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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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ON SATURDAY NIGHTS the Real Estate columns of the News are closely studied by those interested in buying or selling Real Estate.

Col. Bryan Again in Utah

Man Who Championed the Cause of Silver, and Who Was Twice the Democracy's Presidential Standard Bearer, Raising His Voice in Utah County Today—Will Speak in Salt Lake and Ogden This Evening.

EIGHT UTAH SPEECHES IN ONE DAY FOR COLONEL BRYAN.

That the Democratic state committee proposes to get the most possible service out of Colonel W. J. Bryan during his brief stay in Utah today is clearly seen from the itinerary that it arranged for him. It contemplated seven speeches, which ran into eight, and five of these were delivered up to 4 o'clock. The first stop of the special that bore Mr. Bryan south of Salt Lake was made at American Fork where the first speech was delivered. Then came the Provo stop and address, which was followed by a stirring talk, a large crowd and a measurable amount of enthusiasm at Spanish Fork this afternoon. On the return toward the north there was a demand for a short stop at Springville, and Mr. Bryan spoke from the platform of the car for about five minutes. A fine dinner was sent down to him from the Harrison hotel at this point, and after his address he partook of it on the way to Bingham Junction, which was next on the list of stopping places. From there he goes to Bingham and from Bingham he comes to Salt Lake, where he will deliver a short address at the Rio Grande Western depot about 6 o'clock. This evening he holds forth at the Ogden Opera house. He was met at the Junction city this morning by Senator Rawlins and State Chairman Cannon. The latter with Moses Thatcher, James H. Moyle, R. P. Morris and other Salt Lake friends accompanied him on his trip through Utah county during the day.

(Special to the "News.")

American Fork, Oct. 21.—The special bearing Hon. William J. Bryan arrived here at 11.40 this morning, the distinguished gentleman being greeted by an immense throng which had gathered to do him honor on this his hurried visit to Utah. A platform had been erected near the Rio Grande depot and around it stood perhaps 1,000 people, all eager to hear what the eloquent Nebraskan had to say.

Mr. Bryan began his speech by paying high tribute to Senator Rawlins and Judge King, both of whom,he said, were a credit to the state of Utah. They had proved themselves to be men of experience and ability and being such were better able to represent the state than any new man possibly could be. Col. Bryan said ne was glad to come to Utah to pay his respects to such men and he would willingly cross the continent at any time to support candidates who stood on the Kansas City platform as they did. He would also assist gladly men who, like Rawlins, would stand forth boldly against colossal trusts and the imperialistic attitude of the present government.

Dealing with the trust question Col. Bryan asked why the Republicans had not enforced the laws on the statute books against it. Their silence in this matter, said he, had given consent to corporations and syndicates and they had taken full advantage of the privilege granted them. Mr. Bryan discussed the Philippine question along the lines that to hold the Filipinos as subjects would jeopardize our form of government, while to make citizens of them would endanger our civilization. He held, however, that the United States owed it to those people to assist them in every way possible, and that the best way to render them assistance was to grant them an independent government. The permanent retention of the islands, Mr. Bryan declared, was a needless burden upon the nation.

The speaker then discussed the general policy of the government and stated in conclusion that there was no reason why Republicans who had supported him six years ago and had stood forth so nobly for the cause of the white metal, should not be able to take the same stand at the present time.

The meeting was presided over by Sam King, chairman of the Utah county Democratic committee, and Mr. Bryan's speech was well reecived,some parts of it being cheered to the echo.

LARGE CROWD AT PROVO.

Three Thousand Persons Listen to Mr. Bryan at the Garden City.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Oct. 21.—Three thousand persons listened to and generously applauded Col. Bryan in his talk here at noon today. Three hundred of these came in on a special from Heber City and about 400 on a special from Tintic. Provo and other Utah county people made up the remainder of the crowd.

The Bryan special was considerably after schedule time in arriving, and the crowd waited as patiently as possible for the coming of the distinguished speaker. The train finally steamed into the depot at 12:15. An enthusiastic reception was accorded Col. Bryan when he stepped out onto the platform with State Chairman Frank J. Cannon, Moses Thatcher, James H. Moyle, Richard P. Morris and other Utah friends. Prior to that the crowd had been addressed by Judge Kellog and A. B. Morgan, both of Provo.

Col. Bryan said that he first visited Utah seven years ago and that he had paid the state and her people a number of visits in the interem. On all of the occasions he had come in the special interest of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans; in fact, he had come as an exponent of needed reforms in governmental affairs and he proposed to continue coming here for the next 30 years if necessary. At the expiration of that period he thought it probable that Republicans might see the necessity of reform.

The speaker then inveighed against the Republican policy with reference to trusts, money and imperialism, and other mistakes of more or less gravity that he attributed to the Republican party after which he poined out the remedies proposed by the Democratic party.

FOR RAWLINS AND KING.

Col. Bryan digressed from the discussion of general political matters and paid a glowing tribute to Senator Rawlins and admonished his listeners that it was the duty of the people of Utah to elect a legislature that would return him to the United States Senate. Senator Rawlins was a man, he said, who went into the chief lawmaking body of the world, young in years, but with marked ability—ability that has made his name honored and respected from sea to sea. His courage, as a tribune of the people, not only of his own state, but of the American people everywhere; his power and influence in raising his voice with effect against the raids of plutocracy and wealth, were widely recognized. Judge King was also an able and eloquent representative of popular government and should likewise be re-elected.

The speaker laughingly said there need be no fear that the election of thse men would result in the destruction of the government, particularly as there was a Republican president who was in the White House to prevent any such calamity. Of course such a thought might have been entertained two years ago when he (the speaker) was before the people as a candidate for popular support, but the idea was entirely erroneous when applied to Messrs. Rawlins and King.

BADGE PRESENTATION

Mr. Coombs of Eureka in behalf of the miners of Tintic presented the colonel with a silver badge, which was accepted with a neat vote of thanks after which the special pulled out for Spanish Fork, where the next meeting was held.

MOFFATT LETS THE CONTRACT

Official Notice Given That the Colorado-Utah Construction Company Has Been Awarded the Work of Building and Equipping the Entire Line From Denver to Salt Lake.

(Special to the "News.")

New York, Oct. 21.—Official notice is given that the Colorado-Utah Construction company has contracted with the Denver Northwestern and Pacific to build and equip about 500 miles of the latter's railroad between Denver, Colo., and Salt Lake, Utah. This contract provides for a substantial roadbed and 80-pound steel rails, also modern passenger and freight equipment. Under the provisions of the contract the railway company will issue to the construction company $40,000 of its first mortgage 4 per cent bonds and $20,000 par value of its full paid preferred stock and an equal amount of its full paid common stock for each completely built and equipped mile of main track turned over to it.

The railway company has an authorized capital stock of $20,000,000 of which one-half is 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred and the other one-half common stock. The first mortgage of the railway company to the Mercantile Trust company of New York provides for an issue not exceeding $22,500,000 50 year 4 per cent gold bonds of which issue the balance of $,2500,000, remaining after the payments to be made under the construction contract will be paid in reserve by the railway company.

President Moffat of the railway company says that it is not organized to invade the territory of any other road but to open to development and traffic a region in northwesternColorado and Eastern Utah larger than the state of Pennsylvania, which is now without a single mile of railroad.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Carpenters on Z. C. M. I. See Their Error and Resume Work.

There was an incipient strike among the carpenters employed in the new annex of the Z. C. M. I. this morning, but which terminated this afternoon when the cause of the strike proved to be a misunderstanding, and the 15 men who had pulled off, returned to work. It seems that the carpenters got the idea last evening, that a number of non-union carpenters were to be put to work, because they noticed a number of new men who had been set to removing the cases on the ground floor; and imagined they were carpenters from the Taylor, Romney, Armstrong company who were to start in this morning. So a strike was called last night. However, it was shown them today, that they were mistaken, and the men are again at work.

ROBBED AT PROVO.

Patriarch John Smith Relieved of His Pocket Book and Its Contents.

While boarding the Rio Grande train at Provo today, Patriarch John Smith of this city was jostled somewhat in the crowd and on being seated in the coach discovered that the jostling had resulted in his being relieved of his pocket book which contained his railroad ticket and a number of passes. As there is no way of ascertaining who the culprits are, the chances for their apprehension are very meagre.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Improvements for the Uintah and Fort Hall Reservations.

(Special to the "News.")

Wasington, D. C., Oct. 21.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has ordered Supervisor Pringle, engineer of Indian schools, to go to the Uintah school to formulate plans and estimates for applying a water and sewer system, which was recommended by Indian Inspector Jenkins.

Supervisor of Construction John Charles is now at the Fort Hall Indian reservation to locate a site for the location of an Indian school for which there is an appropriation of $75,000 under an agreement by treaty with the Indians of that reservation and authorized by Congress.

A. Robbie, of St. Anthony, Idaho,has been allowed to practice before the interior department.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

Brigham City People Want Electric Light Trouble Settled in Court.

(Special to the "News.")

Brigham City, Oct. 20.—Pursuant to call a mass meeting of the citizens of this city assembled in the opera house last night to consider the question, of whether the differences existing between the Brigham City Electric Light company and the municipality should be submitted to arbitration or not. Some very animated speeches were made both for and against the proposition, when the matter was put to vote. The ballot resulted: For arbitration, 51; against arbitration, 72. The chair announced the defeat of the proposition to arbitrate. Those opposing the submission of the matter to arbitration did not do so with any feeling of malice or ill will, but solely on the ground that they did not believe the misunderstanding could be legally settled in that way, but should be taken into court and adjusted by a judicial tribunal.

Railroad construction is being vigorously pushed and an air of business activity prevails in this neighborhood.

IDAHO INCENDIARISM.

Diabolical Attempt to Destroy Business Property at Preston.

(Special to the "News.")

Preston, Idaho, Oct. 20.—Last night about 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in a rear room of C. W. Newlin's store at this place, by Mrs. Jolly. The lady immediately aroused the Foss brothers whose furniture store is near by, and they broke in a window and soon had the flames under control. They found the floor of the building strewn with paper saturated with coal oil, and other evidences that the fire was the work of incendiaries. While the loss is slight, the people are very indignant over the affair, as it might have resulted not only in the destruction of valuable property, but also in the loss of life. There is no clue as to the perpetrators of the fiendish act.

FAKE MURDER STORY.

Antelope Island Mystery Solved by Officers of Two Counties.

Two innocent little mounds of sand which the winds and waves of the Great Salt Lake had washed up on the west shore of Antelope island about four miles from the south end of the island, coupled with the finding of an old boat which had also been washed ashore about two miles further up the coast, and footprints leading to and from the mounds, yesterday gave rise to the report that a foul double murder had been committed and that the victims had been taken to that lonely spot on the island and buried, with the hopes that the secret of the horrible crime would forever remain undiscovered.

But not so, the mounds were discovered by two cattle herders employed by John H. White, who were on the island in search of lost cattle. When the footprints were noticed and later the oarless boat was found on the beach there came at once to the excited minds of the hearders the fancied picture of a foul crime.

They notified their employer, who in turn notified Sheriff Naylor. Immediate preparations were made for a trip to the island, and yesterday about noon Deputy Sheriff Raleigh, Robert Taylor, a modern Sherlock Holmes from the Herald, and the sheriff of Tooele county departed for the scene of the supposed crime. The trip was made overland and a long and hard one it was. The entire night was consumed in the desire to reach the spot and discover the contents of the two mounds.

The tired party finally reached the scene and the work of excavating to recover the bodies of the supposed victims was commenced. Just how long it took the searching party to discover that there was nothing in the mounds but sand is not known as they have not given any information on that subject, at any rate they say they didn't dig until they struck water. The finally came to the conclusion that there was nothing in either mound and with a feeling something similar to that of a person who had "run up against it and bounced back again," they started on their return trip home and landed in this city about noon today. None of the searching party is able to be around today so far as known and it is quite probable that in the future they will be like the gentleman from Missouri and "have to be shown" before starting on such a long and tiresome chase.

Great Strike Declared Off.

United Mine Workers in Convention Assembled Unanimously Vote to Accept Mitchell's Arbitration Plan—Men Will Resume Work Thursday.

Wilkesbarre,Pa.,Oct. 21.—By a unanimous viva voce vote the convention of United Mine Workers accepted President Mitchell's arbitration plan shortly before noon today. Great cheers greeted the announcement of the result. The resolution as adopted carried with it a declaration that the strike is off and provides for an immediate resumption of work in the coal mines throughout the anthracite region.

President Mitchell told the convention that President Roosevelt had informed hmthat he would call a meeting of the arbitration commission immediately after the convention's acceptance of the proposition and Mr. Mitchell gave it as his opinion that the finding of the arbitrators would be announced within a month.

END CLOSE AT HAND.

The end of the convention and of the great strike which has lasted five months, suddenly appeared close at hand. President Mitchell, after the convention had given itself over to heated debate for an hour and a half, arose and calmly told the delegates that it must be apparent to all of them that there was no doubt whatever that the president's proposal would be adopted. There had been a renewal of the serious opposition to the steam men and heated words had passed between delegates. Explanations of the president's proposal had been made in four languages. There seemed to be more opposition than ever to settlement when suddenly there was a break in the clouds when a motion was put by a delegate down in front near the presiding officer. In a clear voice the strike leader called for a vote on the all important question and instantly there was a roar of ayes. The next instant messengers were flying in all directions from the convention hall to give the news to the world through the newspapers. After the strike had been declared off there was some routine business including the usual votes of thanks, and then shortly before 1 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die. The motion to resume at once means that the pump men will go to work tomorrow and the mining of coal will be started at 7 a. m., Thursday.

The committee on resolutions held a final meeting before the convention assembled, at which the resolutions to be presented were revised and finally passd upon.

DELEGATES GET TO WORK.

The delegates were prompt in getting down to work. As soon as President Mitchell arrived in the hall at 10:05 a. m., he called the delegates to order. The committee on resolutions was called on but it was not ready to report.

The debate on reinstatement of all men in their former positions was immediately resumed. The questions before the convention was a motion to accept the recommendations of the officers to call off the strike and submit all questions at issue to the arbitration commission. A delegate from the Hazleton region asked how the individual operators stood on the arbitration plan. He called attention to the fact that the arbitration made by the railroad operators did not contain the name of John Markle or the name of any other individual concern. In reply Mr. Mitchell said that while no individual operators had signed the plan he did not understand that they were against it.

A delegate from Wilkesbarre said the superintendent of the Kingston Coal company had promised to give work to all men who applied. This brought out considerable applause. An impassioned speech by another delegate from the Wyoming Valley followed. He asked the men to stop talking about all getting back to work. He hoped the convention would take a vote by noon and end the strike. In all victorious wars men have fallen and there would be some to fall in this one.

At 10:40 the committee on resolutions arrived. The committee made its report immediately. It was as follows:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT.

"We, the committee on resolutions, beg to recommend that the following communication be adopted and forwarded to Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America:

"'Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21, 1902.

"'Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.

"'Dear Sir—We, the representatives of the employes of the various coal companies engaged in operating mines in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having under consideration your telegram of Oct. 15, 1902, addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, which reads as follows:

"'I have appointed as commissioners Brig.-Gen. John H. Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, E. E. Clark, Thomas H. Watkins, Bishop J. L. Spalding, with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I now earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people and especially to those in our great cities, who are least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay.'

"We have decided to accept the proposition therein embodied and submit all questions at issue between the oprators and mine workers of the anthracite coal region for adjustment to the commission which you have named.

"In pursuance of that decision, we shall report for work on Thursday morning, Oct. 23, in the positions and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike.

"We have authorized John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistants as he may select, to represent us in all hearings before the commission.

(Signed.) "JOHN MITCHELL,
"Chairman of Convention.
"W. B. WILSON,
"Secretary of Convention."

DEBATE ON REINSTATEMENT.

The debate on reinstatement was immediately resumed. One delegate strenuously objected to the adoption of the resolutions because no provision is made in them for the men who may fail to get work. The other side of the question was taken up by a delegate from the Panther Creek valley. He said:

"Let us go back; we will all get work in the end."

There were cries for the previous question but President Mitchell stopped this by announcing that every man would be given a chance to speak and that he would not entertain a motion to vote so long as there was one delegate in the hall who wanted to be heard.

National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson followed with a strong speech for the acceptance of the proposition. He said the miners were always willing to arbitrate and now that the coal company officials have agreed, the miners are bound to agree. To those men who feared that they might not get back their positions, he put the question how they knew they would not be taken back. He said they were only anticipating it. He felt sure that no competent man need fear the result. He closed by paying a tribute to all those who helped the miners.

BOTH SIDES DISCUSSED.

The delegates in brief speeches took up both sides of the question with great earnestness. Those opposed to the proposition wanted specific assurances that they would be taken care of. During the debate three speeches were made in foreign languages—Slavonic, Polish and Lithunian. Three foreign-speaking delegates favored the acceptance of the proposition. A Slav delegate wanted to know what wages the men would receive if they go to work Thursday, which created a laugh. He was informed that the question would be placed in the hands of the commission.

The Italian delegates also wanted the proposition explained to them which was done by an Italian speaker. When he had completed his explanation, a motion was made to close debate. Before the motion was put Mr. Mitchell, in answer to a query, announced that he had a telegram from the president of the United States that he would call a meeting of the commission as soon as the convention took favorable action. This was received with cheers. President Mitchell gave it as his opinion that the commission would make its report within one month. He then put the question on the adoption of the report after a motion to close debate had been adopted, and asked in a short speech that the vote be unanimous.

STRIFE OFFICIALLY OFF.

There was one loud roar of approval and the great strike was officially off. The delegates arose and cheered for fully a minute. President Mitchell came in for a share of the applause. When order was restored resolutions were adopted thanking all organizations and individuals for the assistance they have rendered the mine workers in the strike. A resolution was also adopted recommending to state legislatures that no persons under 21 years be employed in or about mines for more than eight hours a day. Another important action was the adoption of a resolution that all men who are needed to place the mines in condition can return to work at once. This applies more particularly to engineers, firemen and pump men. The engineers made another plea that something be done in the way of taking care of the men who fail to find work. It was decided that this question be left in the hands of the executive boards of the three districts. Envelopes addressed to President Mitchell at Wilkesbarre were distributed among the delegates with instructions that all pay envelopes, due bills, statements of wages and anything that may help the miners in their case before the arbitration commission, be sent to him.

Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre made a few remarks to the miners, and congratulated them on the outcome of the strike. There being no further business before the convention, a delegate arose and suggested that before adjournmut the delegates should sing: "My County, 'Tis of Thee," just to show that we are law abiding citizens."

THREE CHEERS FOR MITCHELL.

This was done and the mine workers convention came to an end with three cheers for John Mitchell.

The demands of the miners that will be passed upon by the commission just appointed by President Roosevelt are as follows:

1. An eight-hour day for all employes working by the day, week or hour.
2. An increase of 20 per cent in the wages of all miners employed by the ton.
3. The establishment of a 2,240-pound ton in all mines.
4. Recognition of mine committees in adjusting disputes or grievances.
5. More thorough organization of all skilled mechanics employed in and about the mines.
6. Condemnation of the alleged act of the Delaware & Hudson company in reducing wages at the Plymouth colliery.
7. Reinstatement of the colliery firemen discharged by the Delaware & Hudson company for refusing to work on "swing" shifts.
8. Revision of the contract system and limitation to two in the number of laborers to be employed by any one contractor.
9. Abolition of the black list system.

Here are the demands of the miners that the operators refuse to submit to arbitration, and which will not be considered by the commission:

1. Recognition of the union.
2. Investigation of opposition of union miners to work with non-union men.
3. Systematic examination of working cards at the mines.
4. Right of union miners to strike at the collieries employing non-union labor.

It will be seen from this schedule that Mr. Mitchell has forced consideration of nine out of the thirteen demands submitted by him five months ago.

PROF. HUGHES ON THE MORMONS.

Distinguished Educator Talks of His Visit to This City.

THINGS THAT PLEASED HIM

One Was the System of Co-operation in the "Mormon" Church—Our Intelligence High.

Inspector James L. Hughes returned yesterday from Salt Lake City, Utah where he lectured six times to the State Teachers' association, once in the university, and once in the Brigham Young academy. He had an excellent opportunity of seeing the Mormon people, and to the Toronto Mail and Empire talked most interestingly regarding them.

"I found the people to be intensely interested in education," he said. "The school buildings are well constructed and the schools are admirably conducted. The people are more deeply interested in giving their children high school and university education than I expected. Many of their young men and women, after graduating from the colleges and universities in Utah, go to eastern universities in America or to European universities. In music especially they seem to be proficient.

"I was much interested in the co-operative organization of the church. Boys of 13 years of age are organized into classes called deacons, and are given various kinds of work in connection with the church. Among other things they clean out the churches and collect all the funds given by the Mormon people of their district for the benefit of the poor. In cases where widows have no one else to cut their wood these boys cut the wood for them. In other ways the boys are traind to do church work from a very early age. When they grow older, in their high schools and colleges, their special aptitude is carefully noted, and as soon as they are old enough the best of them are chosen by the church to do mission work of various kinds in different parts of the world. There are now 1,700 young men and women doing mission work for the church. The president expressed much interest in the Canadian colony of Mormons in Alberta, and to me that they were flourishing very satisfactorily, and that they had this year erected a very fine beet sugar mill for the district. He and Professor Tanner, superintendent of Mormon education, were particularly anxious to get good teachers for Mormon children in Alberta.

"One thing that interested me very much was the fact that leading Mormons are often more interested in the education of their daughters than of their sons. President Smith's two daughters were educated in New York City, one in domestic science and art, the other in kindergarten work.

"In regard to polygamy, I was informed that only a small percentage—between 3 and 4 per cent—of the families had ever been polygamists. Th polygamous order was always restricted, and both men and women who did live in that order with whom I convereed appeared to regard the order as one of deep religious significanc. The question of polygamy is not really a vital question in the Mormon faith. While most of the leading men and women that I met are in favor of polygamy, they recognize the United States law as supreme, and will in future carry out the law. The abandonment of polygamy does not interfere with the vital elements of the Mormon faith.

"Th general standard of intelligence is very high, at any rate in the cities, and the general appearance of the people in their earnestness and enthusiasm reminds one of a Canadian audience more than any other audience I have seen in the United States."

DEATH OF AGNES W. BURT.

Oldtime Resident of the Sixth Ward Summoned by Grim Reaper.

Agnes Watson Burt, wife of Alexander Burt, and sister of Bishop Jas. C. Watson, died at the family residence in the Sixth ward of this city, at 11 o'clock last night, of heart disease, from which she had suffered intensely for about four months. Deceased was the daughter of Robert Watson and Mary Cowan Watson, and was born in Newarthill, Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 5, 1849. In September, 1859, she, with her parents, arrived in Salt Lake City, they having joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in their native land before coming to this country, she having been baptized into that Church when 8 years of age. At Spanish Fork on the 20th of June, 1858, she married Alexander Burt, the fruits of which union were 15 children, eight of whom have preceded her to the great beyond.

The deceased will long be remembered by the people in the neighborhood where she had lived for nearly half a century, for her many noble and generous deeds. In her breast beat a heart full of human kindness. She was a very industrious woman, and nothing in life afforded her more pleasure than showing kindness to others. She was an earnest and firm believer in her religion to the last. Surviving her are a husband, seven children, 29 grandchildren and hosts of friends who mourn her death.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday, the 23rd, at 1 o'clock in the Sixth ward meetinghouse.

Addresses by Notable Educators.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.—The banquet of the Chicago Congregational club in honor of President George, of the Chicago Theological seminary at the Auditorium last night was distinguished by the addresses of many notable educators. Dr. Henry C. King, dean of Oberlin college, spoke on "Psychology and Life." Miss Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke college, discussed the "Power of the Beautiful in Education." Dr. W. D. McKenzie, of the Chicago Theological seminary, presented "Needed Phases in the Education of the Ministry." Following these regular addresses many of the banqueters made short speeches. Among them were: President De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin college; President Wm. Harper, of the University of Chicago; President Cyrus W. Northrup of the University of Minnesota; President C. W. Barnes of Illinois college; President E. D. Eaton of Beloit college; President S. F. Bradley of Iowa college; President R. C. Hughes of Ripon college; President McClelland of Knox college.

Mark Twain's Fuel Order.

Because of High Prices for Coal He Directs the Secretary of The Treasury to Send Him Forty-Five Tons Best Old Dry Government Bonds, Suitable for Furnace—Will Be Grateful and Vote Right.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following letter was received at the treasury department this morning:

"New York, Oct. 3, 1902.—The Honorable, the Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—Prices for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached the altitude which puts them out of reach of literary persons in straightened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order: Forty-five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cents 1864 preferred.

"Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking.

"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 cent postal currency, vintage of 1866, eligible for kindling.

"Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riversdale at lowest rates for spot cash and send bill to

"Your obliging servant,

"MARK TWAIN.

"Who will be very grateful and will vote right."

DISASTER TO SWAYNE'S FORCES

Military Men Hold Foreign Office Responsible.

New York, Oct. 21.—Military men hold the foreign office responsible for the disaster to Col. Swayne's force, cables the Tribune's correspondent at London. For economy's sake they say, the department accepted raw levies of Somalis as trained disciplined soldiers, while Col. Swayne's urgent counsel to establish a permanent military post at Curao was not followed. Lord Cranborne's statement in the house of commons has created an uneasy feeling, and further news is eagerly awaited. There is no question that Col. Swayne's force is now in a most perilous position as the Mullah will receive large accessions of fighting strength from the tribes which previously remained passive.

PORTUGUSE EAST AFRICA.

England and Germany Will Determine Its Future.

New York, Oct. 21.—While premature reports of the sale or lease of Portuguese East Africa have been denied at Lisbon and elsewhere, there has been a general agreement among people in the diplomatic set that the future of that section would be determined by secret treaty between Great Britain and Germany, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. Inferences drawn from the journeys of the king of Portugal and the German emperor have been elastic and it is now probable that negotiations for the acquisition or control of Portuguese territory are now in progress. Terms of partition, however, have been agreed upon in advance, and this carries with it the presumption that the purchase or lease will be effected as soon as the government at Lisbon is prepared to fix a reasonable price and to face the popular agitation which would inevitably follow the alienation of national territory.

MASONIC TEMPLE AFFAIRS.

Indictment Against President Gormley Returned.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The grand jury has returned an indictment against James M. Gormley, president of the Masonic Temple association, for alleged complicity in the transactions by which an effort was made to have the taxes of the corporation, amounting to over $26,000 marked as paid on the books of the county treasurer when no money had been paid. The evidence upon which the indictment was voted was given in the trial of Capt. Edward Williams, who is charged with conspiracy to avoid paying the taxes of the association. Dr. David G. Bush, who was a director in the Masonic Temple association until July 1, testified that he heard Williams and Gormley discussing the payment of the taxes and that Williams said that the $26,000 of taxes could be paid for $20,000, and that it was with the consent of Gormley that the job of avoiding the payment of the taxes was undertaken. After Dr. Rush had given his evidence in court, he was taken before the grand jury and several hours later the indictment was voted, Gormley being charged with conspiracy. He has always denied that he had any knowledge of the attempt to avoid the payment of the taxes.

Young Boys With Valuable Jewels.

New York, Oct. 21.—Having in their possession valuable jewelry and other articles two 13-year-old boys have been arrested in the Fifth Avenue hotel and are being held as suspicious persons pending an investication. They say they are cousins and give the names of James J. and Andrew J. Dautery. Their homes, they declare, are in Butler, Pa. Among the gems was a pearl necklace valued at $1,000.

During their stay of 10 days here the boys have occupied suites of rooms at half a dozen leading hotels. According to the police they ordered goods sent to their apartments from large jewelry and dry goods houses and managed to receive them without payment.

American Missionaries Threatened.

New York, Oct. 21.—Advices received from Dr. George Marsh, an American board missionary at Philopolis, Bulgaria, says he and his wife have been threatened with death by dynamite unless the sum of $2,400 each was paid at an early date, according to an American dispatch from Boston. The threat was made in a letter dated Sept. 16. The threatening letter gave a detailed account of the Marsh family's doings for several weeks, thus showing perfect espionage. The family is keeping indoors after nightfall and the house is guarded by police. There are 30 other board missionaries in the Bulgarian field. The Marshes have been engaged in mission work for 20 years.

Scheme to Merge Forges.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—The Post says: After some three months of resting the proposition to form a combination of all the larger forge companies in the eastern part of the country has been revived.

The plan under consideration is to unite about eight of the leading forge companies in one general corporation and under a New Jersey charter, carry on business in a manner similar to that of the United States Steel corporation.

The financial plan carries a capital stock for the new combination of seven million dollars of common stock with which it is proposed to pay for the plants to be merged. In addition it is proposed to issue seven millions in bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem all present outstanding obligations of the subsidiary companies and will also provide working capital for carrying on the business in its new form, thus making a total capitalization of $14,000,000.

The entire financial scheme, it is said, has been outlined and will be put into operation by the Seligmans of New York.

A Great Collection of Insects.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21.—A collection of 50,000 insects has just been purchased by the department of zoology of the University of Chicago. This great number of "bugs" was collected from all parts of the world by the late John Akhurst, a noted entomologist of Brooklyn.

The collection is unusually valuable on account of its completeness and represents a large amount of careful work extending over many years.

Internal Revenue for September.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue show that for the month of September, 1902, the total receipts were $19,885,670, a decrease as compared with the corresponding month in 1901 of $1,718,778. The receipts from spirits increased $1,824,817, while from tobacco they decreased $294,822; from fermented liquors, decreased $1,952,167. For the three months of the present fiscal year the total receipts show a falling off of $13,290,467, as compared with the corresponding period of 1901.

No New Fissures in Pelee.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The colonial office has received a cablegram from Martinique saying that the La Croix scientific mission, which was sent out by the French government to make observations of the recent eruptions and to establish a permanent observation station on Mont Pelee, has traversed the zone laid waste by the recent eruptions, and found no trace of new fissures. The commission did find, however, that the cone of solid rock near the crater was furrowed with the fissures from which explosive blasts of sulphurous vapor were emitted and that these blasts caused violent avalanches and ravines.

Next Methodist General Conference.

New York, Oct. 21.—A commission of the Methodist church consisting of Dr. Henry Spellmeyer of New York; Dr. W. G. Whitlock of Delaware, Ohio; O. R. Miller, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Arthur T. Cass, Tilton, N. H.; J. E. Andrus, Yonkers, N. Y.; Joshua E. Wilson of Florence, S. C., and Robert T. Miller of Cincinnati, has under consideration the matter of the location of the next general conference which will meet in May, 1904. Invitations have been received from Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston and those places have been visited.

Seal for St. Louis Fair.

New York, Oct. 21.—On Nov. 7 the $2,000 prize competition for an emblematic design suitable for the great seal, stationery, posters, and other uses of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, will be decided in this city. Prof. Halsey C. Ives, director of the St. Louis museum of fine arts and chief of the art department of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, who suggested the competition reported that it has aroused great interest not only here but abroad, and a large number of designs, which under the terms, must be submitted anonymously, already are awaiting judgment.

Another Battle in Colombia.

Panama, Oct. 21.—Gov. Salazar has received news from Baranquilla of another battle fought at La Cienaga, on the Magadalena river, which was attacked by the forces of Gens. Uribe-Uribe and Castillo, who managed to get together their previously defeated forces with which they attacked the town. The battle lasted 14 hours and the revolutionists, according to official reports were completely defeated and suffered great losses. The government thinks this battle means the pacification of the department of Magdalena, for Uribe-Uribe is now said to be without any important following and must either become a guerilla leader or escape to the island of Curacoa.

BRITISH IN SOMALILAND.

Their Condition More Precarious Than Admitted.

London, Oct. 21.—A letter from an officer belonging to the Samaliland expedition received here shows that the British force is in even a more precarious condition than has been indicated in the official dispatches. The writer says:

"No one will appreciate this because it is too late. We are in a regular trap, and how are we going to get out? We do not know. We have had stiffish fights and have lost many men. The worst is that our blacks are flunking and our camels have nearly all been killed or captured. We have next to no water and we are miles from any wells. We have no supplies and nearly no ammunition. The have captured two of our maxims. I do not suppose they care at home what happens to us. It is a brutal shame to send us blind into an ambush like this. I hear fresh troops are coming up and only hope they will come from India."

The writer refers incidentally to some brisk fighting which he apparently presumes was already known of here, and adds:

"Thirty-three of us escaped. By Jove, that was a pretty affair. We whites stood out but—oh, well, we have too many blacks."