work that harvesting by hand afforded them; that the new conditions created by this very self-binder furnished them other and better employment.

Every labor-saving machine is a mechanical trust, and yet more laboring men are employed to-day, and at higher wages and with shorter hours than ever before in human history.

The self-binder enabled the farmer to market his grain cheaper than he was able to do before. So the trust enables the producers to produce cheaper than they did before. The self-binder therefore increases the farmer's profits because it enables him to market his grain cheaper; and that is right. The trust enables its managers to produce cheaper than they did before; and increase in profits coming from that is legitimate, although they have no right to all such increase of profits. Better products at cheaper prices to the consumer is the only justification for trusts. If the farmers were able to force up the price of grain dishonestly and still increase their profits, that would be wrong, and it ought to be prevented. Just so when a trust is able to dishonestly force up the price of its products, that is wrong and it ought to be prevented. And that is what the Republican party proposes to do. But because the self-binding harvester increases the farmer's profit by enabling him to produce cheaper grain, is no reason why the self-binder ought to be burned. And just so, the fact that trusts cause cheaper production of products is no reason why they should be destroyed. The Republican idea is regulation and punishment. The Bryan idea is simply destruction. If Mr. Bryan will work more on his farm at driving his self-binder he will better understand the first principles of the trust question.

PRACTICAL REMEDY FOR EVILS.

There is only one possible way of regulating trusts. That way is by the Congress of the Republic controlling corporations. This is one country now. We have outgrown State rights. There is no reason why a corporation organized in New Jersey should have greater privileges than one organized in Nebraska. A trust, to succeed, must do business all over the country. Therefore, it ought to be controlled, not by a State government, but by the Nation's government. It is the old struggle between the Nation and State rights. The Constitution does not permit that at present. The Republican party proposed to amend the Constitution so that the national government may control trusts. The Democratic party voted solidly against that proposition. Why? Because the Democratic party was more in favor of trusts than the Republican party? No! Both parties are equally against the evils of trusts; but the Democrats opposed that measure, which alone can cure the evils of trusts, because it is a Republican measure, and they would not permit it to pass as a Republican measure without protest. The point is that the Republican party has proposed the only possible remedy, and is pledged to its execution.

Is Mr. Bryan in favor of destroying the department store? Is there a woman in the United States who will refuse to trade with the department stores? If not, why not? Because before the department store came she had to buy one thing in one little shop and another thing in another little shop, and all of poorer quality and higher prices, whereas now she buys everything under one roof at a cheaper price and of better quality and has it quickly delivered. Under the old system statistics show that more than 80 per cent. of the small stores failed. And all of them had to sell poorer goods at a higher price in order to make their many profits, and even then they failed, whereas the department store sells at a lower price better goods in more convenient form, and the small dealer who before was waging a daily struggle with bankruptcy and failing in the end is now the well-paid and prosperous head of a department of that great center of distribution for the masses called the department store. And yet that department store has not destroyed the small dealer who succeeded before. That small dealer still exists and flourishes more than ever. The shops devoted to specialties and where high individual skill is required are more prosperous now than ever.

THE SIMPLEST TRUST.

The department store really furnishes the specialist his opportunity. It also affords the neighborhood store its opportunity. And so we find specialist shops and neighborhood stores more plentiful and prosperous to-day than ever before. They do the small and immediate business just as small change does the small and immediate business required of money. Because we have ten, twenty and fifty-dollar bills is no reason why we should dispense with the dollar, the quarter, the dime and the nickel. Each have their spheres of usefulness. And just so the trust and the small dealer, the department store, the specialist and the neighborhood store have their respective spheres of usefulness. And the department store takes the place only of the stores which failed before and were constantly upsetting business. If Mr. Bryan is logical he is in favor of destroying that department store because the department store is a trust in its simplest and most familiar form.

Mr. Bryan is in favor of trusts in reality as much as any man in the United States. He admits it himself. For he says that he is a great champion of labor organization. So am I. The laboring organizations of my State supported me for the Senate; and when they did it they knew just where I stood on every question then before the people. I am, and have been since I was a boy, in favor of labor organization. It is the only way labor has of asserting its equal rights with the organizations of capital, and in so doing is a public benefit, for the well-being of labor is of vital concern to the well-being of the entire Nation. It benefits labor in numberless ways. Over and over again Mr. Bryan has said that these organizations are a great blessing. And yet labor organization is merely a form of trust. It is a labor trust, and it is a good thing. But even a labor trust sometimes does wrong. When it does, it loses the sympathy of the great mass of our people; and it ought to be resisted. Just so, the trusts of capital often do wrong. When they do, they ought to be punished. But because labor trusts are sometimes in the wrong is no reason why they should be destroyed. What both need when they do wrong is restraint and correction. But what Mr. Bryan proposes is destruction; and if he is logical he must destroy the trust of labor as well as the trust of capital.

BENEFICIAL RAILWAY TRUST.

Let me give you another and simpler example of the trust. There is in this country a great railway system called the "Big Four Railroad." A great deal of it is in the State of Indiana, and most of it is in that State and in the State of Ohio. I remember the time when the railroads that formed what is now the Big Four Railroad system were little, short, separate lines. The service on each of these lines was poor. The cars were bad. The track and roadbed were far from safe. The passenger who wanted to travel any considerable distance had to get off the cars at the end of a line and get on other cars of another line, and the longer he traveled the more he had to do this. He had to pay higher fare and to buy many separate tickets. The employes of those various lines were less in number than they are and were paid smaller wages. Frequently the lines went into the hands of receivers and the workingmen had trouble in getting their wages at all.

A great manager combined those lines into a system. What was the result? More trains, faster time, better cars, cheaper rates and through trains. You can get on one of that system's trains and, without change, go to distant points which before required two or three changes and two or three tickets. The system employs many more men than the separate lines employed before the consolidation. The service is greatly improved. The convenience to the passenger is not a comparison, but a contrast with what it used to be. Therefore, there is more traveling, more business. You are carried cheaper in palace cars; your grain is hauled at lower rates of freight, more safely and more speedily. And so it is that a great miracle is wrought; better service and cheaper rates to the public on the one hand, and more employment and higher wages to the employes on the other hand; at the same time more profit to the stockholders who own the road. Dare Mr. Bryan say that he would have that system broken up into the little companies from which it was formed? If he dares not, he has abandoned his position on the trust.

TRUSTS AND YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Bryan declares the trusts prevent young men from rising in the business world. On the contrary, the active heads of most of these corporations are young men who have risen without influence or any other aid than their own ability to their high position. The president of the Carnegie Steel Company is still a young man, and rose to his position from a boy in the works. What the trust is looking for—what any combination of capital is looking for—is fresh and vigorous ability. Unless they get that they cannot succeed. I will venture the assertion that more than 95 per cent. of the active management of the great combinations of capital in this country, and the active management of each one of the departments of these great combinations of capital, is in the hands of young men without wealth, influence or position, but whose worth and merit have been recognized by the directors of these great concerns. If the trust does not have such ability at its command constantly it will break down, just as trusts often and for exactly this reason are breaking down. Keen, bold, daring minds will see that the trust is not managed with ability, and they will organize another trust which is managed with ability. A trust can only exist when each and every department of it, to the smallest detail of its business, is conducted with mathematical and machine-like accuracy. And the chief demand in this country to-day is for talented, industrious, honest and brave young men to aid the mighty work which this industrial development of our civilization requires.

As no woman who listens to me would have the department store dissolve into the little, inconvenient, high-priced shops, selling poorer goods in a more inconvenient way; as not a man in this Republic would have any of our great railroad lines, which were formed out of a dozen small, poorly-operated, high-priced, miserably-equipped, inconvenient lines, broken up into those little roads again, just so not a man in this country is against the industrial development of a trust, when it is honestly and righteously conducted.

WHAT ALL OPPOSE.

What we are all against is the dishonest operation of these trusts, just as we are all against the dishonest conduct of any man. But the sensible thing is not to destroy them; the sensible thing is to remedy them. The right road is onward (toward government control, some think, and many developments are suggested; the right solution will certainly be found), and not backward toward the day when the farmer reaped his grain with a scythe, instead of with the self-binding harvester; not backward to the day when he thrashed it with a flail, instead of with a vibrating thresher; not backward to the day when the stagecoach did the business of passenger transportation, instead of the travel of the country being carried at a fraction of the price the stagecoach charged, and in palace cars, with all the comforts and luxuries of this wonderful civilization. The road to the true solution is onward, and not backward, and the elements that are required in our statesmen in dealing with this tremendous problem of human society, this natural industrial development, is earnest thought, thorough study, fearless justice and moderation, instead of violent and ignorant assertion, inflamed prejudice and mad resolutions, not to remedy, but to destroy.

My friends, what we need is not so much sweeping declaration one way or the other against the trusts of labor or the trusts of capital. What we need is common sense and justice. Common sense, in order that we may see what is just; and the spirit of justice, in order that we may do what is just. On his dying bed Richelieu, who created France, was asked what was the secret of his power. He answered: "Some say it is cunning—that I am a fox. Some say it is courage—that I am a lion. It is neither. The secret of my power is told in one word—justice—for I have been just." And this is what we need in our public men who deal with the profound problem of combinations of labor and combinations of capital and the whole tremendous social evolution of which these are a part.

SENATOR HANNA SPEAKS.

Address Before the New York Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Senator Hanna in the course of an address at a meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club to-day said in part:

"My friends, I don't think it necessary to waste any time on the subject of imperialism. It is an issue that was brought into this campaign by the Democratic party to hide the real issue. It has been replied to and wiped out by the magnificent letter of William McKinley in his acceptance of a renomination.

"I know and you know that there are Democrats who do not believe in the principles of Bryan. I know that there are hundreds and thousands of them who do not agree with his principles and will show it on the 6th of November next.

"President McKinley from the day he entered public office has had the country's welfare on his mind. I challenge the public to point out one single act of his which was wrong in any way."

Obituary.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 28.—Professor John E. Guitner, of Otterbein University, died of heart failure at his home in Westerville, a suburb of Columbus, at 4 a. m. He had occupied the chair of Greek for thirty-eight years, and was widely known. Professor Guitner was born in Greencastle, Pa., Jan. 21, 1841. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—Charles A. Collier, formerly mayor of Atlanta and United State commissioner to the Paris exposition, died this morning from the effects of a pistol shot received yesterday morning. It is generally believed he shot himself while chasing a burglar.

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 28.—James Renfrew, a prominent cotton manufacturer, and one of the best known men in Western Massachusetts, died suddenly of heart failure at his home here to-day. He was sixty years old.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The death is announced, at Newark, N. J., of John Harrison, president of the American Patent Leather Company. He was seventy years of age.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Frank Shepperd, the well-known publisher, died to-night of apoplexy.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers Probable To-Day Throughout Indiana—Fair To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Ohio—Rain on Saturday. Sunday, fair in western, rain in eastern portion; winds becoming fresh east to southeast.

For Illinois—Showers on Saturday; warmer in northern and central portions. Sunday, fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

For Indiana—Showers on Saturday. Sunday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

Local Observations on Friday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 a. m.	30.23	59	94	N'east.	Cl'dy.	.01
7 p. m.	30.06	70	75	South.	Cl'dy.	.00

Maximum temperature, 72; minimum temperature, 58.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for Sept. 28:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	62	.09
Mean	65	.01
Departure	*3	—.08
Departure since Sept. 1	*140	—.71
Departure since Jan. 1	*143	—4.16

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga.	70	88	82
Bismarck, N. D.	34	64	56
Buffalo, N. Y.	52	66	56
Calgary, N. W. T.	30	64	54
Chicago, Ill.	56	64	62
Cairo, Ill.	64	78	76
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	58	56
Cincinnati, O.	62	78	74
Concordia, Kan.	46	64	58
Davenport, Ia.	52	60	58
Des Moines, Ia.	46	54	54
Galveston, Tex.	80	88	82
Helena, Mont.	48	68	64
Jacksonville, Fla.	68	96	82
Kansas City, Mo.	52	54	54
Little Rock, Ark.	70	88	82
Marquette, Mich.	38	52	50
Memphis, Tenn.	70	88	84
Nashville, Tenn.	68	86	80
New Orleans, La.	74	88	82
New York, N. Y.	66	76	66
North Platte, Neb.	34	70	62
Oklahoma, O. T.	56	64	60
Omaha, Neb.	46	64	58
Pittsburg, Pa.	58	76	72
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T.	44	60	52
Rapid City, S. D.	32	68	62
Salt Lake City, Utah	38	62	58
St. Louis, Mo.	62	76	70
St. Paul, Minn.	48	54	52
Springfield, Ill.	54	66	64
Springfield, Mo.	62	80	64
Vicksburg, Miss.	70	88	82
Washington, D. C.	68	70	64

OPPOSED TO MR. BRYAN

NEW YORK LAWYERS' SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN CLUB ORGANIZED.

John G. Carlisle Is President and Other Eminent Democrats Are Members—Will Fight Silverism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The "Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club" was formed here to-day with the following officers: John G. Carlisle, president; William A. Duer, treasurer; Charles H. Sherill, secretary, and Franklin Bartlett, C. C. Beaman, W. H. Cohn, W. E. Curtis, R. W. Deforest, George Hoadly, Henry E. Howland, Myer Isaacs, William Jay, Hamilton Odell, Wheeler H. Peckham, George L. Rives, Horace Russell, Herbert L. Satterlee, Francis L. Stetson and others, vice presidents.

Resolutions were adopted declaring against the convention which nominated Bryan and Stevenson on a platform advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1896, which attacked the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States. The resolutions also declared for maintaining the honor, integrity and purity of the judiciary, and say that the defeat of Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in the country.

Anti-Imperialists Talk.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cooper Union was not large enough to hold the crowd which came to-night to its doors to attend the meeting of the Anti-imperialist League of New York. The crowd was a noisy one, and before the meeting was called to order cheered for McKinley, for Bryan, for the "full dinner pail" and for Debs. Anson Phelps Stokes, in a speech, said: "We are aroused now when those with brief authority are trying to become pirates and emperors of territory. The result of foreign conquest is the gain of a few, and the degradation of the people. The harder the laborer works the better pleased are the monopolists. The Philippine war is the greatest folly of any administration."

Carl Schurz was introduced and spoke at length.

MANY RUMORS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

cite would be to the advantage of the bituminous. The conference was asked to examine into the cost of mining coal and see if there could not be a saving made somewhere in operating expenses.

It is rumored that the representatives of the Lackawanna Company, after going over the operating expenses of their mines in this district, were of opinion that they could stand the increase. Another operator said the Lackawanna Company was in a more favored position than some of the other companies. It still had vast tracts of virgin coal lands, and its operating expenses are not as great as some of the other companies.

From what can be learned the operators were not opposed to granting a reduction in the price of powder, but there was a strong feeling expressed against an out-and-out recognition of the miners' union. A stenographic report of the meeting was dispatched to New York in charge of a special messenger.

The officers of the United Mine Workers' Assemblies here say no agreement which leaves the union out will be acceptable to the strikers, and President Mitchell, in a message to the miners of the union in this region warns them against entering into any negotiations with individual companies. Some of the leaders here think the companies may be preparing a trap for the men. One company may offer a big increase of wages to its men, get them to work and cause a stampede among the strikers in general.

All was quiet in the region to-day in anticipation of a settlement of the strike.

There was a great deal of long-distance telephoning going on to-night between the individual operators of the Wyoming valley and anthracite headquarters in New York. The owners of the West End Coal Company at Mocanaqua, whose colliery has been in operation since the strike began, were called up late to-night to confer with some of the officials of the big companies in New York. It is said the companies controlling the trade are now polling the individual operators with a view of seeing how they stand on some of the questions at issue, such as the price of powder, etc.

MAY END NEXT WEEK.

Anthracite Coal Operator Thinks the Strike Will Be Settled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Herald tomorrow will say: "One of the men who has participated in the plans for the settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike and is familiar with all the facts and attendant circumstances, said in an interview last (Friday) night: 'The rumor that negotiations looking to the settlement of the strike are off are untrue. My belief is that the strike will come to an end some time early next week. It will not be ended by a blare of trumpets or by sweeping general orders, but by men quietly going to work into colliery after colliery, day after day, at the 10 per cent. advance. There is no inclination to recognize Mitchell in any way, but as a matter of fact the miners really deserve the 10 per cent. advance and they probably would have obtained it any how when the question first came up, if so many of the members of the different boards of directors of the mining companies had not been away on their vacations.'"

Prices for anthracite coal in this city have to-day dropped 50 and 75 cents per ton, indicating that the end is in sight and the rush of the retailers to buy from the wholesalers is almost entirely stopped.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

People of Shenandoah Hope Settlement Rumors Are True.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 28.—Sheriff Toole late this afternoon came up from Pottsville and held a lengthy conference with General Gobin at the latter's headquarters. His trip is said to have been caused by the reports that the strike was approaching a settlement. While nothing definite could be learned of what transpired during the consultation, it is understood the general and sheriff discussed the question of removing the troops. So far as can be learned to-night the soldiers will remain until Sunday, but how long afterwards is not known. The question may be decided at a conference between General Gobin and representatives of the various operators in this vicinity, which has been fixed for to-morrow afternoon. Assistant Adjutant General Elliott, chief of staff of the division, after an interview with General Gobin said he felt confident that the strike is nearing a settlement, and that the necessity for the troops would soon be obviated.

In this town and the neighboring mining villages the reports that the strike might soon terminate were received with many expressions of satisfaction and relief. The mine workers appear to feel that they are on the eve of a victory and the business men say they will be happy when the region resumes its wanted activity. There were no material changes in the situation in this section to-day.

The Ashland district was finally tied up tightly for the first time since the strike was inaugurated.

HANNA THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

Operators Say the Senator Is Trying to Settle the Strike.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Operators here admit that Senator Hanna is the central figure in the negotiations for a settlement of the strike, and while they profess to be at sea as to the details, they are confident that he knows beforehand what will be acceptable to the miners, and that whatever conditions he has exacted or is exacting from the coal men in New York will be nothing less than what will be fully satisfactory to the miners. This confidence is heightened by a generally credited story that the delay in issuing the strike order was to give President Mitchell time to interest Senator Hanna in the efforts at effecting a settlement. Nothing would be given out by the local operators as to what transpired at the Wilkesbarre conference to-day further than that they discussed the proposed settlement. Action on their part is not called for, they say, and if they are considered in the matter at all it will only be out of courtesy. "Where New York leads we must follow," one of them declared.

The strikers here are jubilant over the new turn in affairs, and will gladly second any reasonable concessions by way of conciliation. John Jermyn was the only operator found willing to be quoted in the settlement matter. He said it was Mark Hanna who was engineering the settlement, and that he (Jermyn) did not approve of allowing politics to interfere, no matter how much the politicians had at stake. "It is useless to kick, though," he added. "Those New York fellows have the power. We must simply fall in line."

POLICY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

The Company Always Deals with Its Own Employes Directly.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was seen this evening by a representative of the Associated Press, and was asked if he had anything to say with reference to the statement published in the newspapers of yesterday and to-day as to the settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal region. Mr. Cassatt replied that he had read the statements, but that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had not been a party to the negotiations referred to. The company was so small a factor in the anthracite coal trade, he said, that the great anthracite coal-carrying companies could act without reference to it.

Mr. Cassatt said that in all such matters it has been the uniform policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company throughout its entire existence to deal only with its own employes directly, and it had always found them quite capable of presenting their own case and of protecting their interests in the discussions which ensued. Access was always easy by any of its employes desiring to present its own matters to the executive officers, and the executive officers of this company were firm in the belief that it was wise to adhere to their uniform policy in the present instance, believing such a course to be for the best interests of both employer and employed. In saying this, Mr. Cassett added, he had no desire to criticise the acts of any other company whose officers thought some other course more conducive to its interests.

For Burning Soft Coal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A large number of warrants were issued to-day to officers of the health department for the arrest of persons charged with violating the smoke ordinance and burning soft coal. Among the more prominent concerns summoned were the United Electric Light and Power Company; the Edison electric light plants; General S. H. Stratton, of the Howard & Childs brewery; Jacob Fowler, superintendent of the firm of Rohe & Bros., packers, and President Jacob H. Chamberlain, of the Central Lard Company. These, with others summoned, had their cases continued until next week. In all more than fifty were served.

More Railway Employes Idle.

READING, Pa., Sept. 28.—To-day the port of the Reading Company's mine fell to 450 cars, which is about one-fourth the usual production, and the company will not be able to turn out more until the strike is settled. Two-thirds of the men in the coal train service are now idle. There was another advance in the price of coal to-day by the Schuylkill Valley retail dealers. Pea is now selling at $4.75 per ton, while egg, stove and chestnut is worth $6.

Crushed Coke Higher.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—The strike of the anthracite coal miners in eastern Pennsylvania has had an unexpected effect in the coke market of Pittsburg. During the past few weeks crushed coke has been sold at from $2.10 to $2.25 a ton, but the demand has so stiffened that the leading producers have increased their prices to $2.25 and $2.50 a ton.

NEW ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD.

Important Discovery in Cascade Mountain District of Washington.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Sept. 28.—Judge J. M. Dennett has just returned from the Cascade mountain district of Washington, bringing samples and news of the location of vast fields of pure anthracite coal. In company with Prof. Burch, a mineral expert of Seattle, Judge Dennett penetrated into the Cascade range, sixty miles from the railroad, and after two days of prospecting located veins showing nineteen feet of coal, and located 640 acres of land. He estimates the quantity in sight at 25,000,000 tons. Judge Dennett first discovered the coal on a prospecting trip in the sixties, but lost track of the location until his recent trip. He will form a company to work the veins. The samples shown are of the same quality, but lighter than the Scranton product.

TOTAL OF 2,311.

Number of Dead Bodies Found at Galveston Up to Yesterday.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 28.—To-day 2,200 men were employed clearing the streets of debris and disposing of dead bodies from the wreckage. Thirty-one bodies were found, making a total of 2,311 so far known to have been recovered.

Miss Clara Barton addressed the Central Relief Committee to-day on the subject of home building. Miss Barton also addressed the Galveston auxiliary of the Red Cross this afternoon, expressing great satisfaction that the men and the women of Galveston had asked to be received as an auxiliary to the Red Cross. She explained that this was probably the first auxiliary of the Red Cross to be organized in the United States, as it had not been possible before the recent act of Congress for the secretary to establish auxiliaries. Later in the evening Miss Barton attended a reception given in her honor by Mr. and Mrs. George Sealy, where she met a number of the ladies of this city and made, a short address.

Trinity River Still Rising.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 28.—The Trinity river continued to rise all day and is fully thirty-five feet at this point. The overflow reaches out more than a mile. Much of the Cotton Belt Railroad track has been carried away. The Cotton Belt depot is surrounded with water three or four feet deep and all business is suspended temporarily, as trains cannot get into the yards, or even within a mile of them. The waters have interfered with the running of trains and street cars in the city. As yet no loss of life has been reported, but it is believed that possibly some persons have perished below this city in the Trinity river bottoms by the unprecedented overflow.

Serious Flood in Kansas.

PARSONS, Kan., Sept. 28.—The heavy rain which has been falling here for four days past, continues. A portion of the city, comprising about twenty-five blocks, is flooded, and it is almost impossible to form an estimate of the damage to property and live stock. Small houses and outbuildings have been swept away. Many stacks of hay and grain and much corn in the shock is a total loss along the creek bottoms. The water works station was compelled to suspend operations. The ice plant has also been flooded. Meager reports from country sections show much damage to roads, bridges, stock and crops.

Twenty Thousand Packs

Of superb playing cards, obtainable from the Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo., for 25 cents in stamps or money. Gilt edges, leatherette cases, U. S. Army and Navy heroes on face cards, high finish, perfect slip.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES

BURST NAPHTHA TANK SETS A GAS-LIGHT WORKS ABLAZE.

Flaming Naphtha Launch Sunk at Louisville—Gasoline Causes Two Deaths and Injures Two Persons.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—At 1:45 o'clock this morning a naphtha tank exploded in the Central Gas Light Company's works at the foot of East Thirteenth street. The explosion was heard for miles around, and broke all the windows in the vicinity. The burning naphtha flowed down the street into the engine room of the gas company, setting it afire. Two alarms of fire were turned in, and the fireboat was summoned. The flames at times shot seventy feet up in the air. The fire is still burning fiercely, and the firemen are fighting desperately to prevent it from spreading to the gas holders near by. There has been no loss of life.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—While engaged in cleaning a suit of clothes to-day a blaze generated by the brisk application of gasoline communicated to a tub of liquid standing near, and caused an explosion and fire, resulting in the death of two persons and badly injuring two others. The dead:

Mrs. CLARA IRLBACHER, aged thirty-four years; burned beyond recognition; died at St. Francis Hospital.

MARGARET ADLER, burned to a crisp; dead when found.

The injured, who will probably recover, are: Henry Gottschalk, badly burned about face and hands, and James H. Swift, both hands badly burned.

Naphtha Launch Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—A naphtha launch blazing like a bonfire floated among the steamboats at the Louisville wharf today and the boatmen were compelled to summon all hands to save their craft from catching fire. The launch was finally sunk in the river. The naphtha was leaking and caught fire from a cigar in the hands of the owner of the boat, Dr. W. W. Durrett, just as he was about to board it. Dr. Durrett was severely burned.

Other Fires.

MENDOCINO, Cal., Sept. 28.—The plant of the Albion Lumber Company, situated at Albion, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with 400,000 feet of lumber and 1,000 cords of tanbark. The dry kiln, a store, hotel and several dwellings belonging to the company were also consumed. The loss is between $125,000 and $150,000.

SHELDON, Ill., Sept. 28.—Fire destroyed four brick business buildings here early to-day. The loss is $25,000; insured. The fire started in a drug store from an unknown cause and for a time threatened to destroy the entire business district.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—The dry-goods store called La Valencia and situated on the Plaza, opposite the Cathedral, burned at a late hour last night. The loss is estimated at $750,000. It was insured for $50,000 in foreign companies. The owners were Sebastian, Roberts & Co.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 28.—The Helmer milling plant, together with a large elevator adjoining, which contained 30,000 bushels of grain, burned to-day. Loss, $65,000.

DAY IN KANSAS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Canon City. He was politely told that a correspondent who would accept the courtesy of gentlemen, dine with them and receive attention from them, and then write malicious stories about their conduct, could not travel any longer with them. His reply was: "I am very much obliged that you did not put me off before."

THE RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

A. M. Stevenson, of Denver, who spoke at Leadville with the Governor, was not as politic in his public remarks on the riot as the Governor. Mr. Stevenson, until six weeks ago, was a Teller Free Silver Republican. He suddenly switched and came over to the Republicans for reasons of his own. In his Leadville speech he said:

"The assault on Governor Roosevelt and party at Victor yesterday, in my opinion, was but a part and parcel of the plan of the Democratic organization of this State, and especially of the Democratic committee of Teller county, to throttle free speech in the mining camps.

"Interrupting the meeting at Victor and the assaulting of the speakers was encouraged by the position taken by Governor Thomas, of this State, when he wrote his discourteous and indecent letter to the Governor of a sister State, the greatest State of the Union, and who is also a candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the people.

"The impudent letter of Governor Thomas encouraged these rioters and resulted in the riotous attack at Victor. This letter, together with the writings of Thomas M. Patterson, editor of the Denver News, a Populist candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Wolcott, bore fruit in the attack on Governor Roosevelt at Victor. They encouraged the Coeur d'Alene Anarchists to make the assault.

"I notice in the morning papers that Colonel Bryan says he is unwilling to believe that any of the people of Colorado would engage in such an assault. It is true, every decent man and every good citizen of this State denounces the conduct of the rioters at Victor, but it is also true that the statement of this disgraceful affair sent out by the Associated Press is a correct account of what occurred, and Colonel Bryan is mistaken when he says that it is not the work of any political organization, because it was the work of the Democratic organization of Teller county, encouraged by the men I have named.

"I do not mean to say that the Democratic party is made up of the enemies of law and order, that all Democrats are Anarchists, but I do say that all the forces which make for disorder, lawlessness and anarchy are to be found marching behind the Democratic standard, and that every man engaged in the riot at Victor will vote the Democratic ticket."

A thrilling feature of the day was the run down through the Royal Gorge on the Denver & Rio Grande road to Canon City. This immense gap of granite, whose sides rose above the pigmy train 1,000 and 2,000 feet, never looked more sublime.

The train was stopped at Hanging Bridge that the Governor might inspect the gorge at the point where its savage beauty is the most appalling. He got out on one of the bridge girders and took in the scene. On the peaks the snow, which had been falling for two days past, had whitened every cleft and rise down to the timber line. Beneath was the green of the trees and below these the granite walls of every hue.

When the train dashed on to Canon City the Governor remained on the rear platform enjoying the scenery of one of the wildest passes in the world. Canon City is Democratic, heavily so, but has a fine class of citizens. They turned out to the number of 3,000 and gave the Governor a pleasant reception.

THE "HOT-TIME" POET.

"Joe" Hayden met the Governor to-day. Hayden is the author of the song the rough riders sang when they charged up Kettle Hill. "There'll Be a Hot-Time in the Old Town To-night." Hayden originally wrote the song on an incident which happened in Colorado City, called by the Colorado Springs people "Old Town." He is now in Leadville. He came to the train and the Governor and he met for the first time. The Leadville people had out another song of Hayden's, written on the coming home of the Governor from Cuba. One verse and the chorus of this is:

There was a grand sight
Back from the fight,
Our boys are home to stay;
Colors flying, bands a-playing,
America's holiday;
The girls did shout,
The boys turned out,
A welcome for our own.
Our streets they were covered with flowers
On the day that Teddy came home.

—Chorus.—

Wasn't there a high old time
When the boys came marching home?
All of these United States
They do surely own.
Miss Liberty from Bedloe's isle
Did crown her favorite son,
And we had a hot time in the old town
On the day that Teddy came home.

As an offset to this poetry the following verse from the Lost Creek Lyre was brought on to the train to-day, and created a whirlwind of fun. It runs:

We've hoisted up the silver flag,
It in the air is flyin',
Now watch us masticate the rag
For W. Jennings Bryan.
Down with the Hannacratic host,
Down with imperialism,
The iron is hot and we will most
Unmercifully sizz 'em.
The trusts will get it in the neck
From this great, fearless journal,
And corporations have to trek
Down to the land infernal,
For every cash subscriber that
We've got's a Jackson Democrat.

It was at Salida (not Canon City, as stated in the Journal of Friday), that an attempt was made to break up the Roosevelt meeting on Thursday. Salida is a division point on the Denver & Rio Grande and has a large repair shop. A brass band, composed of employes of the shops and roundhouse, met the Governor on the arrival of the train and escorted him to a stand near the depot. He had just begun to speak when a gang of fifty boys, who wore Bryan caps and sat in a room of the depot, began to yell and shout for the candidate whose name was on their caps. There was no police officer around, and the boys only yelled the louder when ordered to desist by Senator Wolcott. One of them said a local Democrat fitted them out with the caps and paid them to create the disturbance.

The staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "Members of the Roosevelt party declare there is no room for doubt that the disturbance created at Victor when Governor Roosevelt was speaking and the attempt to mob him on his return to his car have made thousands of votes for the Republican ticket in Colorado. Democrats all over the State are denouncing the outbreak, and Thursday morning the Democrat-Herald, a Bryan paper, characterized the affair as 'an unpardonable breach of hospitality, disgraceful, shameful, and inexcusable.' It charges the responsibility to the Governor of the State, Thomas, and the editor of the Denver News, T. M. Patterson. Several Democrats of more or less prominence have expressed their intention of supporting McKinley since the Victor riot."

No Plot to Kill Roosevelt.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 28.—In regard to the report printed in the East as to a plot to assassinate Roosevelt's party by Italian Anarchists upon the arrival of the special train at the Union Station last night, Mayor George West and Chief of Police Griffin made the following statement to-night: "There is nothing to it, and the report is a false one, manufactured from whole cloth." There are several hundred Italians living in Pueblo, and most of them work in the smelters. As a class they are most respectable citizens.

DENTISTS POISONED.

Ate Canned Salmon at a Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity Banquet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Twelve out of twenty-four members of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity were poisoned by food eaten at a banquet last night. Canned salmon is thought to be the cause of the ptomaine poisoning. Although some of the men are still in a serious condition, it is not thought any of the cases will prove fatal. All afflicted are dentists. Their names are: Dr. J. E. W. Sloacker, Dr. George West, Dr. George Haskins, Dr. E. H. Sinn, Dr. L. Leland Green, Dr. L. S. Tenny, Dr. Rudolph Beck, Dr. A. G. Johnson, Dr. John Nyman, Dr. Brom Allen, Dr. P. J. Kester and Dr. C. Bacon. Several other dentists who attended the banquet have not appeared at their offices.

Commissioner Reynolds, of the Board of Health, will secure samples of the food eaten for a chemical analysis. The salmon was obtained out of town, and it is believed to be a lot from a burned cold storage plant at St. Paul that was suspected. The health department has been trying to keep it out of Chicago.

TAKEN BY FILIPINOS.

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seven months of sea service. On Feb. 1, 1899, he was assigned to the New Orleans.

SAVED BY A TELEPHONE.

Incident of the Work of the Signal Corps in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, chief signal officer in the Philippines, in submitting his report of operations for the signal corps during the month of July, tells a number of interesting experiences of his men. He has under him 350 men available for duty, and 3,000 miles of telegraph lines and cable. During the month 208,085 messages were sent and received on the island of Luzon, besides a large amount of business transacted exclusively by telephone. The most notable feature of the month was the increased amount of line-cutting, which kept many men employed in repair work. Col. Allen tells the following interesting story of the work of the signal corps in Luzon: "On July 18, Corporal James, lineman at Santa Cruz, went out with a detachment repairing near Magdalena. He had with him a field telephone. The detachment was attacked by a much larger force of insurgents in ambush. The sound of the firing brought troops from the south. At this time Corporal James attached his field telephone and got word to the commanding officer at Santa Cruz, he in turn telephoning to Pagsanjan. This promptly brought out a cavalry detachment, which fell upon the retreating insurgents and almost annihilated them. This is cited as a practical application of the telegraph in war, even of the guerrilla variety."

Ingenious Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the insular division in the War Department, has received a letter from an officer in the Philippines, which shows the ingeniousness of the Filipinos and the manner in which they take advantage of everything in the way of materials for carrying on the war. The writer says:

"I have sent you a couple of rounds of ammunition that I captured in a trench the other day. At first glance it looks like