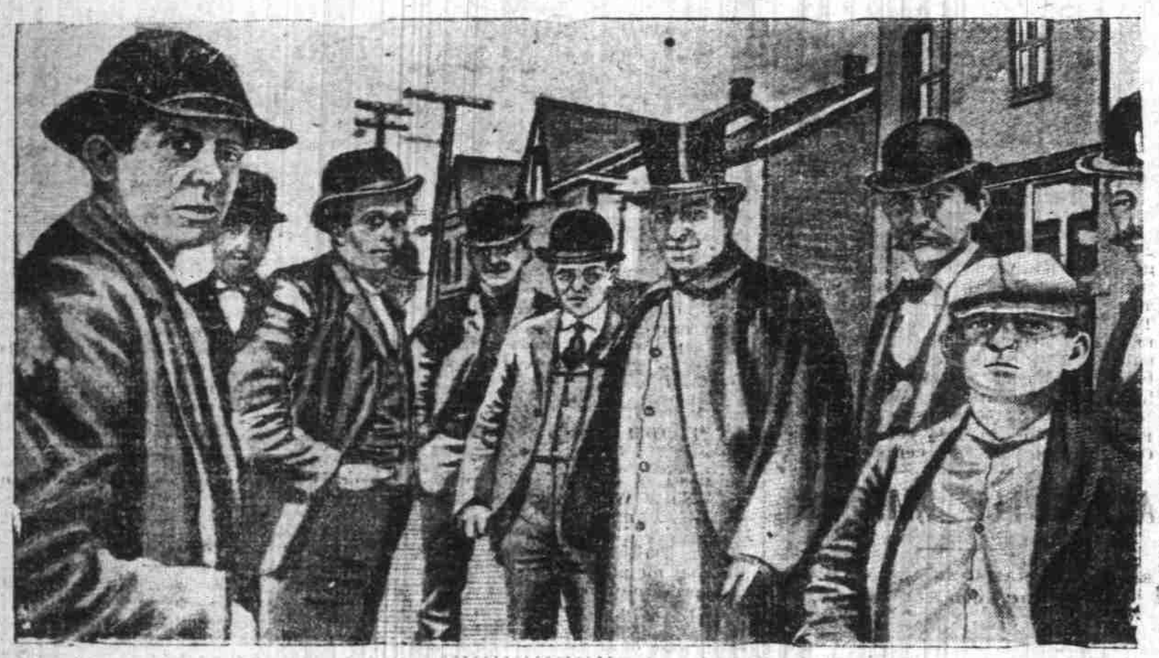
WIRING THE THEATRE.—The wiring for the electric lights of the new Odd Fellows Temple and Theatre is now under way, the Salem Light & Traction Company having the contract for the work, and Manager James L. Lambirth is giving his personal attention to the supervision of the work. The theatre will be one of the best lighted buildings on the Pacific coast. The ceilings of the auditorium will be supplied with 134 incandescent lights; the stage with 100; the circle of footlights, 36; two circles under the gallery, with 25 each; eight boxes with chandeliers holding two lights each; three brackets on each side wall with three each; an arch over the grand entrance with 25; and a lantern on each side of the arch with three lights each. Only the best materials are used and the job will be first class in every respect.

LET THE CONTRACT.—The State Board of Capitol Building commissioners yesterday opened bids for the wiring, from the electric light transformer on the pole outside the capitol, to the elevator shaft in the building. The contract was let to the Northwest Electric Engineering Co., of Portland, for $65. Two other bids were in for the work.

BRIDGE REPAIRED.—The long bridge on the Salem-Silverton road, across the little Pudding river, has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and was yesterday thrown open to he public.

FOR STEALING A WATCH.—Sheriff F. W. Durbin yesterday arrested a fellow known as "Red" Smith, upon a warrant from Portland, charging him with the larceny of a watch.

REV. FATHER DUCEY OF NEW YORK



Among the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania, in an effort to learn their grievances.

AT REFORM SCHOOL

ARTHUR KELLEY THE ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD PARRICIDE.

Received by Supt. H. E. Bickers Yesterday—Brief Story of the Lad's Crime.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 13.)

Arthur Kelley, aged 11 years, was brought from Umatilla county yesterday, to the Reform School where he will serve until he is 21 years of age. This lad is sent to the school for the crime of killing his father on the 28th day of last August. The father, Frank Kelley, aged 50 years, and who resided near Milton, went to the mountains, about fifty miles from home for a hunting trip, taking the lad with him. After about a week's absence the boy returned to his home and stated that his father had left him, but as blood was found upon the blanket he brought back with him he explained that his father had killed himself with a revolver. Later the child confessed himself guilty of having committed the awful crime, giving as the cause the ill-treatment he had received at the hands of his father. The boy was sleeping with his father in the camp they had made in the mountains and when morning came, the father ordered the boy to get up and prepare breakfast. The boy arose and dressed himself and, taking up a rifle, shot his father through the head, causing instant death.

Circuit Judge Ellis, of Umatilla county, committed the young criminal to the Reform School, and has sent Superintendent H. E. Bickers a transcript of the evidence given before the grand jury for his guidance in keeping and controlling the lad.

This commitment could only be made with the consent of Mrs. Kelley, the legal guardian of the boy. He will have to remain in the school until 21 years of age; unless released sooner upon order of the superintendent when satisfied that the best interests of all parties have been subserved. Even after having been released he is liable to be again taken to the Reform School if his conduct prior to his reaching 21 years of age, should not be satisfactory. The charge of murder for the killing of his father can never be again brought against him.

The boy is a bright little fellow, rather small for his age, and does not appear to be naturally vicious. Neither does he realize the severity of the crime he has committed.

SCANDAL IN ENGLAND.

New York, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The many accusations that the Government officials favored Kynochs (limited), the manufacturers of war materials, of which firm Joseph Chamberlain is a member, have at last drawn an official admission from the War Department. Powell Williams, financial secretary of the War Office, has written a public letter, saying the Kynochs were favored, but that the system began when Campbell-Bannerman was Secretary of War, and the Conservative Government has done nothing worse than the Liebrals did.

Mr. Williams writes:

"It was Bannerman who first chose the company to be contractors for cordite for the army and navy. He gave them the preference over other firms and when their quotation for the original order was found too high he went to them and asked them to reduce the price, which they did. Two years ago the Kynochs sent a tender again and that was too high.

"Irish members, friends and politicians begged me to allow a fresh tender, so that the firm of Irish works would be kept employed. I refused to approach the Kynochs on the subject. They begged me to assent for the sake of their Irish work people, who would suffer. The Kynochs asked permission to revise their tender, and I reluctantly complied. You will observe that I did not go to the Kynochs as Bannerman did, but they came to me.

"The facts show that Sir Henry favored the Kynochs more than I, and the attacks on Lord Landsdowne are scandalous. The old saying is true that 'one man may steal hogs, but another may not look over the hedge.'"

THE VATICAN ROBBED.

Rome, Oct. 12.—A number of the papers here publish the extraordinary statement that the securities, valued at 357,000 lire, the theft of which from the Vatican was recently reported to the Italian police, had been stolen some time previous to February last, and were sold in that month on the Paris Bourse. They were stolen, it is asserted, by order of an Italian capitalist. If the story be true the more recent burglary was committed with the object of deceiving the authorities. The theory has produced a great impression at the Vatican, but it is not generally credited.

A WEEK'S FAILURES.

New York, Oct. 12.—Dun's Review of Trade will say tomorrow: "The failures for the week were 223 in the United States, against 164 last year, and thirty-two in Canada against twenty-seven last year.

FOR TRESPASS.—Martin Sather and Martin Anderson were arrested

Smith has worked in various capacities since coming to Salem. A portion of the time he was employed as a dishwasher in a local restaurant; later he worked in some livery barns as a hostler, and he was employed at the bara of Radabaugh & Francis when arrested. Officers will come up from Portland today to take him to that city for trial.

WILL SPEAK IN PORTLAND.—Hon. Claude Gatch, of this city, will deliver an address next Wednesday evening, October 17th, under the auspices of the Sunnyside Republican Club, of Portland. The club will make ample preparations for a rousing meeting, it being the first gathering in the campaign under the auspices of the club. Grace Holmes, an accomplished elocutionist, will be present and give some renditions. The meeting will take place in Hunter's hall, on the corner of East Thirty-fourth and East Yamhill streets, Portland.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS.—J. A. Blakley, deputy sheriff of Umatilla county, came to Salem yesterday, bringing Pat Casey to the penitentiary to serve a term of eighteen months on a charge of larceny from a dwelling.

IS IN CUSTODY.

New York, Oct. 12.—A special to the Herald from Summit, N. J., says: It is reported tonight that William Schreiber, the notorious clerk who secured the money of the Elizabethport Bank, was captured today at New Province, three miles from here.

EMPRESS FREDERICK ILL.

London, Oct. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I learn that the condition of Empress Frederick is precarious. Emperor William has cancelled all his engagements for the present."

Must Have Cork Helmets.

Army officers were considerably surprised at the American troops in China, from the heat, on account of their hats. It was the belief that the regiments sent to China had been equipped with cork helmets and that their campaign hats had been discarded. The heat of the sun is dangerous, but over-heating of the digestive organs is even more so. To overcome irritation and other stomach troubles there is nothing to equal Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No matter how long you have suffered from constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, the Bitters will cure you. It also creates a hearty appetite and is an excellent tonic for the nerves. Try it.

Every man's life is a fairy tale, written by God's fingers.—Hans Christian Andersen.

THE MINERS IN SESSION

Strikers in Convention to Discuss the Advance Offered Them.

A SETTLEMENT NOT YET EFFECTED

Many of the Delegates Think Their Other Grievances Should Receive Consideration of Employers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners, who hold in their hands the power to end or to continue the anthracite coal miners' strike which has been in progress for more than three weeks, met in convention here today for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent net advance in wages offered by the operators, and adjourned until tomorrow without taking action on their employers' proposition. Both of today's sessions were devoted to organizing the convention, and to speeches by many of the delegates on the mine owners' concessions. It was not expected that anything would be done outside of an exchange of views. The convention went into session, but it was learned from an authoritative source that nothing of a definite nature was suggested.

From the trend of the remarks of the delegates it was gathered that the 10 per cent proposition, as it now stands, has very little chance of being accepted. The delegates seem almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions on other grievances before an increase is accepted by the mine workers. Great stress was laid on the necessity of abolishing the sliding scale, and substituting the tonnage basis on which to fix the rate of wages.

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12.—When President Mitchell called the miners' convention to order today, he made an eloquent address to the delegates regarding the purposes of the convention. He said in part:

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

"Personally, I have hoped we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exist in the bituminous coal regions, where employers' and and miners' delegates meet in joint interstate convention and, like prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages which remains in force for one year, thus removing the cause of strikes and lockouts, and even yet, I believe that in future the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employes.

"Now, gentlemen, permit me to admonish you to consider seriously the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centered on the City of Scranton today, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to accept one cent less for your labor than it is possible for you secure, I do not wish the great organization which has been built among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistake of mine or yours.

"If you legislate wisely and judiciously I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places when you have passed away. I can see a future where the little boys will be in attendance at the school, instead of wasting their young lives away in the breakers helping to earn a livelihood for their parents. I can see a future where pleasant homes and happy, smiling faces of the wives and mothers will be in vivid contrast with the conditions of today."

President Mitchell's address was well received.

REBELS IN CHINA.

SITUATION IN SOME OF THE DISTRICTS IS SERIOUS.

An Outbreak in Canton Would be Difficult to Suppress—Claims for Damages.

LONDON, Oct. 12—The Times has the following from Hong Kong:

The situation in the Wei Hai Wei prefecture is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton, it's suppression would be difficult.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The State Department has already received several claims, by American missionaries and a large number of business men, for indemnity on account of loss of property in China, as the result of the Boxer uprising. The Department in each case has notified the claimants that, as yet, it has not taken up for consideration the method of collecting such indemnities.

THEY ARE FREE.

San Quentin, Cal., Oct. 12.—The 10 men from Idaho, convicted of seizing a train near Wardner, at the time of the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles have just been released from the penitentiary here in accordance with a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. They have railroad tickets for Moscow, Idaho, where they hope to secure work in the mines.

BIG DAY'S WORK.

New York, Oct. 12.—The first day of registration in Greater New York ended at 10 o'clock tonight, and the returns are not complete, but it is known that the first day will exceed that of the first day in 1896, when 139,225 voters registered. Ten men were arrested during the day for false registration.

CARRIED THEIR POINT.

Shipowners and Sailor Boarding-house Men Reach an Agreement.

Astoria, Oct. 12.—The settlement of the differences existing between the shipowners and the sailor boarding-house people came near being celebrated with bloodshed in this city last night. The master of the Orealla had finally given up the fight and seven men were contracted for from the local end of the boarding-house. Late last night the men were sent out to the ship. When the small boat approached, the deputy marshal aboard the Orealla warned them off, threatening to shoot the first man who attempted to board the vessel. It was explained to him that Captain Tyers had engaged the men, but the marshal replied that he had no orders to receive them, and again warned them away.

Paddy Lynch heard the conversation from a neighboring wharf, and at once proceeded to the ship. Totally disregarding the orders of the marshal he placed the men aboard the ship, and then went ashore after Captain Tyers.

The terms of the settlement cannot yet be made public, but it is known that the boarding-house people carried their point. They all along insisted on getting $105 for each man furnished the Genista and Orealla, and it is reliably asserted that they got that price for the seven men furnished. Hereafter the usual charge of $50 will be observed.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

No Friction Between the Several Branches Exist.

New York, Oct. 12.—The Revs. Dr. William Haven and John Fox, secretaries of the American Bible Society, have given out the following statement regarding the results of a recent conference:

"There are 1697 local Bible societies in the United States. They collect funds for the American Bible Society, and they also distribute its publications. In some places offices or stores known as 'depositories' are maintained, where Bibles are sold or from which they are distributed. Some of these depositories are doing very little work, and the conference approved a suggestion that where slight results are shown such depositories should be abolished. This and certain other resolutions passed will be submitted to the American Bible Society at its next annual meeting, in May, 1901."

The secretaries say that there was no friction shown between the central society and the auxiliary bodies, as was intimated in a published report.

SPECULATORS ARRESTED.

Efforts Made In Chicago to Prevent Gambling in Grain.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Twelve prominent speculators on the Chicago open board of trade were arrested today, in a raid made by the police on the open board. Among them were Charles Albertson, president of the open board. The general charge made is "gambling in grain." It is stated that eighty more warrants have been issued in connection with the attempt to suppress the alleged gambling in grain and provisions.

REGISTERING VOTERS.

New York, Oct. 12.—This is the first day for the registration of voters for the Presidential election in cities of the first class—New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. In the smaller cities and villages of 5000 and over of the state, the hours are 8 a. m. to 9. p. m. In smaller cities the registration day is tomorrow. Both parties have been busily at work since early morning getting the voters' names on the registry lists.

LARGE CROP OF HOPS.

NORTH END COUNTY GROWERS SECURE GOOD PRICES.

Many Hops Sold at From 14 to 15½ Cents a Pound—Several Deals on the Carpet.

A correspondent in the Portland Telegram, of last evening, writing from Aurora, has the following to say regarding the hops in Marion county:

In the opinion of well-known hop buyers here the hop crop of the state will reach at least 90,000 bales, an increase of about 10,000 bales over the yield of 1899. Exact figures are not yet obtainable, but the buyers say that reports so far received warrant the foregoing statement; also that the hops are of fine quality and sell readily at 14 and 14½ cents a pound, with a few sales at 15½ cents. Last year prices ranged from 4 to 6 cents per pound, or less than choice '99 hops bring today.

The greatest increase in the crop is in the Aurora district, which includes Hubbard, Brooks, Butteville, Silverton, Mount Angel, Scotts Mills and a few other places, with Aurora as the center. The increase here is placed at 5000 bales. The yield is estimated at 15,000 bales by some buyers, while others, among whom are such well-known hop men as H. A. Snyder, G. Yergen and Mr. Gilberton, all of Aurora, refrain from expressing any opinion as to the amount but they do say that there is an increase. A grower who made a tour of the district says that every yard has shown an increase, some of 5 per cent, a number of 10 and 15 per cent, and a few of 30 per cent. The yard of one man, which was operated at a loss last year, showed a gain of thirty bales. The same grower visited the Eugene district and found an increase there also. He estimates the crop of that district at 10,000 bales, all choice hops. There, as in Aurora, he said, it was impossible to obtain anything like exact figures, because that part of the crop sold had been shipped over the various routes or stored in the hop houses, and the records of the transportation companies afford only an idea of the size of the crop.

How much of the crop has been sold cannot be ascertained. Two growers and five buyers declare that three-quarters of the Aurora product has been marketed at from 14 to 15½ cents per pound; a dozen buyers assert that not one-half the crop has been sold, and that at 14 and 14½ cents, while three or four growers and some buyers say that one-quarter of the crop is still in the hands of the growers. One buyer who was told of these conflicting opinions said that probably a great deal of the stored hops have not been sold, as their owners are financially able to hold off.

The highest price paid for hops in Aurora was 15½ cents. The buyer was Henry Weinhard, the Portland brewer. Other sales recently made in the district are as follows:

L. Woodcock to De Horst & L. Lachman, of Portland, entire crop of 89 bales; price not known.

Henry L. Bents, of Butteville, to Faber Neiss, of Albany, 118 bales, at 14½ cents.

Fred Bents to Henry Miller, 110 bales, at 14¼ cents.

Two or three big deals are now on the carpet. It is understood that the price offered is 14¼ cents, and the growers ask for 14½ cents. It is thought they will get their figure. One prominent hop grower says that "if they keep a stiff upper lip, they will be able to force the consumer to come to their terms; if they don't, the brewers and others will succeed in freezing them out."

Valentine Loewi, the New York hop dealer, in his Producers' Price Current, under date of October 6th, says of the market:

	Bales.
Receipts for week	2314
Receipts from Sept. 1	8343
Exports to Europe for week	147
Exports from Sept. 1	2794
Imports for week	92

It is rather a peculiar situation that meets the trade at the present time. We have grown less hops in this country than last year. England is very much short of 1899, and the holdings here in brewers' hands are much below a year ago; but in spite of these conditions buyers are showing great indifference and the volume of business is comparatively small. Confidence is felt in the future of the market, however, and no one seems inclined to hurry matters. No considerable quantity of the New York state crop has been moved as yet. We think if more of the hops were pressed more business would result, but growers have had great difficulty in getting sacking. A vessel is now due with a fair supply of burlap, and the shortage of hop cloth will probably be relieved soon. Growers are asking 14@15 cents generally; some of the finer sorts are held higher and only occasional growths can be picked up below the inside figure. A number of the California hops are passing through here on direct shipments to London—nearly 900 bales this week—but not much of the stock is shown on this market, and there has been rather limited opportunity of judging of the quality. Advices from California indicate that more than half the crop has already passed out of first hands. The yield there is placed at 35,000 to 37,000 bales. We have some reports of mold in the last pickings in Washington. From and very full reports published by the Kentish Observer of England, under date of September 26th, it does not appear that the English crop, which has just been harvested is more than one-half of last year's yield.

State, 1900, per lb	16 @18
State, 1899, choice, per lb	13½@14
State, 1899, good to prime	12 @13
State, 1899, common to fair	10 @11½
Pacific coast, 1900, per lb	16 @18
Pacific coast, 1899, choice	13½@14
Pac. coast '99, good to prime	11½@12½
Pac. coast, 1899, poor to fair	8 @11
State or Pac. coast, 1898	5 @ 9
State or Pac. coast, old olds	2 @ 5

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

After Providing for Relatives the Estate Goes to an Art Institute.

New York, Oct. 12.—The will of Millionaire William Marsh Rice was filed for probate today. It is dated September 26, 1896. The witnesses are W. C. Wetherbee, of Brooklyn, and Wm. F. Harmon, of Brooklyn. The executors are Wm. M. Rice Jr., John D. Bartine, and James A Baker Jr.

By the terms of the will the executors get $80,000 in cash for the benefit of the testator's brother, Frederick A. Rice and his first wife Charlotte. To the executors is also left $10,000 for the benefit of the testator's sister, Minerva Olds, of Masachusetts. Ten thousand dollars are also left for the use of his sister Charlotte S. McKee, of Massachusetts.

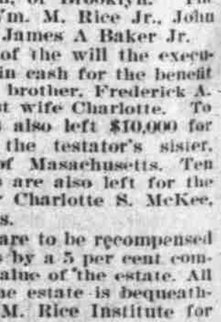
The executors are to be recompensed for their services by a 5 per cent commission on the value of the estate. All the residue of the estate is bequeathed to the Wm. M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science and Art, of Houston, Texas.

In 1898 the tobacco monopoly yielded France an income of $65,000,000.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD