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NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

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PARTISAN ROWDIES HISS DOWN DAVID OVERMYER.

Cat-Calls and Cries for McKinley and Roosevelt Prevent Him From Speaking at the Coliseum.

Distinguished Kansas Democratic Statesman the Victim of a Disgraceful Exhibition of Hoodlumism That Breaks Up the Big Meeting of the Bryan Workingmen's Club.

A crowd of rowdies invaded the Coliseum last night and succeeded in preventing David O. Overmyer, the Democratic orator of Kansas, from making a speech. The meeting was called for the purpose of listening to the speaker, which made it impossible for the speaker to proceed.

Many who were in the audience, without regard to politics, declared that it was the most disgraceful affair of the kind that they had ever witnessed.

Mr. Overmyer was engaged to make an address last night under the auspices of the Workingmen's Bryan Club, for which organization the evening had been advertised by the managers of the Exposition. He was introduced to the audience, which numbered more than a thousand people, by President Overmyer, Miller of the Workingmen's Bryan Club.

Mr. Overmyer began an excellent discourse, taking for his subject "Peace, Security and Prosperity of the Country." He started out by declaring that the workingmen in Kansas were not permitted to have a voice in the government, but that conditions had changed, and that they were the guiding power of the United States. He declared that they were the first to receive an injury and the last to receive a benefit. He said the signs of the times indicated that a change was under way to place them again in the same position of servitude as the slaves of former days.

"The day has come when the laboring man should be recognized," said he. "They are the ones who are interested in the peace, security and prosperity of the country, because they want peace, and will give everything for it. If the increase in the regular army was in the interest of peace, and continued."

"The laboring people of the country at large have not asked for a standing army," said he. "The latest incident proves that there are just as big fools in Colorado as there are in Connecticut. Mr. Overmyer then declared that the Coliseum incident was not planned by him or any other Democrat, and, as the contrary, that he despised any man who would be guilty of such a demagogic act."

Mr. Overmyer proceeded only a few minutes on the subject of trusts when the small electric lights were started. Cries of "Turn it down," "Turn it down," "Turn it down," were heard. The man in charge of the machine paid no attention to the crowd, until a watchman connected with the Exposition restrained him to take the machine down, which was done.

Mr. Overmyer waited until it was dark to his remarks when he started again on the subject of trusts. He was interrupted from various parts of the audience, and a voice in the gallery shouted: "Hurrah for McKinley."

Mr. Overmyer again attempted to con-

clude his speech. Cries for McKinley and Roosevelt filled the air.

"I'll give you the platform," came from the audience.

INSULTING REMARKS AND HISSES CONTINUED.

"I'll not," responded Mr. Overmyer. "I will talk for the benefit of those who can hear me. I have offended no one and I have come here on invitation to deliver an address."

"Take him out," some one cried.

"Let the Kansas wind-bag get a horse from Keweenaw," said a man far down on the right side of the arena. Hisses and cries for McKinley and Roosevelt continued unabated.

Mr. Overmyer still held his position on the platform, determined to go ahead. A gentleman on the right side of the arena, who called Mr. McKinley and Roosevelt "knave and scoundrel," was making a disturbance, and they quieted down, but the McKinley shouters all over the hall took up the cry, and a storm of hisses and cat-calls was directed at Mr. Overmyer sought to make to have himself heard.

Morton Jordan, formerly Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, who was on the stage, walked down to where some of the hissing came from. He threatened three men, who were making a disturbance, and they quieted down, but the McKinley shouters all over the hall took up the cry, and a storm of hisses and cat-calls was directed at Mr. Overmyer sought to make to have himself heard.

CAT-CALLS AND CRIES FOR MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT CONTINUED.

President Overmyer walked to the front of the stage and asked the audience to permit the speaker to proceed, but a series of cat-calls was the only answer, coupled with cries for Roosevelt and McKinley.

After standing in the center of the platform for fully five minutes, Mr. Overmyer said:

"There was a time in the history of the country when Stephen A. Douglas tried to speak to an audience. He stood before them from a platform speaking until 1 o'clock Sunday morning in an effort to be heard. Finally he said: 'I am going to church; you people can go to hell.' So far as I am concerned, you can have the building."

Mr. Overmyer then walked from the front of the platform and the meeting was broken up. A number of prominent Democrats took the platform, including G. Y. Crenshaw, Colonel T. E. Adams, Thomas Henning, John H. Baugher, Owen Miller and Morton Jordan gathered around him and expressed regret at the occurrence.

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WHEN TEDDY COMES TO TOWN.

GERMANY FORCED TO MODIFY HER VIEWS.

Has Combined With France and Russia on New Chinese Policy.

London, Sept. 28. (4 p. m.)—Apparently Germany's retreat from an untenable position has been virtually accomplished.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "An agreement on the Chinese programme has been arranged between France, Germany and Russia. It will be submitted to the other Powers within a few days. The action recommended will be milder than Germany's original proposal, and it is expected that all the Powers will accept the programme."

The Cologne Gazette, in another semi-official statement, apparently intended for consumption in the United States and England, points out the serious position resulting from Prince Tuan's ascendancy:

"The continued maintenance of misadventure and converts and other indications that the anti-foreign movement is directed from an industrial center."

The Tin-Tin correspondent of the Standard says: "I learn that Li Hung Chang has declared that Vice Admiral Alcock has gone to Port Arthur to avoid meeting Count von Waldersee, who was to hold a conference with him and Vice Admiral Seymour and Sir Alfred Saker."

"It is reported that Russia has offered to advance money to China to repay the British loan."

WASHINGTON IS PEZZLED.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The State Department has not been advised officially of any of the events of importance which are said to have occurred in China, according to various European reports, within the last twenty-four hours.

If Tuan has been degraded, and if Russia contemplates a blockade of the Chinese naval ports, the department does not know the facts.

It has let it be known to the Chinese Government that Tuan's promotion would be unwelcome to this Government, but it has not been informed of the results of that representation.

Respecting the statement that Ching had been discovered to be a contributor to the Boxer cause, it is said that all the information that the department has been able to secure regarding Ching's personality went to show his unvarying friendship for the foreigners, and upon that record he was accepted as a competent envoy.

The officials declined to say whether or not the instructions to Minister Conger have gone forward yet, but it is intimated that the Minister is fully advised by this time as to the State Department's policy. It is said, however, and the statement may be significant, that no developments in the Chinese situation of importance are expected within the next two weeks, at least.

The report from St. Petersburg, that, owing to the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai, Russia proposes to blockade the Chinese coast, created much interest at the Navy Department. As there is no statement to the effect that it is to be preceded by a declaration of war, it is assumed the blockade proposed comes under the designation in international law of "pacific blockade."

A Pacific Blockade.

A Pacific blockade is considered something of an anomaly, and though its justification is not recognized by some writers on international law, it has been resorted to on several occasions during the last century and the majority of writers now recognize it as a measure of constraint short of war.

It has been instituted sometimes by the joint action of several Powers, sometimes of a single Power, in some cases against all vessels and in other cases against only the vessels of the nation concerned. The penalties generally have been the seizure and confiscation of the property and cargo of the offending nation, or seizure and detention.

The legal position of a Pacific blockade, however, is so unsettled as to the attitude of the blockaders toward the vessels of

JAPS DECLINE TO TREAT FOR PEACE.

Special by Cable.

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 28.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Tribune.)—I learn from the very best source that the Japanese answer to the German note is quite opposite to that of the United States.

Japan not only accepted without reservation the German proposition, but refused all peace negotiations with China on the ground that there is no Government in that country that can be recognized.

A Japanese governmental crisis being imminent, these declarations have, however, only a problematic value.

London, Sept. 28.—"The Yamagata ministry has resigned," cables the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, "and the Marquis Ito will probably succeed to the premiership."

"Such a change would not affect Japan's policy in China. The Marquis Ito favors hearty co-operation with Great Britain and strongly opposes the partition of China or Russian ascendancy there."

States not concerned that their course has varied in almost every instance.

The first Pacific blockade ever instituted was in 1825, when the coasts of Greece, then nominally subject to Turkey, were blockaded by the English, French and Russian squadrons.

New Granada was blockaded by England in 1806, Mexico by France in 1838; La Plata by France in 1839; the Greek ports by England in 1826; Greece by France in 1827; Austria, Italy and Russia in 1838, and Cuba in 1897 by the six Powers of Europe.

When Formosa was blockaded by France in 1858 the blockade was intended to induce neutral vessels as liable to capture and condemnation, notwithstanding the fact that France had not assumed the attitude of a belligerent.

This position was assumed because France decided to continue to coal at Hong-Kong, England refused on this occasion to admit that under the circumstances France had the right to capture and condemn neutrals.

In 1857, when the European Powers blockaded Crete, the ships of neutrals were allowed to enter and discharge cargoes, provided they were not intended for the use of Greek troops in the interior. Previous to that, in 1855, the Institute de Droit International adopted a declaration to the effect that a Pacific blockade was only permissible on condition that vessels under foreign flags could freely enter blockaded ports, and that vessels of the offending nation which might be sequestered when the blockade ceased should be restored to their owners without compensation.

America's One Effort.

The United States itself resorted to the expedient of the Pacific blockade three days prior to the declaration of war on China, when, by executive order, certain of the Cuban ports were blockaded.

If the report from St. Petersburg should prove to be correct, the supposition is that, as it is based on the alleged activity of the Chinese fleet, the blockade would be directed against Chinese ports, where there are several stores, dry docks or coaling stations.

There are but six of these ports on the Chinese coast not within the sphere of foreign Powers, namely, Neu-Chang, where there is a mud dock; Taku and Tien-Tsin, where there are Chinese Government docks and yards; Shanghai, Foo-Chow, Amoy and Swatow, where there is a granite dock owned by the Chinese Government.

MURDERER NOT PUNISHED.

Powers Hold the Assassin of Baron von Ketteler.

Pekin, Sept. 28.—The Manchu assassin of Baron von Ketteler was tried by court-martial yesterday. No new evidence was presented, and the court decided that it would be unadvisable in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner, who, however, will be held in the hope that further information will be obtained.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Saturday warmer in northern and western portions, Sunday fair; winds mostly southerly.

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

Arkansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; southerly winds.

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2. Hanna Refused to Talk About Trusts. Croker Denounces Trust Government.

3. Illinois Politics. Found a Severe Head on His Desk. Trade Review.

4. Race Track Results. Remball Games. When Tokuu Cashied His Bet.

5. Schurz Speaks for the Democracy. Court Sets Aside Decree of Divorce. Matron.

6. Church News and Announcements. New Pastor Will Preach To-Morrow. Sunday School Lesson.

7. Newest Felt Walking Hats Are Very Modish. Plan to Distinguish Between Maid and Matron.

8. About the Drowning Habit. MacArthur Reports Another Disaster. Absent Wife Comes Back. Restraining Order Against Mr. Hawes.

9. Editorial. Ex-Confederate Reunion. St. Louis County Democrats Hope to Win.

10. Mario Corbelli Is Fresh in Health. Notes About Books.

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12. Grain and Produce. Cattle Sales. Financial News. Silver Telegrams.

13. Love for Him Canned Her Arrest. Not Recognized as a City Employee. Exchange Directors Meet.

still awaiting developments and the receipt of further instructions. Li Hung Chang is expected to arrive within a week.

Business is improving and the people are gaining confidence, but no progress is being made toward the return of the fugitive Government, the event so greatly desired by every one.

CHINESE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Belief That England and Germany Mean Trouble.

Shanghai, Sept. 28.—According to private advices received here from Nankin the Southern Viceroy expects Great Britain and Germany to declare war on China, as there is no likelihood of China surrendering the authors of the anti-foreign uprising for punishment.

Should such an attack be made, the Yangtze Viceroy must make a show against the country's enemies, though all are aware that the situation is hopeless, and are anxious not to sacrifice life unnecessarily.

Meanwhile forces and provisions are being sent to Tai-Yuan-Pi, capital of the Province of Shan-Si. The position of the Viceroy is grave.

EMPEROR GOING TO SHEN-SI.

Imperial Palace at the Capital Ordered Made Ready.

Shanghai, Sept. 28.—Emperor Kwang Su has issued an edict, thanking Emperor Nicholas for his decision to withdraw the Russian troops from Peking, and also announcing his own willingness to perform a memorial ceremony over the grave of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister to China.

It is announced from a Chinese official source that the Imperial court has ordered that the palace at Si-Ning-an-Fu, capital of the Province of Shen-Si, be immediately prepared for its reception.

THIS TO BE LAST WEEK OF STRIKE.

Coal Barons to Grant Concessions to the Miners.

Proposition of a Ten-Per-Cent Increase in Wages Will Be Offered Within a Few Days by the Individual Mine Owners.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 28.—Spurred on by Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee, the coal operators are devoting themselves to the task of ending the great strike in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania.

The interests represented by the Coal Trust proper were brought into line on Thursday. To-day the Independents had an inning.

John Markie, managing partner of B. B. Markie & Co., the largest independent coal miners in the Lehigh Valley, arrived in New York this morning and was in conference during the day with President Alfred Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and other magnates of the Coal Trust.

Mr. Markie would not be interviewed, but it is understood that he gave a promise that Markie & Co. would abide by the decision of the "trust" operators here in New York.

Similar assurances, it is said, were received from other independent mining companies in the anthracite region. All of these companies have been let in on the secret that if the strike is settled on an early advance in the price of coal to the consumer it is to be inaugurated.

The situation was summed up by Vice President John B. Kerr of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.

"The Philadelphia and Reading, the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central," he said, "control so large a proportion of the anthracite production that they can control the anthracite situation by acting together. This they are doing. The Pennsylvania Railroad is naturally active in harmony with the Reading and the Lehigh Valley."

"If these roads should decide to advance the wages of their miners 10 per cent, none of us other hard coal producers could get any miners without paying the additional 10 per cent. So they can go ahead independently and arrange the whole situation and the rest of us must follow suit."

While the coal barons were conferring in secret in this city to-day they were in communication by wire with the local mine owners and independent operators in Wilkesbarre, where a general meeting was held behind closed doors.

Arbitration Not Necessary.

"Of this meeting and its results, a dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: 'The basis for a settlement of the strike, to include an advance in wages and reduction in the price of powder, so that the earnings of all classes of working men about the mines will be increased from 10 to 20 per cent, was discussed. The agreement of the conference will be submitted to the presidents of the companies and unions, and will be approved.'"

"Terms will then be submitted to the strikers of each company, regardless of any dealing with the United Mine Workers' officers. The terms will be such that the miners will probably accept. No necessity for arbitration is expected to arise."

This dispatch was submitted to the gentlemen interested in this city to-day. They agreed in the main with the plan of settlement as outlined. The necessity for arbitration, it is held, no longer exists, so that Cardinal Gibbons may not be called upon to serve in that capacity. The members of the coal syndicate assume that their terms will be accepted by the men, but in case of a hitch, it is intimated that the Baltimore prelate may be called in as mediator.

Absolutely no communication has been held with the strikers as yet through President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers or any other agency. It is proposed to have the superintendent of each mine communicate with his men next week and submit to them the terms offered. As far as possible simultaneous meetings will be called by the respective superintendents so that the matter can be disposed of as quickly as possible.

The strikers, it is expected will report back to President Mitchell and it is anticipated that a general convention will then be called, when the whole situation will be discussed in detail and a decision arrived at. At this, at least, is the understanding of the New York parties to the controversy.

The prospect of an early settlement of the strike has caused a slump in the market for anthracite coal, prices now being at the figures which prevailed before the strike was inaugurated.

SAYS THE RAISE IS A VICTORY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 28.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was kept in constant suspense to-day. He knew that the coal operators were making an effort to settle the strike, but that the only information he could obtain came from the newspapers. Late this evening Mr. Mitchell dictated the following statement:

"This has been the greatest industrial contest between labor and capital in the history of America. The manner in which the men have voluntarily responded for the strike demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that the conditions under which they labor so long were so unbearable that to continue working meant to surrender, absolutely, all hope of maintaining themselves and families as we American citizens believe they should.

"The number of men who responded to the strike order is fully up to anticipation. If the 10 per cent increase mentioned in the newspapers is correct, while far from satisfactory, it is the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor, and won under the most adverse circumstances. I, of course, have nothing to say as to what action will be taken as to the acceptance or rejection of any proposition. This must be determined by the whole body of anthracite miners themselves.

"Our organization will not make the mistake which has wrecked many other organizations of assuming the power to determine, through its officers, the happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the 800,000 men women and children dependent

upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood.

"We take the position in this contest, as we have in all others, that capital is entitled to fair compensation, but that no institution has a legitimate right to exist which does not afford labor a sufficient rate of wages to enable those dependent upon it to earn a fair living."

"Quiet continues to prevail throughout the whole Lehigh Valley region. The J. S. Wentz & Co.'s colliery at Hazel Brook shut down to-day, a body of 200 men having marched from Fresland to that place and induced the men working in the Wentz colliery to quit. A large parade of miners from the surrounding towns was to be held in Hazleton to-morrow, but the Mayor refused to permit it to take place.

CAN AFFORD TO PAY MORE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28.—An important meeting of the coal operators of the Wyoming district in this city was held at the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in this city to-day. All the representatives of the big coal companies with collieries in this section were present. The only individual coal producer represented were Coke Bros. & Co.

At the conference, Superintendent Lehigh Valley said:

"We discussed a scheme of advancing the wages of all the men throughout the region at least 10 per cent. The powder question was also discussed, but we are not prepared to give out any information regarding our deliberations on the subject."

From another source it was learned that the presidents of the companies in New York sent a draft of the proposed settlement of the strike to their representatives here, with instructions to meet in conference and discuss whether it would be advisable to make terms with the strikers on the basis stated.

This involved a great deal of labor and caused endless discussion. Some of the superintendents thought the increase could not be granted without loss of an advance in the price of coal.

The president of one of the big coal companies in New York, who was called upon by long-distance telephone for his views on the matter, is said to have stated that he did not think that an increase in the price of coal could be entertained. Bituminous coal is too sharp a competitor now, and an increase in anthracite would be to the advantage of the bituminous article. The conference was asked to examine into the cost of mining and see if there could not be a saving made somewhere in operating expenses.

It is reported that the representatives of the Lackawanna company, after going over the operating expenses of the mines in their district, were of the opinion that they could stand the increase.

From what could be learned, the president were not opposed to learning a reduction in the price of powder, but there was a strong feeling developed 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' Union here say that no agreement that leaves the union out will be acceptable to the strikers.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 28.—Sheriff Toole late this afternoon came up from Puttville and held a lengthy conference with General Gobin at the latter's headquarters.

His trip is said to have been caused by reports that the strike was approaching a settlement. It is understood that the general and the Sheriff discussed the question of removing the troops. So far as can be learned to-night the soldiers will remain here to-morrow and Sunday, but how long after is not known.

Adjutant General Elliott, chief of staff of the division, and a number of officers will be called by the general and the Sheriff to discuss the question of removing the troops. So far as can be learned to-night the soldiers will remain here to-morrow and Sunday, but how long after is not known.

STRIKERS ARE JUBILANT.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 28.—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 were considered in the matter at all, it was only out of courtesy.

New York leads, we must follow. "Our men 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. "These New York fellows have the power. We must simply fall in line."

NEW ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS.

Rich Veins Discovered in the Cascade Mountains.

Valley City, N. D., Sept. 28.—Judge J. M. Bennett 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 Professor Burnett, a mineral expert of Seattle, Judge Bennett penetrated into the Cascade range, and after two days prospecting located veins showing nineteen feet of coal and located on 600 acres of land. He estimates the quantity of coal in sight at 25,000,000 tons.

Judge Bennett discovered the coal on prospecting trips in the Cascade range, but he tracked the location until his recent trip. He will form a company to work the veins. The samples show a fine quality, but lighter than the Scranton product.

GERMANY SEEKING HARMONY.

Official Denies She Is Trying to Dictate to Powers.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—An official of the Foreign Office today called attention to the statement of a London paper that "the views prevail in the United States that Germany, in basing her recent note, was trying to take the diplomatic lead in the China question."

This assertion he emphatically denied, declaring that, on the