THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER 15,426. RICHMOND, VA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

FIREMEN IN PARADE.

Richmond Treated to a Magnificent Street Spectacle.

A MILE OF MARCHING MEN.

Scores of Uniformed Organizations, Bands, and Apparatus.

MUSIC, MOTION, AND COLOR.

Veterans from Philadelphia, Brave Mountain Lads from West Virginia, and Companies from Nearly All the Virginia Cities and Towns.

Accustomed as Richmond is to fine parades, she salutes the firemen and acknowledges that no more picturesque and eye-satisfying spectacle has been presented than the procession which made yesterday a red-letter day in local history. It was a fireman's parade, than which nothing more attractive can be imagined.

For more than a mile the long line of uniformed marchers stretched through the streets, and the variegated moving picture impressed itself in the memory of an unnumbered array of spectators.

A bird's-eye view of the procession, as it neared the Auditorium, moving through Broad street, suggested nothing so much as a great variegated thread, in which blended harmoniously all the bright colors. Red predominated, and blue was conspicuous. The gray of the military, and the buff storm-cats of the Philadelphians; the Chambers boys, of Portsmouth, and the Charlottesville contingent added variety. The distinctive banners and standards of individual organizations, in purple and gold and silver; many starry flags of the nation borne aloft; white fire-fighters' helmets, and black ones, too, glistening in the sun, as the undulating ranks of marchers advanced—this made a rarely engaging spectacle.

The men from many cities and towns, as they strode along, kept rhythmic step to the music of splendid bands. Great gleaming axes, suggestive of awful battles with the lurid element; superb iron and steel machines that in times past spit sparks of fire hastening to scenes of danger; less pretentious apparatus that did noble duty generations ago—these told the story of the fireman's life of danger and faithful endeavor.

The lesson and the inspiration of the occasion were not lost. Through every block of the distance traversed applause greeted the marchers. The enthusiasm was greatest when the bands played favorite airs, and the applause most liberal where the smartest body passed.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Every crowd has its favorites. So with yesterday's thousands. It is with great pride the Veteran Firemen's Association, of Philadelphia, recalls its triumphal march with their younger Virginian brethren. Gray-headed, rugged-featured men the Pennsylvanians are. Fourscore of them, imposing in buff storm-cats, red shirts, and white metal helmets, drew a relic of their younger days—a piece of apparatus built in 1857. The veterans march four abreast, and the hand of every one grasped the double length of rope which stretched half a block ahead of the highly-polished, though out-of-date, machine. Their band, too excited the greatest enthusiasm. The Fourth Regiment Band it is, of Allentown, Pa., composed of thirty-six fine musicians. When this Yankee band played "Dixie," as it did several times, the crowds on the sidewalk and encroaching into the street went wild and became hoarse from much vocal demonstration of delight.

PORTSMOUTH'S BRAVE LADDIES.

Chambers Company, No. 2, of Portsmouth, headed by the Soldiers' Home Band, resembled the Philadelphians somewhat, and divided honors in the matter of applause. Ninety strong, clad in buff winter-weight coats of ample length, dark trousers, and black metal helmets, the stalwart young fellows from the seashore made a fine appearance. The company drew a magnificent piece of apparatus, which glistened as the sunlight fell on its highly-polished steel surface.

The two other companies from Portsmouth were singled out for applause at many points along the route. Captain Charles T. Bland commanded ninety men of Independent Company, No. 1, which drew a piece of apparatus. The large company wore red shirts, dark trousers, white-and-black helmets, and carried fatigue caps at the rear of the belt. The famous Fourth Artillery Band, of Old Point, made marching music for the Independents.

Captain Emmett Deans, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Portsmouth, had forty-one men in line. Their distinctive article of dress was the regulation red shirt. The Seaboard Air-Line Band, gorgeous in red uniforms, played lively airs for Captain Deans's men.

A DIGNIFIED BODY.

Charlottesville sent down a distinguished-looking body of men, under Captain J. V. Perley, whose pride in the Hook and Ladder Company of the University town was justified by the splendid showing the men made in the parade. The company wore long buff coats cut in clerical style, and the effect was to impress one with the dignity of the command.

Great, strapping mountain boys came from West Virginia. Shepherdstown Fire Company has at least one Democrat in its membership. He caused enthusiasm by shouting "Hurrah for Bryan!" He was feeling fine, evidently, and didn't care who knew it. The Independent Steam Fire Engine Company, of Charlestown, W. Va., had forty-eight men in line. The West Virginians wore blue uniforms.

Richmond was handsomely represented in the parade. Sergeant Cosby, with a squad of "the finest," headed the procession. A fine looking appearance the men in blue presented, too, and citizens waxed proud as they gazed upon them. And after the police detachment came Professor Iardella's Blues Band, whose music was as good as any heard during the day, that of the Pennsylvanians not excepted.

A BATTALION IN GRAY.

A group of mounted marshals and aides preceded a battalion of the new regiment, Companies A and D, under command of Captain Crawford and Lieutenants Cherry and Baptist. The men, in their new gray uniforms, made a fine appearance. Frequent applause greeted the city's soldier boys.

The Richmond Fire Department had five pieces of apparatus in line. The metal parts had been burnished until they shone like mirrors, and the varnished woodwork of wagons and ladders looked spick and span. These pieces of apparatus were in the parade: Engines Nos. 3 and 5, Hose Wagons Nos. 3 and 5, and Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3. Magnificent horses drew these fire-fighting machines.

Manchester sent over two organizations—the Southern Railway Company, twenty-nine men, under Captain W. B. Crooks, and Manchester Fire Department, No. 1, Captain Gallegher. The former company drew a reel, and the men at the ropes wore white helmets, blue shirts, and white duck trousers. The Southern's arrow-pierced monogram, "S. R.," appeared in white on the blue shirt fronts.

IN EIGHT GRAND DIVISIONS.

The parade was in eight grand divisions, under the direction of Chief W. G. Puller, of the Richmond Fire Department, chief marshal, with the following staff of aides, of which Mr. C. O. Saville was chief: Messrs. O. Herbert Funsten, J. J. Murphy, Jr., C. H. Phillips, J. J. Crutchfield, John T. Hughes, S. H. Bowman, E. H. Lea, George T. Dean, A. D. Landerkin, E. Victor Williams, W. H. Shervin, George C. Ruskell, Julien J. Straus, Marx Gunst, Frank T. Sutton, Andrew Krouse, G. B. Synder, Will J. King, Samuel Stern, A. V. Shelton, Frank A. Bliley, James C. Smith, W. H. Cosby, and T. R. Thompson.

The seven divisions formed on the cross streets in the vicinity of the Broad-Street Engine House, at 10 A. M.. The procession, at 11:30 A. M., moved down Broad street to Nineteenth, Nineteenth to Main, up Main to Sixth, Sixth to Broad, up Broad to Adams, Adams to Franklin, up Franklin to Ryland, Ryland to Broad, and thence out to the Auditorium, where the procession arrived at 1:30 P. M. The parade lasted two hours, and required an hour to pass a given point.

ORGANIZATIONS IN LINE.

Detachment Police.
Blues' Band.
Regimental Battalion.

First Division—Captain R. C. Marshall, Portsmouth, in command—Chief Marshal and Aides. Battalion Richmond Fire Department.

Second Division—Captain E. H. Lea, of Barton Heights, in command—Seaboard Air-Line Band; Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Portsmouth, forty-one men, Captain Deans; Richmond Fire Department, five pieces of apparatus; Fourth Artillery Band; Independent Steam Fire Company, No. 1, Portsmouth, ninety men, Captain Charles T. Bland.

Third Division—Mr. O. H. Funsten, Richmond, in command—Winchester Band; Charley Rouss Fire Company, of Winchester, sixty men; Rouss Hook and Ladder Company, Winchester, thirty-five men; Marion Fire Company, Marion, Va., sixteen men, Captain E. J. Haller; Southern Fire Department, Manchester, twenty-nine men, Captain W. B. Crooks; Annex Hose Company, Norfolk, thirty men.

Fourth Division—Mr. Charles H. Phillips, Richmond, in command—Roanoke Machine-Works' Band; Friendship Fire Company, No. 3, Roanoke, Captain Charles Falls; Junior Hose Company, No. 2, Roanoke, Captain James Rucker; Alert Fire Company, No. 4, Roanoke, Captain Ramsey; Harrisonburg Hose Company, No. 1; Harrisonburg Hose Company, No. 4; Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, Newport News; Warwick Hose Company, Newport News; Harmony Hose Company, Newport News; North End Hose Company, Newport News.

Fifth Division—Captain P. J. Lamb, Harrisonburg, in command—Phoenix Military Band; Charlottesville Hook and Ladder Company, twenty-two men, Captain J. V. Perley; Lexington Fire Department, thirty men; Torrent Fire Department, No. 1, Berkeley; Manchester Fire Department, No. 1; Wytheville Fire Department and band.

Sixth Division—Mr. R. E. Shine, Richmond, in command—Phoebus Band and Fire Company; Shepherdstown Fire Department, Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Clifton Forge Fire Department; Hampton Hose and Engine Company; Independent Steam Fire Company and drum corps, Charlestown, W. Va.; Waynesboro' Fire Department; Eagle Hose Company, Bristol; Relief Fire Company, Front Royal, Va.; Phoenix Fire Engine Company, No. 1, Suffolk; Pioneer Fire and Salvage Company, Lambert's Point; Staunton Fire Department.

Seventh Division—Captain W. Hagenswiler, Philadelphia, in command—National Soldiers' Home Band; Chambers Fire Company, No. 2, Portsmouth; Veteran Firememn's Association, Philadelphia, Captain James Baxter, Jr.

Eighth Division—Mr. E. T. Sutton, Richmond, in command—Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment Band; distinguished guests, officers of the State Association, veteran firemen of Richmond, and ladies, all in carriages.

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Several Thousand Persons Attend Band Contest and Cake-Walk.

The Auditorium was the firemen's Mecca last night, when the band contest, cake-walk, and dance attracted several thousand. The firemen were out in force, with their ladies, and a good sprinkling of citizens likewise journeyed out to the big building. The Traction Company did an immense business for several hours.

The interior of the building had not been decorated, but the lack was scarcely noticed, for the bright red shirts of hundreds of firemen and the uniforms of members of the bands made up the color deficiency. The two central sections of seats had been removed for the dancing, which took place late in the evening. All around the cleared area of floor space people were massed, and the side sections contained hundreds of spectators. The galleries all around, while not filled, were alive with humanity.

Throughout the evening the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. When the bands played their performances were heartily applauded, men and women alike uniting in demonstrations of approval.

It had been expected that at least half a dozen bands would contest for the prize of $50, but only two actually competed. These were the Fourth Artillery Band, of Old Point, and the Seaboard Air-Line Band. Both these splendid organizations evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Each played superbly, and for a layman to say which excelled was out of question. In fact, the judges—Messrs. Pizzini, Phillips, and Reinhardt—announced at the conclusion of the contest that it would be impossible for them to announce their decision until to-day.

Each band played two pieces in the competition. Both played "William Tell," and the Seaboard's other piece was a "Souvenir de Wagner," while the artillerymen's second number was "Il Trovatore."

After the band contest Mrs. Gill's bright boys from the Male Orphan Asylum gave a cake-walk. The youngsters were vociferously applauded. The boys made a decided hit with the firemen.

Dancing commenced after the cake-walk, and lasted until nearly midnight.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Exhibitions and Contests for Prizes. Inspection of Local Department.

To-day will end the firemen's convention. But the last day's programme is full of interest to the visitors, who will not have time hanging heavily on their hands. Nearly every organization will remain until to-night. One notable exception is the Veteran Firemen's Association, of Philadelphia, which will leave for home to-day, accompanied by the Fourth Regiment Band, of Allentown.

Exhibitions and contests for prizes will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at

(CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.)

FROM MR. STEVENSON

Reply to Notification Committee of People's Party.

HE ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

Patriotism of Populists in Choosing Other Than Populist Candidates.

ADMIRATION FOR C. A. TOWNE.

His Generosity in Endeavoring to Secure Harmonious Co-Operation of All Supporters of Bryan—The Paramount Issue of Imperialism.

LINCOLN, NEB., September 27.—In a letter received today, at the Populist party national headquarters, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson accepts the nomination for the vice-presidency tendered him by that party early this month. The letter notifying Mr. Stevenson of his nomination follows:

"Colfax, Ia., September 5, 1900.

"To Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.:

"Dear Sir,—In behalf of the National Committee of the People's party, the undersigned take pleasure in notifying you that you were, on the 27th ultimo, selected as the candidate of said party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of the Hon. Charles A. Towne, who was nominated at Sioux Falls.

"The members of the People's party, in all sections, realize that we have reached a crisis in which the very life of free institutions is involved—a crisis in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance and should be laid aside until the peril is averted.

FOR HARMONY'S SAKE.

"Acting upon this overshadowing conviction, our national convention, which met at Sioux Falls, in proof of the unselfish character of the party which it represented, and in order to open the way for harmony among all classes of patriotic people, went outside of its own organization for both of its nominees. This action met with hearty approval among our constituency everywhere.

"And now, a vacancy having occurred in our ticket, we have, in the same unselfish spirit, selected you to fill that vacancy, and ask that you accept the same. We know that you are not a Populist, but we are familiar with your career, and the patriotic character of your unflinching devotion to the principles of free government as taught by the Fathers of the republic. Conscious that nothing but good to the public can result from your elevation to this high office, with sincere regard we have the honor to be,

"Very truly yours,
"J. B. WEAVER,
"J. H. EDMISTON,
"J. A. EDGERTON,
"Committee of Notification."

MR. STEVENSON'S REPLY.

Following is Mr. Stevenson's response:

"Bloomington, Ill., September 25th.

"To Hon. J. B. Weaver, Hon. J. A. Edgerton, and Hon. J. H. Edmiston, Committee of Notification:

"Gentlemen,—By your communication of September 5th I am officially advised of my selection as the candidate of the People's party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, to fill the vacancy upon your ticket occasioned by the resignation of Charles A. Towne.

"I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of this manifestation of the confidence reposed in me by your committee and the great constituency you represent. Nor can I withhold the expression of my admiration for the generous action of Mr. Towne, in his endeavor to secure the harmonious co-operation of all the supporters of Mr. Bryan in the pending presidential contest.

ALMOST WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

"The action of the People's party in selecting candidates outside of its own organization is almost without precedent in our political history. The explanation is found in your own candid declaration: 'The members of the People's party, in all sections, realize that we have reached a crisis in which the very life of free institutions is 'nvolved—a crisis in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance, and should be laid aside until the peril is averted.'

"Upon the important questions of finance, of domestic administration, and of reform in our methods of taxation, the platform of the People's party gives no uncertain sound.

"It is no less emphatic in its demand for a return to the policy of honest and economical expenditures of the public money. The further demand for wise and efficient legislation looking to the suppression of trusts cannot fail to challenge the attention of all thoughtful men.

IMPERIALISM.

"In common, however, with the Silver Republican and the Democratic parties, you recognize the important fact that all these are but questions of the hour. In the presence of the overshadowing issue of imperialism others are but as the dust in the balance. It is not strange, then, that there should now be concert of action between those who sincerely believe that 'a crisis has been reached in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance.'

"Involved in the settlement of this great question are consequences of deep import to the American people. The supreme gravity of the issue cannot be measured by words. As was truly said by an eminent Republican senator: 'The question is greater than parties, greater than administrations, greater than the prosperity and happiness of a single generation.'

"It is well, even now, to recall some recent events of our history. Before 'breaking the peace of the world,' Congress, referring to Cuba, supplemented its declaration of war against Spain with the words: 'The United States hereby disclaim any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the islands to its people.'

"It was this solemn declaration by the American Congress that justified the war at the bar of our own conscience and of that of the world. The pretence now that this disclaimer upon our part applied only to Cuba and not to other Spanish dependencies is 'to palter with words in a double sense.'

THE PHILIPPINES.

"Existing conditions abroad now challenge our serious thought, whether we will or no. Spain has been conquered and the 'pacification of Cuba'—the declared purpose of the war—secured. And yet we find ourselves still engaged in war—a war, too, against our former allies in our conflict with Spain. It is a war against a people 8,000 miles distant, and of whom, until recent years, we had scarcely heard. It is an expensive war, having already cost nearly 200,000,000 in money and thousands of valuable lives. The question to be answered by each American voter now and in November is, Why this war? What is to be our justification at the bar of history?

"All mere words and glorification of the flag aside, the sad fact remains that it is purely a war of conquest; a war of subjugation against a people, who, as has been eloquently said, 'in their struggle for independence, have interposed the declaration of Jefferson as a shield against the attacks of his own countrymen.' Sixty thousand soldiers are now in the Philippine Islands. How much greater will be the sacrfice of treasure and human life before the conquest is completed no man can know. And when completed, what next? How are these islands to be held and governed? Does any sane man doubt that it can only be by force; by the power of the army and of the navy? And this not for a day or for a year, but for all time. All this implies the exercise of power unknown to the Constitution. It is in very truth government outside of the Constitution. It means the adoption by the American public of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold alien people as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in our government. In a word, it foreshadows the empire.

GREAT STANDING ARMY.

"More than this, following close in the walke of imperialism, as the night the day, comes the immense standing army. The dread arm of militarism is to be made bare in the new world, as it is in the old. The strong arm of power is to be substituted for the peaceful agencies which for more than a century have brought content and happiness to all our people. Existing conditions in Continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by a sad object-lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace.

"The conditions now existing in the Philippine Islands, for which we are in a measure responsible, impose new duties upon us. These people are entitled to our protection against the cupidity and aggressive spirit of other nations. And this, not to the end of subjugation upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and of the ultimate establishment of stable government fashioned by their own hands. Imperialism—'the republic versus the empire'—is, indeed, the overshadowing issue with which we are confronted in the pending struggle for political supremacy. Its determination is to be by the American people through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot. Meanwhile, its discussion will continue at the fireside and on the hustings, with an earnestness rarely equalled in our history. It was Burke who said: 'I love clamor when there is an abuse. The alarm-bell disturbs the inhabitants, but it saves them from being burned in their beds.'

"Again thanking the committee and those they represent, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. Should your action be ratified by the people at the polls, it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office.

"I have the honor to remain,

"Yours very truly,
"ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

GREAT RACE AT BOSTON.

Cresceus, the King of Stallions, Wins $20,000 Purse.

BOSTON, September 27.—Cresceus, the king of stallions, added a jewel to his crown to-day, by winning, in five hard-driven heats, the $20,000 race at the meeting of the New England Trotting Horse-Breeders' Association on the Readville track. So much a favorite was the son of Robert McGregor before the great trial began that the pools were barred against him. It looked for two heats as if the great stake would be wrested from the king by that wonderful little trotter, Charley Herr, the winner of the Massachusetts stake race last year. But gamy as was Charley, his strength has not equal to the task, and his star set in the third heat, when Cresceus beat him at the wire. Once after that, in the fourth heat, the Lexington horse made a wonderful bid for the race, leading to the three-quarters, and then being beaten out on the stretch by Cresceus, who seemed to have marvellous speed just when it meant so much to him.

The day was perfect for the race, and the track, while looking a trifle soft, was evidently prime footing. The crowd must have gone well over the 25,000 mark. Summary:

Stallion championship trotting; free-for-all—purse $20,000—Cresceus, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1; Charley Herr, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3; Gratton Boy, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2; Arion, 2, 6, 5, 5; Lord Vincent, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4; Benton M, 6, 5, dis.; Jupe, 7, dis. Time, 2:07 quarter; 2:07, 2:07, 2:07 1-2, 2:08 3-4.

ANOTHER ANTI-ROOSEVELT MOB.

Organized Attempt to Interrupt Republican Proceedings.

PUEBLO, COL., September 27.—When the special train bearing the Roosevelt party arrived here this evening the station was crowded with people to see the Governor.

Three evening meetings were held, and all of them were attended by large audiences. During the day, at the various stopping places, the crowds were remarkably large, and an unusual interest attended the meetings.

At Canon City another organized attempt was made by a small minority to interrupt the proceedings. This mob was composed mostly of boys, with a few men, who shouted for Bryan, and cheered so as to interrupt the speakers. One of the youngsters, being asked why he was acting so disorderly, stated that he was hired to do so. They wore uniform caps and acted in concert.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength. If you cannot digest all you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It will even digest all classes of food in a bottle. No other preparation will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all stomach troubles.

Don't Wait; Delays Are Dangerous.

For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Stiff Knees, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Strains, and Sprains rub well with Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment. Large bottle, 25 cents, everywhere; small bottle, 15 cents.

Is Your Horse Lame

from any cause. Rub the affected part vigorously with Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment. It cures Sprains, Strains, Sweeney, Stiff Joints, and Muscles. Large bottle, 25 cents, everywhere.

Drink Kenny's Teas and Coffees.

Highest Quality. Lowest Prices. Pure Sugars at cost. C. D. KENNY CO., N. W. cor. Broad and Sixth streets. S. E. cor. Main and Seventeenth streets.

SETTLEMENT NEAR?

Peace Negotiations in Coal Strike Apparently Under Way.

INFLUENCES POLITICAL.

This the Opinion Among Operators in the Affected Region.

INCREASE OF PAY TO BE OFFERED.

This Seems to Be Admitted, But With It Goes a Positive Declination to Recognize the Mine Workers' Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The towering feature of the strike situation, and one which attracted the attention of all interests involved to-day, was the widely-circulated report that negotiations are pending and rapidly nearing completion for an amicable settlement of the strike. While the identity of the person or persons who is or are said to be at work endeavoring to bring about an immediate and peaceful adjustment of the differences between the employees and employers have not been disclosed, it was openly admitted in authoritative circles that such endeavor was in progress. President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna Company, is quoted as making such admission, but in what manner or by whom the negotiations were being conducted he declined to state. President Mitchell, the head of the striking miners' organization, expressed the belief that the operators had decided to offer the miners an increase of wages, but he, too, declined to admit whether he possessed any further information on the subject.

From Scranton to-night came the statement that at a conference of coal operators of that section the opinion was prevalent that the influences at work were of a strong political nature, and that the operators would be obliged to offer the men at least the concession of an increase in wages.

The information upon which the operators based their conclusion that the working influences were political could not be learned to-night.

OFFER OF MORE PAY.

Coupled with nearly all the reports of a probable early settlement of the trouble came the announcement that the men would be offered an increase of pay, but that the mine-owners would positively decline to arbitrate the differences through President Mitchell, or to in any manner give recognition to the United Mine-Workers' organization. This refusal of recognition, however, would not prove a difficult obstacle to overcome, however, President Mitchell, in his open letter to the public, having expressed his willingness to accept a settlement through separate conferences of committees of the employees and their direct employers. If the railroad presidents and others who control the mines would accept this proposition, he said, he would waive all claim to recognition of the union.

Matters were quiet throughout the strike regions to-day, and the strikers' forces were increased by the closing of a few mines.

NOT HANNA, NOR ARCHIBALD RYAN.

NEW YORK, September 27.—President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, referring to-day to the meeting yesterday at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s office, said: "I was at the meeting yesterday at J. P. Morgan's office, and at other previous meetings. I know of no settlement having yet been made, but it will do no harm now for me to tell you that negotiations toward the settling of the strike are actually under way. They are being conducted by a man who does not directly represent either party to the difficulty."

"Isn't that a good deal like arbitration?" Mr. Truesdale was asked.

"I should prefer to call it mediation," he answered. "Senator Hanna is not the man I refer to," he added, "and I have not seen Archbishop Ryan at all."

MITCHELL ADMITS AN OFFER.

HAZLETON, PA., September 27.—The Associated Press, at 10 o'clock to-night secured from President Mitchell the admission that he believes that the mine-operators have agreed to make the striking mine-workers an offer of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Further than this Mr. Mitchell declines to talk. He has been reticent all day on the subject, and several times declared that he knew nothing of the rumors of a settlement of the strike.

APPEAL TO SOFT-COAL MINERS.

Mitchell Asks Them to Balk Move Against Anthracite Strike.

HAZLETON, PA., September 27.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine-Workers, to-day sent a telegram to the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, which possibly may have the effect of bringing the soft coal mineworkers into the contest which the anthracite workers are now waging against the mine-owners. The telegram was sent to Richard Gilbert, secretary of District No. 2, Clearfield, Pa. It was as follows:

"Issue circular letter instructing all mine-workers in Central Pennsylvania that they are not to load coal for shipment into markets formerly supplied by anthracite operators. We are informed that the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and Jersey Central railroads are now attempting to defeat anthracite strike by sending their cars into Central Pennsylvania to have them loaded with bituminous coal. Please comply with this request at once."

MITCHELL ON THE WATCH.

President Mitchell said that he had been watching the bituminous coal field closely for just such a move as he alleges has been made by the railroads mentioned in his telegram, and he does not fear that they will make much of a success in getting soft coal into the anthracite market. The miners in the Central Pennsylvana region, he continues, are in thorough sympathy with their fellow-workmen in the eastern part of the State, and President Mitchell feels sure that as soon as they find that the coal they may be loading or asked to load is to take the place of hard coal they will refuse to handle it.

Labor leaders do not anticipate any suspension of work in the soft-coal field unless the operators insist upon sending their coal to the anthracite market. They also say that the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and Jersey Central railroads, being unable to fill their contracts for hard coal, are prevailing upon their customers to accept the soft coal, wherever it can be used as a substitute.

Considerable interest is being manifested as to the effect of President Mitchell's action in attempting to defeat the alleged move of the coal-carrying roads.

MANY RUMORS.

This was a day of rumors. Around strike headquarters there were stories in circulation that Archbishop Ryan and Senator Hanna were coming here to see President Mitchell; that all the coal-carrying roads had agreed to arbitrate all differences, and that the strike had been settled. The last-mentioned rumor was the only one which the labor leaders paid any attention to, and in connection with it they sent a telegram to the presidents of the union in the three districts comprising the entire anthracite coal-field of Pennsylvania. The telegram is as follows:

"Report is current that the operators have made concessions in the matter of the wage-scale and will attempt to induce the Mine Workers to resume work. Please advise all miners in your district that no attention should be given to these reports, and that they will be officially notified should any offer of settlement be made. Under no consideration whatever should work be resumed, unless authorized by a convention representing all Mine Workers in the anthracite field. It is vitally important that all miners stand firm and determined, and not be deceived by those whose interest it is to defeat the purpose for which the strike was inaugurated."

In speaking about the rumors of a settlement, Mr. Mitchell said that the strike could not be ended without his knowing it, and that no effort had been made which would lead to an immediate settlement. Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to a dispatch in which J. P. Morgan is credited with saying that President Mitchell would accept a 10 per cent. advance. Mr. Mitchell said: "It is absolutely untrue. I am not empowered to accept anything less than what the miners in convention decided to ask for. Anything under those demands must be acted upon by a regular convention of delegates representing the anthracite miners."

HAZLETON REGION QUIET.

The entire Hazleton region was quiet to-day, and the only noticeable change in the strike situation was at the collieries of G. B. Markle & Co. As predicted by the strike leaders yesterday, there was a considerable reduction in the forces working at the various collieries operated by the firm.

Treasurer Wilson, of the United Mine-Workers, arrived to-day from Indianapolis. He said nothing definite had yet been done with regard to the payment of benefits to the striking men. The question, he said, would probably be settled within the next few days.

A NEW SAVINGS BANK OPENS SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH.

The Meyer Store Starts Another Money-Saving Department on that Day.

The newspapers have been full of the new Men's Clothing Department, to be opened at Meyer's, Foushee and Broad, commencing Saturday, but it has been impossible to tell the half of what is to be its scope. The salesmen engaged to wait on the public in this new department are the most enthusiastic set of men that Richmond holds to-day. They have been busy assorting out suits to sell for $9.95 of which they have seen duplicates marked to sell elsewhere at the various prices ranging from $15 to $20.

These swell, nobby Oxford Gray and Mixed Covert Top-Coats, which rule the town at $10, they can sell for $5.95.

The identical make of custom-made, all-wool English Worsted Dress Pants, which they are accustomed to sell for $5, they can now sell their acquaintances and customers for $2.95 a pair.

Pants of American striped worsted, of which they claim to have sold thousands no better for $2, are ready for them to sell at 89c. a pair.

Suits for young men, middle-aged men, old men, round cut, square cut, with single and double-breasted Vests, the counterparts of many handled by them for $10, are in the opening sale, $5.95.

Overcoats of the most stylish of Oxford Grays, the smoothest Kerseys, semi-raglan make, not just as good, but the identical coat they know to sell for from $15 to $18, are to be sold at $9.95.

When men are paid salaries according to the amount of clothing they sell, is it any wonder they should feel elated over the easy tims selling they will have when once these facts are forced upon the public?

The Meyer Store realizes the fact that men will look askance at department-store clothing, so they were especially careful to buy only clothing of the best makers, and the fit of them, without alteration, will convince every one of the superior make, notwithstanding the extraordinary savings in prices the new department will bring.

For instance, there is an entire assortment of Suits for young men, up to sizes to fit a forty-six-inch breast, to sell at the opening sale for $3.95, which are cut by the same tailors, and will fit as well, as any fifteen-dollar-suit you can buy in the world. The materials are not so good as fifteen-dollar-suits, but they are as good, and, in many instances, are the same as suits regularly sold for seven dollars. The windows of The Meyer Store, at Foushee and Broad, are already prepared for the opening, and have attracted widespread notice.

LAST TRILBY NEXT SUNDAY.

Via N. & W. Railway—Trilby Excursion to Norfolk and Virginia Beach,

next Sunday, September 30th, through to Virginia Beach, without change. A solid vestibule train; new rail, and a slag-ballasted track, which makes the ride clean and nice. Round-trip fare to Norfolk, $1; Virginia Beach, $1.25. Train leaves Byrd-Street (Union) Station at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leaves Virginia Beach 6:30 P. M., and Norfolk at 7:15 P. M. Stops at Petersburg, Waverly, and Suffolk for passengers. Tickets sold on train for these places. Company's tickets not good on "Trilby." MICHIE & ADAMS, Managers.

The Rush for School-

Books and Supplies has been great and constant, but we are receiving fresh stock every day, and can supply all books used in the public and private schools and colleges. HUNTER & CO.

Richmond, Va., September 27, 1900.

To Our Patrons and the Public Generally:

Owing to our making the necessary changes in our power station and removing old electrical apparatus, preparatory to the arrival of new generators, which are now in transit to this city, we find ourselves short of power, and are compelled to reduce the schedules on the lines noted below, and respectfully ask the indulgence of our patrons.

On the Lakeside Line, hourly trips.
Barton Heights, half-hour trips.
Highland Park, half-hour trips.
Seven Pines, two-hour trips.

We will endeavor to give the usual service on all our Main and Manchester lines.

RICHMOND PASSENGER AND POWER COMPANY.

Sick Headache Cured

and its return prevented with Dr. David's Liver Pills. They cure Constipation and Biliousness by gently stimulating the Liver and Bowels to a healthy action. Order Dr. David's Liver Pills; only 25 cents for a box of 25 Pills.

If you have Leaky Roofs or Damp Walls, see L. D. Johnson, 1013 east Main street. 'Phones—Old, 187; New, 521.

A VETERAN SUICIDES.

R. W. Simmons, of Hampton Soldiers' Home, Shoots Himself.

DIED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Came to Richmond With the Band of the Hampton Institution.

HAD BEEN VERY CONVIVIAL.

Was Sitting Alone on the Hotel Porch—Carefully Replaced His Revolver After the Deed and Lapsed Into Unconsciousness.

R. W. Simmons, a veteran of Hampton Soldiers' Home, who "broke bounds" to come to Richmond with the Veteran Firemen of Philadelphia, shot himself through the temples on the Broad-street porch of Ford's Hotel about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

He died as the result of his injuries at 9:20 o'clock last night in the City Almshouse Hospital.

Mr. Simmons came to Richmond on Wednesday with money enough to make the time pass pleasantly during the convention of firemen. He registered at Ford's, and paid his bill in advance, sharing one of the parlors with a number of firemen. He was pleasantly convivial, and made a host of friends. He drank deeply Wednesday night, slept but little, and yesterday he continued his drinking debauch. About an hour before he shot himself he invited one of the clerks of the hotel to drink with him. The invitation was politely declined. Fifteen minutes later the veteran returned from the bar, and, muttering that whiskey-drinking meant death, went out on the porch, and took a chair a little apart from a group of visitors who were laughing and talking together.

A CHARITABLE ACT.

He brooded unnoticed, until a cripple passed and asked him for a copper. The old soldier responded with a 10-cent piece, and very soon afterwards he pointed his revolver at his right temple and pulled the trigger. He carefully replaced the revolver in the cardboard box, in which he kept it, and lapsed into unconsciousness. Mr. Simmons had witnessed the parade, and is said to have bought the pistol on his way back to the hotel.

Few of the visiting firemen had returned from the Auditorium, and there were not very many people about the hotel when the tragedy occurred, but a crowd collected at once around the old man, who sat in the chair with the blood gushing from his temple, and his head fallen forward on his chest.

Dr. E. C. Fisher, who was in the hotel at the time, went to the veteran's side, and it was under his direction that the injured man was removed to the City Hospital, where he was found to be completely paralyzed, and in such a condition as left no room for hope of his recovery.

No reason is known that could have prompted Mr. Simmons's act. Drum-Major Paul Otto, of the Soldiers' Home Band, an intimate friend of the old soldier, said Mr. Simmons had money and seemed to be perfectly happy. As far as he knew the man had no troubles of any sort. He was congenial, a good story-teller, and made friends rapidly.

TO BE BURIED AT HAMPTON.

The following special from the Newport News correspondent of the Dispatch last night throws light on Mr. Simmons's connection with the Soldiers' Home:

R. W. Simmons, the old soldier who committed suicide in Richmond to-day, was an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, and came there some time ago from Philadelphia. He was 62 years of age, and belonged to Company A, of the Home command. Yesterday morning the Veteran Firemen's Association of Philadelphia passed through the city en route to Richmond to attend the annual convention of the State Volunteer Firemen's Association. Simmons, knowing he had a number of friends in the party, came here from Hampton to see them. It is presumed that they induced him to go to Richmond with them. He was out on a daily pass, good from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Wednesday. For several days the old man had been drinking. The steward at the Home was in Richmond and witnessed the suicide. The body will be brought to Hampton for interment. Nothing is known at the Home of the old man's people in Philadelphia.

$10—Washington to Niagara Falls and Return—$10, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Thursday, July 26th, August 9th and 23d, September 6th and 20th, and October 4th and 18th, personally conducted excursions will leave Washington by special train at 8 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls 11:05 P. M. Tickets limited to ten days, and allow stop-over returning at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins.

If you have Leaky Roofs or Damp Walls, see L. D. Johnson, 1013 east Main street. 'Phones—Old, 187; New, 521.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Weather.

FAIR

WASHINGTON, September 27.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Virginia—Clearing Friday; colder in northern and western portions; Sunday fair; colder in southeast portion; winds becoming fresh, northerly.

North Carolina—Fair Friday; colder in western portions; Sunday fair; colder in eastern portions; fresh, northerly winds.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear for the most part, with occasional clouds and a light shower in the early afternoon. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	72
9 A. M.	81
12 M.	89
3 P. M.	87
6 P. M.	84
12 Night	80

Mean temperature 82 1-