ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME 96.—NO. 54. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY, MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1898.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 17,896.

MINE TROUBLES AT VIRDEN, ILL.

Yesterday Passed Without Any Outbreak of Violence.

Fourteen Deaths the Result of Wednesday's Shooting.

The Idle Miners Still Excitable and Determined, While the Coal Company Shows No Signs of a Purpose to Abandon Its Plan of Operating the Mines With Imported Negroes.

VIRDEN (Ill.), Oct. 13.—The day passed without any outbreak of violence, but, aside from the restraining influence of the militia, no progress has been made toward permanent peace. The idle miners were excitable and determined, while the Chicago-Virden Coal Company has shown no sign of a purpose to abandon its plan of operating its mines with imported negroes.

Yesterday's shooting has resulted in fourteen deaths so far, as follows: Ernest Kitterly, miner, of Mount Olive; Ellis Smith, miner, of Mount Olive; Edward Wash, miner, of Springfield; William Blue, miner, of Springfield; Ernest Kemler, miner, of Mount Olive; A. H. Brennaman, miner, of Girard; Frank Bilyen, miner, of Springfield; Ed. Green, miner, of Mount Olive, died in hospital at Springfield yesterday; Ernest Long, miner, Mount Olive, died in hospital at Springfield to-day; D. H. Kiley, chief detective, Chicago; A. W. Carroll, guard on train, died in hospital at Springfield yesterday; A. W. Morgan, guard, Chicago, killed at stockade last night; William Hurmon, miner, of Girard, died at Springfield to-night.

The number of injured will exceed last night's estimate of twenty. Of these a few are in a critical condition.

The Coroner's inquest brought no evidence of importance to-day. After the examination of about thirty miners, the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

Two Gatling guns of the Galesburg Battery on the public square and a blue-capped infantryman at each corner of the business district are about the only evidences of yesterday's riot outside of the O'Neil home, a story and half cottage. In the front yard of this humble home stand five black-covered coffins, on each of which is a simple plate engraved with the words: "At rest."

Under the lids are the mortal remains of five victims of yesterday's battle at the stockade of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They are: Ernest Kitterly, Mount Olive; Ellis Smith, Mount Olive; Ernest Keutner, Mount Olive; Ed. Wetz, Springfield; William Blue, Springfield.

Coroner Hart has impaneled a jury and will endeavor to place the responsibility for the shooting.

Colonel McKnight of the Governor's staff, accompanied by Adjutant General Rose, at midnight visited the stockade of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company and served formal notice on Manager Lukens, who has been inside the stockade throughout the trouble, that the soldiers would visit the stockade to-day and disarm all inmates. Colonel McKnight expresses the opinion that there will be no further outbreak on the part of either the union miners or guards at the stockade.

Colonel McKnight drove over from his home at Girard last night. On the way he passed numerous squads of miners returning to their homes in Girard, Mount Olive and neighboring towns. Most of them were well armed.

While martial law has not yet been declared the town is virtually under control of the State troops, under Captain Craig of Battery B, First Illinois Artillery.

Upon arrival of the soldiers from Pana two Gatling guns were taken to the public square, where they command the business section. Guards were thrown out and the remainder of the soldiers were quartered in the Opera-house.

Two hundred miners who have been sleeping in the Miners' Union Hall for several weeks were somewhat surprised on coming from their quarters at daybreak to find soldiers on picket duty at the door. Each man was met with "Hold up your hands." The request was good naturedly assented to. Each man was thoroughly searched, but fruitlessly, for firearms. Among the crowd were several negroes, and from outward appearances there apparently existed the best of feeling between the white and black union miners.

"General" Bradley, leader of a delegation of sixty miners from Mount Olive, returned home to-day with the remains of the dead Mount Olive miners. "I believe this has been one of the most infernal outrages ever perpetrated on a laboring public," he said. "Our men were shot down like dogs. Our men had orders to talk the matter over with the mine people when it came to a crisis and not to shoot unless fired upon. Instead of arbitrating the question I leave for home with a baggage car of dead men. I do not expect any further trouble in Virden for the present, but I cannot answer for the future, for there is a day of reckoning coming when the laboring man will be given bread instead of bullets."

There is a feeling among the people of the town not connected with the mines that the Virden miners are not responsible for yesterday's tragedy. One citizen declared that all the trouble had been caused by outsiders who come here and incited the local strikers here to acts of violence. A striking incident that bears out this statement is the fact that in yesterday's bloody work not a single Virden miner was killed, and only one slightly injured.

Small knots of people were gathered on every corner to-day discussing the effects of yesterday's sad affair, and all anxiously awaiting the arrival of Colonel Young's brigade.

Mayor H. Noll of Virden, a harness-maker by occupation, said to-day: "I felt greatly relieved when the soldiers unloaded here. The town is now in their hands and I anticipate no further trouble. Yesterday I had seven special policemen sworn in to help protect life and property, but this handful of men was of no avail. The miners made it warm for Sheriff Davenport and he left town, friends taking him four miles to Girard, and later he was taken on to his home in Carlinville, where he now is. As soon as he left I felt the weight of responsibility rested on me. The town has resumed its normal condition to-day, I cannot closely estimate the number of miners here yesterday, but judge there were between 1,500 and 2,000. Great numbers of these have gone, and the worst is undoubtedly over. The business houses, as you see, are open to-day and there is little excitement. The town is in the hands of the militia now and my duty is ended."

J. F. Eyster, Superintendent of the Climax Trading Company, the establishment controlled by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, who was so severely beaten in the scrimmage, has improved slightly. Mr. Eyster is a member of the Knights of Pythias and stands high in the Masonic lodge. He was spirited away from the Bluckles Hotel during the night by his fellow Masons and is now in hiding at a private residence. It is thought he will recover. Rumors that he died last night were circulated in order to deceive the strikers, and it is believed by his friends that should it become known that he still lives there would be a concerted action on the part of the miners to finish their bloody work. Mr. Eyster is 25 years old.

Business men speak very highly of him, but all are unanimous in saying that he was too rash. If he had heeded the advice of his friends he would not have been molested. Some of the miners claim they were under the impression it was Manager Lukens they were chasing, and if Eyster had not shown fight he would have been allowed to escape unhurt.

Notwithstanding the raw, cold wind that swept dust in blinding clouds through the streets, crowds began to congregate to-day in the vicinity of the public square. The people, however, were kept moving by the soldiers. An incident, showing the intense feeling of the miners, developed when word was passed that a man from the stockade was in a barber shop on Jackson street near the square. In a few moments a crowd gathered in front of the place. Word was passed by the soldiers on picket duty to headquarters for reinforcements on the double quick to disperse the gathering throng. The man returned to the stockade unmolested.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the strikers was held late this afternoon. Chairman John Belgar asserted that not a man among the Thiel and Pinkerton detectives stationed within the stockade had been sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff. He followed this statement by declaring that all of them could be held as accessories on a charge of murder. The matter was discussed and a decision made to employ counsel and lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

The union miners this afternoon received their semi-weekly allowance of $2 from the union.

The excitement of yesterday, prior to the arrival of the negro train, was equaled to-night when it became known that a special train consisting of a box car, three apparently empty coaches and a caboose had passed through here at 5:25 this evening and bore two carloads of negroes taken through here to Springfield yesterday. The train went south and succeeded in passing through Virden quietly and without interference. A big crowd of miners was at the station, but the militia held them in check.

When the train stopped at the stockade Captain Fevier, who was in command, shouted: "Don't allow anyone to disembark from that train." The gate was opened and a file of soldiers rushed out on the double quick with fixed bayonets and lined up alongside of the train. General Manager Lukens made a formal request that their employes be allowed to land and enter the stockade. Captain Fevier declined to grant this. Then Manager Lukens put it in the form of a demand, but the officer replied that he was under orders from Governor Tanner to prevent the disembarking of any negro miners at the works, and that he would have to carry out these instructions. General Manager Lukens protested in vain and the train pulled out, headed south.

By this time the advance guard of strikers gathered at the depot, had advanced up the track to within 100 yards of the stockade. The presence of armed bluecoats in the lookout boxes evidently halted them, as they remained there until the train passed, when they greeted it with waving hats and cheers for Governor Tanner, who they believed had been instrumental in starting the blacks on their homeward journey.

After the departure of the train Mr. Lukens made this statement: "When the special train carrying the blacks arrived this afternoon at the mine the troops, under orders from Governor Tanner, refused to let them get off the train, and they were compelled to go through. I protested to the Captain commanding the guard at the mine at this action, and told him there was no law, except the law of force, that would justify this action. He replied that he had strict orders from the Governor not to permit the blacks to land and that he was compelled to follow instructions."

At 10:20 o'clock to-night a special train arrived bearing Troops A and C, dismounted cavalry, from Chicago and three companies of Sons of Veterans. Colonel Young stated that he had no definite orders other than to reinforce the soldiers already here.

GEO. D. SAXTON'S WILL.

All the Estate Bequeathed to Mrs. M. C. Barber.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—A special from Canton, O., says: The will of George D. Saxton has been found. It was made last April and was witnessed by James J. Grant and Oliver E. Schilman. The document bequeaths all his estate to Mrs. M. C. Barber, sister of deceased, as entailed property.

After her death the estate is to be divided among the five children of the beneficiary. Mrs. McKinley, therefore, received nothing. Mrs. Barber is named executrix without bonds.

The value of the property is not known, but a personal friend of the deceased estimates it will foot up $200,000. The property consists of business blocks in Canton, a number of lots, a large amount of land in Missouri and a big block of mining stock in the West.

CONDUCT OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Statement of Chief Engineer John W. Wilson

Made Public by the Commission Investigating the Matter.

Urged the Corps to Use Every Effort to Aid the Administration in the Protection of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The statement made by General John M. Wilson, the Chief of Engineers, to the commission investigating the conduct of the war was made public to-day. During the progress of the war the following additions were made to the country's armament:

Armament was placed in position for six 12-inch guns, twenty-nine 10-inch, thirty-one 8-inch, fifty-six 12-inch mortars and thirty-five rapid-fire guns, and additional platforms were made ready for a still larger number, and additional emplacement are under construction for still more.

According to this report, when all the works begun are completed, the armament will consist of eighty 12-inch guns, 117 10-inch, sixty-four 8-inch, 321 12-inch mortars and seventy-nine rapid fires. The emplacements were under construction at twenty-five different harbors on the 31st of August, and there were double shifts working at each place. The total expenditures on account of gun and mortar batteries during the period of the war amount to $4,821,500.

Among the purchases for harbor defense were 400 miles of cable, 150 tons of high explosives, 1,650 new torpedo cases, forty-four searchlights, etc. Twenty-eight harbors were mined, 535 mines being placed. The expenditures on harbor defense for the period were $1,661,000. Intrenching tools were purchased sufficient for an army of 30,000 men.

Inclosed with the statement was a letter written by General Wilson on the 3d of April, before the declaration of war, to the officers of the corps of engineers in charge of harbor defense, directing them in view of the approaching emergency to make the best possible torpedo defense and instructing them how to proceed.

"It is not," he said in this letter, "the fault of the corps of engineers that we are not fully prepared, but it will be its fault, and that of such district officers, in case we do not at once take advantage of the limited means now at our command. Use every effort in this emergency, arrange for boats, set up operating apparatus in casemates, arrange mooring anchors, lay your cables and junction boxes, prepare your compound plugs, get your mines ready; purchase what is absolutely necessary for the mines you now have that you cannot protect at once from Major Knight, extemporize temporary mines, employ all the help you want, but go ahead, and show what the corps of engineers can do in an emergency, for your country is unprepared."

He also incloses a letter sent to a number of officers of the corps in charge of submarine mine defenses as early as the 28th of March, asking them to organize volunteer corps for the operation of the mines. These organizations were to consist of about 120 men each, and were to consist of electricians, machinists and telegraph and telephone experts, who were to agree to give their services free of charge. These officers were also requested at that date to find just when they could put their hands on material for equipping and working the mines.

Lieutenant L. F. Hoff was before the War Investigating Commission at its forencon session to-day. He is a regular army officer, and was Chief Surgeon in the Third Army Corps at Chickamauga. He said he did not consider the camp to have been in the best sanitary condition, but expressed the opinion that it was the best it could be under the circumstances. The men were encamped somewhat closer to each other than they should properly have been, and it had been impossible without blasting to make the sinks as deep as good sanitation required, owing to a layer of limestone which lay two or three feet below the surface of the ground throughout the camp. Furthermore it was impossible to compel the men to use the sinks, and he thought it probable that this difficulty had led to injurious results.

Dr. Hoff said that in the beginning the camp was deficient in medical supplies. There were at this time many cases of diarrhea, and it had not been possible to meet all the demands for remedies. The shortage was due to the fact that it had been expected the troops would come to camp supplied with medicines.

Continuing, Dr. Hoff said the capacity of the division hospitals was often doubled and trebled. It sometimes occurred that there were eight men in tents which were intended to accommodate six, because of delay in securing tentage to care for the increase of disease, which was unexpectedly rapid. On one or two occasions patients were necessarily placed in beds made up on the floors, because of a temporary deficiency in cots. As a rule the nurses were without training and this fact occasioned some difficulty in dealing with the typhoid cases. Yet he had known of no specific case of suffering on this account. He specified the case of a man afflicted with an infectious disease who had been compelled to lie in the open air one night on account of lack of tentage. The Captain was sure that no injuries resulted as the weather was pleasant.

Dr. Hoff said the the shortage in medical supplies had continued for several weeks, but there was generally sufficient to meet the immediate demands.

Dr. Connor stated that the Governor of Arkansas had complained of the neglect of the troops from that State. The witness replied that the Arkansas troops received the same medical care and attention that had been given to other soldiers under like conditions.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Question of Peace or War Will Soon be Settled.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The "Journal's" staff correspondent at Walker, Minn., wires as follows:

The question of peace or war will be definitely settled within forty-eight hours. To-day the Indians held a powwow in the woods back of Leech Lake Agency, at which it is expected they will decide whether or not to give up the men wanted by Marshal O'Connor. Upon this hangs the issue. Their decision will be communicated to another conference with the Government officials at the agency to-morrow. If they refuse unrelenting war will be waged by General Bacon, who is getting very tired of pow-wows but who nevertheless is leaving the present conduct of affairs entirely to Commissioner Jones. To whip the rebels into subjection or to annihilate them will be no easy task, even to an Indian fighter of General Bacon's resources. The hostiles are all well armed, they are dead shots, and they know every inch of a very difficult country.

Experienced people declare that not enough troops can be landed in Walker to capture the hostiles. The dense jungle of the woods is penetrated by trails known only to the Indians, who would be able to use them for ambush and escape. The only feasible plan seems to be to wait until the watercourses freeze over and then make a winter campaign, with hunger and famine as allies. General Bacon has made his plans for the campaign that may be necessary very carefully, and while he realizes the obstacles in the way he is confident they are not insurmountable.

WALKER (Minn.), Oct. 13.—General Bacon has fully completed his plans for a campaign against the Indians, providing he finds that one will be necessary. In case the council with the Indians does not go the right way, the Fourth and Seventh Regiments will be sent for.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Reuben H. Lloyd Elected Grand Master Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—The turning point in the Knights Templar conclave began to-day, when some of the visitors began to make preparations for their return trip. The resources of the local entertainers were by no means exhausted, however, and another feast of enjoyment was spread out for the participation of those who are still here. Several detachments went out sightseeing. Concerts were given at the headquarters of the various commanderies, while general entertainments and evidences of fraternal hospitality were distributed with open hand all around.

At the meeting of the Grand Encampment in Carnegie Hall the following officers were elected: Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd of San Francisco; H. B. Stoddard of Texas, Deputy Grand Master; G. A. Moulton, Grand Generalissimo, Chicago; H. A. Rugg, Grand Captain General, Providence, R. I.; W. B. Melish of Ohio, Grand Warden.

Joseph A. Locke of Portland, Me., was elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Encampment. H. Wales Lines of Connecticut and William Henry Mayo of St. Louis were elected Grand Treasurer and Grand Recorder, respectively.

PORTO RICO.

United States Will Take Possession on the Eighteenth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

"San Juan de Porto Rico, October 12th.—Secretary of War, Washington: The United States Commission have informed the Spanish Commission that the United States expects to have complete possession of Porto Rico on October 18th. The Spanish Commission assent to this and say that it is expected the evacuation will be complete on or before that date. If not, they will concede possession. The United States Commission has practically completed the details of the evacuation and the joint commission has held its last session and adjourned without day. The United States troops will be placed in San Juan and the flag hoisted at noon, October 18th. BROOKE,
"Major General."

This dispatch is very gratifying to the War Department officials, as it ends all contention regarding the possession of the island of Porto Rico.

The War is Not Yet Over.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The War Department is constantly in receipt of requests from soldiers asking to be mustered out, stating that the war has closed, and they wish to go home. This is the excuse made by nearly all those now seeking discharge. The War Department officials say that the war will not be over until the treaty of peace is ratified by the United States, and that the soldiers may be needed for further duty. No discharges will be granted except for sickness and disability and the requests in these cases must be approved by the Colonels and higher commanding officers.

Cuban Prisoners to Be Released.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Cabinet, at a meeting to-day, discussed the questions bearing upon the return of the Spanish troops from the West Indies, and particularly the evacuation of Cuba. The Ministers were very reticent in regard to the decisions arrived at. The council decided to release the Cuban prisoners confined in the Viscaya prisons, and to permit them to return to Cuba.

Mrs. Sherman Ill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, was taken suddenly ill to-day, and Doctors Johnson and Hyatt were summoned. The nature of her illness is not disclosed, but late in the afternoon it was stated at the residence that the physicians had not returned since morning, and that Mrs. Sherman was no better.

Rioting in Morocco.

TANGIER (Morocco), Oct. 13.—Serious disturbances have taken place in Tafil, which is one of the greatest subdivisions of the empire, and is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. A large body of rioters has captured the uncle of the Sultan and, according to the latest advices received, were attempting to seize the Sherifian treasure.

M'KINLEY'S TRIP THROUGH IOWA.

The President Greeted With Throngs of People

At Every Station on His Return East From Omaha.

The Crowds at Each Succeeding Station in the Eastern Part of the State Increased Until Burlington Was Reached, Where the Chief Executive of the Nation Was Forced to Almost Fight His Way Through the Vast Concourse of People.

GALESBURG (Ill.), Oct. 13.—Across the wind-swept prairies of Iowa the President of the United States has been whirled to-day on his return trip from the Omaha Exposition. In Western Iowa the crowds were large and clamorous at every point, but when the eastern part of the State was reached their magnitude seemed to swell at every stopping place, until at Burlington, on the Mississippi, the climax was reached. There the President did not attempt to talk, but was taken in a carriage through the brilliantly lighted streets, and for twenty blocks was kept busy lifting his hat in response to the wild cheers of the citizens of Burlington.

Possibly the worst crush of people President McKinley ever experienced was at the Burlington station, when the carriages came back. The President was forced to almost fight his way for fifty yards, in order to reach the entrance to his private car, but throughout all this he preserved his good temper, and maintained a smiling countenance, as indeed has been the case with him during all his Western trip. As the train swept eastward the tenor of the President's speeches seemed to center more and more on the question of the foreign policy of the Government, and, judging by the applause of his auditors, they were largely in accord with his sentiment.

IOWANS' GREETING TO THE PRESIDENT.

GLENWOOD (Iowa), Oct. 13.—President McKinley was not permitted to leave Omaha to-day without making one more address to his Western constituents who had gathered at the station to watch the departure of his train. Hundreds of eager people crowd about the rear platform and just as the flyer pulled out the President said to them these parting words:

"I see that here in Nebraska, as in every other State of the Union, everybody loves the Government and everybody loves the flag, and I cannot tell you how hard it is for me this morning to bid you all good by."

Just across the river at Council Bluffs Mr. McKinley again responded to the cheers of a great crowd, and said:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am very much gratified at your reception. I have just come from the great city of the West, and have witnessed a wonderful exhibition of your genius and skill and industry, as shown at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction as I have journeyed through the country than to look into the cheerful faces of the people and to be assured from their appearance that despair no longer hangs over the West, but that you are having a fair share of prosperity and not only that, but you are having a baptism of patriotism in which we all rejoice." (Applause.)

The personnel of the party which left Omaha is as follows: The President, his nephew, James McKinley; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Bliss, Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou, Captain and Mrs. Lafayette H. McWilliams, Colonel Clark E. Carr of Illinois and newspaper representatives.

AN OVATION ALL ALONG THE ROUTE.

CORNING (Iowa), Oct. 13.—As the Presidential train proceeded eastward the crowds continued to increase at every point, and the applause and enthusiasm for the President never abated. At some points, after he had finished speaking, Mr. McKinley presented to the people the members of the Cabinet, and the cheers for them were almost as hearty as those given for the President.

At Hastings three little girls with hands full of flowers were lifted up to a level with the President. He took the hand of each and thanked them for the roses.

At Hastings President McKinley said: "We have pretty much everything in this country to make it happy. We have good money, we have ample revenues, we have unquestioned national credit, but what we want is new markets, and as trade follows the flag, it looks very much as if we were going to have new markets."

At Red Oak, Iowa, the President faced 5,000 people. He said: "What nation of the world has more to be thankful for than ours? We have material wealth, we have rich and great lands, we have shops that make everything. We have skilled workmen, we have genius for invention, and in the last thirty years we have accomplished commercial triumphs which have been the wonder of the world. We have much to be thankful for. We have come out of the events of the last five months glorious in our victories, and more glorious in the results which are to follow them. We are fortunate in the virtue of our people and in the valor of our soldiers and sailors. We have been patriotic in every crisis of our history and never more patriotic than from April, 1898, to the present hour. But our patriotism must be continued. We must not permit it to abate, but we must stand unitedly until every settlement of the recent contest shall be written in enduring form and shall record a triumph for civilization and humanity.

"I am glad to be at the home of that gallant young hero who went down in the harbor of Havana, Ensign Merritt. I am glad to pay a fitting tribute to him and to all heroes of the war. His name and his fame will be sacredly guarded by his own neighbors and fellow-citizens, and will be always held in remembrance by a grateful people. Now, my fellow-citizens, it gives me great pleasure to present you the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom I am sure you will be glad to hear a moment."

Secretary Gage spoke as follows: "Friends, the proudest title that any man on this earth can wear, in my opinion, is the title of an American citizen. Second to that, it seems to me, the proudest thing is to be a citizen of this mighty, growing West. It is to me a source of pride and satisfaction that you, the people of this mighty West, can be brought into contact, as you have been brought into contact to-day, with this man, the President, to whose judgment, wisdom, courage, virtue, fortitude, zeal and patriotism, the fortunes of the American people are so fully committed. Citizens, he is worthy of your confidence and love. Support him by your sympathies and your confidence."

Postmaster General Smith said: "I am very glad as an humble member of the President's Cabinet to meet this great assemblage of the people of this rich and fertile State of Iowa. You are here to meet and greet the President of the United States. He is enshrined in your affection and your admiration, because you know that he is President of the whole people. You have given him your confidence and your support through the greatest crisis and emergency which this country has faced since the Civil War, because you know that he is firmly devoted to the welfare of the entire American people, and has given his signal, earnest purpose to the promotion of the interests of our whole country. In his further work you will continue the confidence and support which you have thus far given him, and in the settlements which are to come he will have the support of the American people, as he has had through the great conflict through which we have passed."

At Corning the President ascended an improvised platform and spoke as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to meet you all, and be greeted by you as I journey through your State. We have been seeing something in the last forty-eight hours of the vastness and the wealth of this mighty empire of the West, and I congratulate you upon the evidences of prosperity and of progress that have been constantly presented me. Iowa is not only a great State in its material possessions, in its farms and its factories, but it is a great State in the influence of the nation. From the period of your admission into the American Union as a State you have had especial influence on national legislation and national administration, and I know of no State in the country to-day that has greater influence in public affairs through Senators and Representatives in Congress than this great State of Iowa. I have with me, my fellow-citizens, a number of the gentlemen who constitute my Cabinet, and I am sure you will all be glad to see and hear them. I take pleasure in presenting to you a citizen of your own State, the farmer of the Administration, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson."

Mr. Wilson was received with great enthusiasm, and made a brief address to his Iowa neighbors.

On a special car attached to the Burlington flyer a committee of St. Louis business men journeyed across Iowa with the Presidential party. Among them were John C. Wilkinson and Richard C. Kerens. The committee was appointed by the Business Men's League of St. Louis, to accompany the President to their city. United States Senator John H. Gear also made the trip through Iowa.

At Glenwood, where a great crowd had congregated, the President ascended a gaily decorated platform near the station and said: "My Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to meet you and greet you here this morning. I need not say that I like the flag which you carry. Whenever you put that flag in the hands of the boys and the girls, you put patriotism in their hearts. There are two strong and marked phases in the war with Spain. The one is its heroism and the other its humanity. The individual valor of the soldier and the sailor has never been surpassed. Both at Manila and at Santiago with Dewey's fleet and Sampson's squadron, there were distinguishing exhibitions of personal valor and intrepidity which thrilled our hearts. So with the land forces at San Juan Hill and El Caney and Manila; so with the marines at Guantanamo. This is the heroic side. The other is the humanitarian side. The first ship to enter the harbor of Santiago after the surrender of the Spanish forces and army to General Shafter was a ship laden with food and provisions and medicines carrying the Red Cross to the suffering inhabitants of that land. And so all through the war, we have mingled with our heroism our splendid and glorious humanity. There was no malice in our conflict, there was no bitterness or resentment connected with it and when it was all over we treated our foe as generously as we could have treated a friend. All this must be inspiring to the American people. We are a great people. We love peace, not war, but when we go to war we send to it the best and bravest of the country, and Iowa has contributed her share of patriotic boys to fight the battles of our country. I thank you all and bid you good morning." (Great applause.)

At Malvern the President greeted a large crowd and said: "My Fellow Citizens: In the moment that I shall be permitted to stop with you, I only desire to thank you for the cordial reception you have given me this morning. I cannot but recall, as I journey through the country, the difference between conditions now and those thirty-seven years ago. Then we were at war with each other, one section of our beloved country fighting against the other; then the contest was for the preservation of the Union and in that conflict we happily triumphed. Thirty-seven years later we are engaged in another war, not a divided country, but as a union country, North and South vieing with each other in self sacrificing devotion to the country. My fellow countrymen, we are invincible, and having stood together against a foreign foe, we must stand together until every settlement of that war shall be finally embodied in a public treaty. I thank you and now present to you the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage."

Earnestness works out its own cure more surely than frenzy.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY INCREASING.

Fifty-Five New Warships Under Course of Construction.

America Will Soon Be Near the Lead in the Naval Powers.

Will Be But a Short Time When the Stars and Stripes Will Be in Control of the Waters—The Increase of Our Naval Fleet Attracting Much Attention in Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the "Tribune" from Washington says:

The remarkable rapidity with which the naval power of the United States is being increased at the present time may be realized when it is stated that fifty-five war vessels are now under contract for the Government and that their aggregate tonnage far exceeds that of the vessels building at any one time in the civil war. This vast construction program, which has excited more attention abroad than at home, has been authorized gradually by Congress until the vessels soon to be completed will place the United States third in rank among the sea Powers. In addition to the enormous fleet, including auxiliaries, actually in commission at the present time, twenty vessels are in various stages of readiness and the shipbuilders are hurriedly gathering the material for thirty-five others. Of the fifty-five vessels, eight are first-class heavily-armored sea-going battleships, thirty-eight are torpedo boats, four are monitors and one is a powerful cruiser.

Chief Constructor Hichborn has completed a tabulated statement showing the degree of completion of the twenty vessels now nearly ready for commission or rapidly approaching that condition, from which it appears that seventeen of these vessels have already been launched and that the others will be afloat before the end of this year.

Of the five battleships, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky and the Illinois, building at Newport News, Va., are respectively 68, 66 and 65 per cent. completed. The Alabama, at the Cramp yard, Philadelphia, has advanced to 63 per cent., and the Wisconsin, which is to be launched at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, next month, is exactly half finished. Of the ten torpedo boats, the twenty-six-knot Rowan (No. 8) at Seattle is rated at 99 per cent. and will have her trial trip before the end of this week. The thirty-knot Farragut (No. 11), the first of the destroyers to be finished by the Government, has already been tried by the Scotts at San Francisco, and, although really making her guaranteed speed, has had the misfortune to sustain minor injuries, which may be easily remedied. The Dahlgren (No. 9) and the T. A. M. Craven (No. 3), thirty knots, building at Bath, Me., are listed at 90 and 81 per cent. complete, but will not be delivered to the Government before spring. The twenty-two and one-half knots, the Davis (No. 12) and the Fox (No. 13) at Portland, Or., are practically ready for trial and the Davis may have her speed run next week. The Mackenzie (No. 17) has just been completed by Hillman & Co. of Philadelphia and her trial has been ordered for the first of next week. This little vessel is almost a year behind contract. The status of the remaining three thirty-knot destroyers is as follows: The Stringham (No. 19) at Wilmington, Del., 48 per cent.; the Goldsborough (No. 20) at Portland, Or., 28 per cent. and the Bailey (No. 21) at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company of New York, 37 per cent. The submarine torpedo boat Plunger at Baltimore is within 15 per cent. of completion and will probably be out in service next month. Two twelve-knot tugboats which are now being built at navy yards have made rapid progress in the last month. The Penacock at New York is rated at 65 per cent., and the Pawtucket at Mare Island at 60 per cent. The sailing ship Chesapeake, building at the Bath Iron Works for use as a training vessel at the Naval Academy, is 30 per cent. ready. She has the distinction of being the first sheathed vessel designed for the American navy and the first sailing vessel laid down for naval purposes in over twenty years. The last ship under construction, except those whose keels have not been laid, is the cruiser Albany, building at Armstrongs, Elswick, England. She was only 40 per cent. completed when purchased together with the cruiser New Orleans from the Brazilian Government just before the war was declared and work was only begun on her two weeks ago. The contractors have all their material ready and have promised to complete her within six months.

Federal Steel Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The organization of the Federal Steel Company was perfected to-day by the election of directors. The board elected the following officers: President and general counsel, E. H. Gary; Chairman Board of Directors, H. H. Porter; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Trimble. Mr. Gary will take up his residence in this city, where the principal offices of the new corporation will be located.

A Blow to Ticket Scalpers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—The preliminary injunction issued against the ticket scalpers by Judge White on Tuesday, restraining them from dealing in conclave excursion tickets, was continued to-day. This means a great loss to the scalpers, unless they arrange the matter with the railroad companies.

Major General Miles.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 13.—News was received to-day that Major General Miles would arrive here Saturday. It is supposed that he comes at the President's wish, to personally investigate the Indian trouble. If this is true, it gives a significance to the situation which has been concealed very carefully. General Miles is the best authority in the land on Indian matters.