THE METALS.

Silver, 50⅝c per ounce. Copper, 11c per pound; New York, $11.35 to $11.45 per 100 pounds. Lead, $3.50 per 100 pounds; New York. Spelter, 5.12½.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake. Probably showers and cooler Saturday.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870 | SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902 | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICIANS FAILED TO SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE

Operators Would Not Listen to Any Proposition Involving Recognition of a Union.

Threats of Adverse Legislative Action Failed to Shake the Settled Purpose of the Magnates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—After two days of conference between the anthracite coal operators on one side and the governor and the senior senator of New York and the two senators of Pennsylvania on the other, the strike of the United Mine Workers of America is apparently as far from a settlement as the day it was declared. Governor Odell laid before the operators today the proposition that if they would concede to the miners an advance of 5 cents a ton in the price paid for mining coal he would promise that the miners would resume work. Being told further that the concessions would carry with them recognition of the miners' union, the operators promptly refused to enter into the proposition and took their leave. Later in the day they and the Pennsylvania senators left the city, the latter going to Philadelphia.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced his decision of leaving the city tomorrow, his destination being Wilkesbarre. Mr. Mitchell took no part in the conferences of yesterday and today, he being in New York in order that he might be in reach if the negotiations reached such a stage where the mine workers' president was needed.

Governor Odell announced he had done all possible for him to do under the law to bring about an end of the strike. He would not say whether or not it was his intention to call the state legislature in extraordinary session to consider the enactment of a law under which the contention between the coal operators and the miners might be brought to an end. That, the governor said, was something he would not discuss at this time.

BUILDING A BULL PEN.

Governor Stone Has Adopted Coeur d'Alene Tactics.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—Disappointment followed the news received from New York tonight that a conference held in that city for the purpose of settling the miners' strike had failed to reach an agreement. It is feared in business circles that the struggle will continue for some weeks yet. The strike leaders will make every effort to hold their men in line, trusting to cold weather to bring the operators to terms. The local operators say nothing but failure was to be expected from the New York conference, as it was more of a political gathering than anything else.

The officers of the Third brigade, with headquarters in this city, made the announcement today that the order of Governor Stone to place all persons arrested for rioting under a military guard will be strictly enforced. A stockade is being erected at West Side park, where the Ninth regiment is in camp, and prisoners will be confined there. The military authorities complain that the civil authorities have been too lenient with some people who have been taken into custody since the militia arrived in the region, and that sterner measures are necessary.

The operators will make another determined effort to start additional collieries next Monday, and in case the militia cannot furnish the protection for the men who want to go to work and their families, a number of local operators will petition the governor as to the advisability of calling on the president for federal troops.

National Board Member John Fallon, who is in charge of strike headquarters during the absence of Mr. Mitchell, says the talk about calling for federal troops is all "moonshine," as the state militia now cover nearly the entire strike region, and they have nothing to do.

"THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED."

Coal Barons Will Not Attend Any More Conferences.

New York, Oct. 10.—Today's conference between men in official positions and President Mitchell and Chairman Thomas was absolutely barren of result. According to the statements made by the operators, the prospects of a settlement are no more promising than they were yesterday. There is nothing to justify the assertion that negotiations will be resumed next Tuesday. As one of the coal presidents put it, "The incident is closed."

"The publicists," said this gentleman, "made a number of suggestions, all of which we turned down. These included a 10 per cent increase in pay, a decrease of working hours and recognition of the union, as well as a number of other propositions which we regarded as equally undesirable. We found it impossible to negotiate with them. What their next step will be I cannot say, but they will understand that we cannot be moved. I repeat, we will not meet them again. It is frivolous and is bound to result in further ill feeling."

Another operator said: "It is not for us to consider mere matters of political expediency. Had so-called statesmen kept their hands off, the strike would have been settled long ago. We have taken a stand for principle, and no amount of argument will budge us."

J. P. Morgan, who conferred with several of the operators during the day, would not discuss the latest developments. It is known that he has not swerved from his purpose not to become a party to the controversy.

PRESIDENT PASSIVE.

No Further Move in Coal Strike Matter Contemplated.

Washington, Oct. 10.—For a long time this afternoon and again tonight President Roosevelt discussed the coal situation with members of his cabinet. After office hours Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne came out to the White House and remained until nearly 5 o'clock. Tonight Secretary Root and Mr. Payne were with him for some time. Further than to admit that the coal strike was the subject that brought them together the members of the cabinet would not talk, except to say that nothing had been done. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, was also at the White House this afternoon. His object was to bring with him a copy of the arbitration law of 1898, which already has been found to be ineffective as applicable to existing conditions.

Secretary Root left Washington for New York after the conference with the president. He announced that his object in going was to register so as to be able to vote at the coming election, but he is fully acquainted with every step that has been taken by the administration in the coal strike, and knows many of the most influential financiers in New York.

Close advisers of the president who have conferred with him said tonight that in their opinion there was no further action the administration could take on the initiative to bring the strike to an end. They scout the idea of a resort to the anti-trust law, and say that no such step is contemplated, as action cannot be had under that measure against the interests involved in the strike.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which is in session here, decided tonight to appeal to the business men and other sympathizers with the anthracite coal miners for financial aid for the strikers. The suggestion was made that some responsible professional or public man should take the matter in charge and begin a systematic campaign for assistance.

OPERATORS OBDURATE.

Will Never Recognize the United Mine Workers.

New York, Oct. 10.—"What do you mean by politicians? I want you and all operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, the chosen representative of 7,000,000 people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. And what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

Governor Odell made this statement today to President Baer of the Reading road in the presence of United States Senators Platt of New York and Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania. It was the culmination of a heated interview in the office of Senator Platt, and the result of the meeting between Governor Odell and President Baer.

Mr. Baer was not in the best of humor when, accompanied by E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad, he entered Senator Platt's office. The conference begun by a statement made by Senator Penrose that the situation was becoming so serious that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions toward a settlement.

"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the existence of a labor union, I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Odell Got Excited.

Governor Odell was on his feet in an instant. Holding a half-burnt cigar in his hand, and white with excitement, he said: "Are we to understand that no kind of conciliatory proposition would receive attention at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affair."

Then it was that Governor Odell made the statement attributed to him at the beginning of this article.

President Baer, evidently appreciating that he had gone too far, bowed to Governor Odell and said:

"Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal affront was intended, and we will listen to any suggestions you may have to make; but, again, I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the governor, "that your position from a public view is absolutely untenable. If coal operators, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection, there is no reason why laboring men should not."

The Proposition.

"What is the proposition?" asked Mr. Baer, coldly.

"Just this," said Governor Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization of which Mr. Mitchell is head desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men 5 cents a ton increase I will per-

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE LOCAL REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

INSANE BOY'S AWFUL CRIME

Brained His Mother and Sister With an Axe and Fatally Wounded Four Other Children—Finally Overpowered by an Elder Brother.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—While laboring under mental aberration, the result of the strain of perfecting an appliance for patents on an air brake, which are pending in Washington, Charles Cawley, 17 years old, of Homestead, Pa., early today killed his mother and one sister, and fatally injured four other children. He also tried to kill his two older brothers, but was detected, overpowered and turned over to the police. The weapon used was an axe, with which he crushed and hacked his victims beyond recognition.

The Dead.

Mrs. Hannah Cawley, aged about 40 years, head and upper portion of her body almost pounded to a jelly.

Belle Cawley, aged 12, head frightfully crushed.

The fatally injured are:

Josephine, the baby of the family, aged 15 months, head and chest battered.

Adeline, aged 6, skull fractured.

Raymond, aged 6, twin of Adeline, head horribly injured.

Agnes, aged 10, head crushed.

The Cawleys lived in a neat six-room house in Homestead. Last night all the members retired about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Cawley and Belle occupied one bed, while Josephine, Adeline, Raymond and Agnes occupied another bed and cribs in the same room. Charles, the murderer, his brothers James, aged 20, and Harry, aged 14, occupied the front room, second floor, adjoining their mother's room.

Fiend's Bloody Work.

About 3 o'clock this morning Charles quitely arose and, dressing himself but not putting on his shoes, crept down to the cellar and secured an axe. Coming upstairs, he went into his mother's room, where the victims were all sleeping. After turning up the light the maniac approached his mother's bedside, swung the axe high in the air and brought it down with such force that the skull was crushed. The mother evidently never knew what struck her, but the crazed son, thinking that his first blow did not do its work, pounded the dead mother's head almost to a jelly.

Belle, the oldest daughter, slept throughout the time. The dull sound of the axe on her mother's head did not arouse her. Charles hurried to her side of the bed and struck her with the axe. It is thought that the first blow slipped and awoke the girl, but the next blow killed her. The fiend then struck each of the smaller children over the head with the bloody weapon.

Believing that he had dispatched them all, Cawley started to his brothers' room, but James, the eldest, had been awakened by the groans in his mother's room, and as Charles entered, he seized a heavy rocking chair, and after a fierce struggle overpowered him and turned him over to the police. On the way to the station he fought ferociously, but after being placed in a cell he calmed down and did not seem to realize what he had done.

Denies the Awful Crime.

Charles was lodged in the county jail here at 10 o'clock. He failed to recognize his brother James. For two years he has been working on a device for a combined air and power brake. It is said to be a wonderful invention, and that men who have seen it marveled at the mechanical ability of the inventor, in view of his years.

He was of a kindly disposition, and was said to have been very fond of his mother and brothers and sisters. Recently he has been unusually quiet and, while his actions were a trifle queer, no attention was paid to him. When questioned later today Cawley denied emphatically that he committed the deed. He tells a fairly connected story in which he reiterates his innocence. He says he was awakened at an early hour by sounds on the first floor and went downstairs to investigate. Returning upstairs, he states, he found his sister lying across the bed, covered with blood, and fled to give the alarm.

The five other members of the family injured are reported tonight as having a fair chance of recovery.

Little Anna Dead.

Anna, the 4-year-old sister of Cawley, died tonight at the South Side hospital. It is reported that the three others injured will die before morning. After a thorough examination by the coroner's jury it was reported the young man's story of robbery had been disproved and that Cawley did the deed in a fit of insanity.

Raymond Cawley died at the South Side hospital tonight at 11:30, making four dead.

TRIAL OF HORN BEGUN

One of the Most Sensational Murder Cases in the History of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 10.—The trial of Tom Horn for the murder of Willie Nickell, in the Iron mountain country, opened in the district court today. The court room is inadequate to accommodate the crowd of persons who desire to hear the evidence.

District Attorney Walter R. Stoll made the opening speech for the prosecution. It is understood that the defense will endeavor to prove an alibi for Horn, who was in the employ of leading cattlemen at the time of the murder. The murdered boy was a son of Kells Nickell, who had take up a small ranch in the Iron mountain country and placed 3,000 sheep there. After the murder of his son Kells Nickell was also ambushed and badly wounded.

The murder for which Horn has been brought to trial is one of three committed in the Iron mountain country, the purpose of which, it is claimed, was to intimidate and drive out the sheepmen and small ranchers who were occupying range lands which the cattlemen desired to hold for themselves. So far as yet developed, the principal testimony against Horn will be his alleged confession to Detective Joseph Le Fors. It is the general belief that if the trial should result in the conviction of Horn other arrests will follow.

The selection of a jury is well under way, but is likely to take two or three days more.

Perhaps the most damaging statements made by the prosecution against the accused in the opening address outside of a confession which was made by Horn and which was brought out at the preliminary hearing, was that Horn left a package containing a blood-stained sweater in a store at Laramie the day after the murder. The attorney also said that Horn visited Denver two months after the tragedy, and there told a party of friends that he was the "main guy" in the Nickell killing; that "the Nickell business was the best shot he ever made, but that it was the dirtiest job he ever done."

The defense made no statement. The taking of testimony will be commenced in the morning.

EXAGGERATED AS USUAL

Nothing in the Wild-eyed Rumors of an Indian Uprising in Western Colorado.

Denver, Oct. 10.—"My advices tend to show that the Indian scare in western Colorado is greatly exaggerated," said Major Sharpe, adjutant general of the department of the Colorado, today. "I have been in communication with that section, and there is no cause whatever for alarm. The army has not been asked for assistance and there is absolutely no prospect of the regular troops being called upon. The Indian police will be able to handle the situation. There are some Utes hunting in Rio Blanco county, but so far as my advices are, they have done no damage and there is no truth in the report of a pending uprising."

Governor Orman today sent a message to Indian Agent Myton reciting the facts of Game Warden Harris' encounter with Indians, by whom he was shot, and requesting him to keep the Indians on the reservation and to prevent any further invasions into Colorado.

Plans were formed today for the organization of a company of the national guard, to be stationed at Meeker, and to be in readiness at all times to cope with marauding Indians.

UTAH MAN HONORED.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 10.—Walter P. Read of Salt Lake City, Utah, was elected a member of the executive committee of the American Street Railway association, and J. B. Hogarth, auditor of the Denver City Tramway company, was elected third vice president of the Street Railway Accountant's association.

ANSWER FILED BY THE READING

Denies All the Charges Made in the Complaint.

IS NOT IN ANY COMBINATION

THE ACTION WAS BROUGHT UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Counsel for the Reading Coal & Iron company have prepared an answer of an action against the company and others under the anti-trust laws of the state. The answer will be filed in New York. The most important points set forth in the answer are:

A fundamental denial that the company is in any manner connected or identified with any combination.

As to the rights of railroads to own mining stocks and as to circulars fixing the prices of coal, the answer avers that the respondent is a corporation of Pennsylvania, created primarily to purchase, sell, transport and mine coal, and incidentally to acquire such lands as it may deem expedient and to purchase the stocks of any railroad or other corporations. It is denied that the corporation has authorized or sanctioned any combination with another corporation contrary to the laws of New York state.

It is further averred that all railroad and canal companies created by or organized under the laws of Pennsylvania are expressly authorized by the statute law of the said state to purchase and hold the capital stock of corporations authorized by law to develop the coal, iron, lumber or other material interests of the said commonwealth, and especially is any railroad or mining company of Pennsylvania authorized by positive statute to purchase and hold the capital stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company.

The answer further denies that the prices for the coal and shipped by the respondent were ever determined by agreement, contract, combination or arrangement with the other corporations mentioned in the application, or with any person whomsoever. It is admitted that officers of the company have occasional meetings with others in a like business, with a view of considering statistical information and data as to the state of available supply and the probable demands of future markets, in order that measures may be taken to supply their requirements.

The respondent also denies that the prices fixed by it in March, 1901, or at any other time were determined at an alleged meeting of the board of directors of the Temple Iron company, or that a uniform price for coal was agreed upon with other companies.

If other parties in the trade announced the same prices it was because they could not reasonably expect or demand better prices from their customers than the respondent announced its willingness to sell for, and in the absence of special facts and circumstances were doubtless unwilling to accept less. Moreover, the circulars have never been regarded as binding upon anybody, not even upon the parties who have issued them.

IT IS NOW UNLAWFUL TO KILL BULL MOOSE

(Special to The Herald.)

Cody City, Wyo., Oct. 10.—A. A. Anderson, superintendent of the Big Horn forest reserves, in his annual report, makes the following statement with reference to wild game:

"For the first time in five years it has been unlawful to kill bull moose. There are only about twenty of these animals in the Teton and Yellowstone forest reserves, yet it seems every guide and hunter has promised his patrons one of the animals. I found many hunters along the edge of the Yellowstone park, like coyotes watching for a wounded animal to die, watching for a moose to poke his head over the line to put a bullet into him on lawful ground. One fellow did not wait for the moose to cross the line, but killed the animal inside the park. He was caught by the park police, and I am told the shot cost him over $1,000.

"There is every evidence that game has been unlawfully killed in both the Teton and Yellowstone reserves. I have appointed all forest rangers special game wardens and an effort will be made to stop the ruthless and unlawful slaughter of wild animals that are now fast disappearing."

HOSPITALS FILLED.

London, Oct. 11.—Special dispatches received here from Geneva represent the situation there as very serious. There has been smart fighting between the mob and the troops, the strikers using stones and bottles and other missiles and the troops using their sabres and bayonets freely. The hospitals are filled with casualties resulting from the encounters.

THEIR MEMORY HONORED.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Secretary Root has conferred the names of soldiers who have distinguished themselves on the sea coast batteries. At the Presidio he has named batteries in honor of Second Lieutenant Henry M. Boutelle, Second Lieutenant Blaney and Second Lieutenant M. Baldwin, all killed in action.

ANOTHER SPLIT IN THE RANKS

Wild Disorder at Meeting of Union Veterans.

ORDER ALMOST DISRUPTED

BARS WERE LET DOWN AND THE VETERANS OUTVOTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The sessions of the Union Veterans' union today were marked by scenes of wild disorder and confusion. The proceedings at times became so heated that personal encounters seemed likely. The trouble began when an effort was made to amend the constitution so as to restore the six months' service clause as a basis for membership in the organization. After two hours' discussion the proposition was rejected. This action created much ill feeling. A motion was then made and carried to permit sons of members of the organization to vote and otherwise participate in the proceedings. An amendment also was adopted admitting to membership sons-in-law and grandsons of member and any honorably discharged soldier without regard to his services.

While the voting was going on a large number of members of the Ohio, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Iowa and Pennsylvania delegations met in conference over a proposition to withdraw from the organization and affiliate with the Massachusetts departure. This department severed its connection with the union after the Des Moines convention, which struck from the constitution the six months' service clause.

Before the convention met in the afternoon the executive committee heard General Dyrenforth, the commander-in-chief, in relation to charges which had been filed against him by the judge advocate general of the division of the Potomac, alleging the use of arbitrary power and reflecting on his personal character. Later the committee made a report recommending that he be suspended as commander-in-chief.

General Dyrenforth was notified in open session of action taken by General B. F. Hutchinson of Rochester, deputy commander-in-chief, who had been directed by the executive committee to preside. Pandemonium followed. Every man was on his feet, chairs were overturned and an effort was made to throw General Hutchinson off the platform. He, however, raised a heavy cane, which he carried, and thus kept the crowd back. General Dyrenforth refused to recognize the committee to present its report and finally, after General Hutchinson had been called on to preside, General Dyrenforth refused to make way for him.

General Hutchinson then left the hall, as did the delegations above named and the convention proceeded to elect a commander-in-chief. The names of Harlow L. Street and General Dyrenforth were put in nomination.

The executive committee of the order thereupon declared that the election was illegal and under the constitution General Hutchinson is the legal commander-in-chief. As the anti-Dyrenforth men filed out they stated that they would not remain in the organization under Dyrenforth or unless the six months' service clause was restored to the constitution.

After order had been secured the convention, with General Dyrenforth in the chair, elected the following officers:

First national deputy, Major General Charles E. Forest of New York City; second national deputy, J. C. Freeman, Louisville, and an executive committee.

RUSSIAN THISTLE TO BE CULTIVATED

(Special to The Herald.)

Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 10.—The much despised Russian thistle is to be cultivated for summer forage. A force of men is now breaking ground on the Whitehouse and Palmer ranches, near the city, where thistle seed will be sown as an experiment. Stock will be kept off until next summer, when they will be turned into the enclosure.

Last summer a tract of land on the Whitehouse ranch became seeded voluntarily, and in July, when the plant was in the right condition for feed, about eighty head of stock were turned into the lot. The cattle stayed with the thistle until not a weed was left, and seemed to do as well on it as on grass.

PRINCE OF SIAM HAS ARRIVED AT NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 10.—Prince Chowfo Maha Vaja Ravudh, crown prince of Siam, arrived tonight on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck from Southampton and Cherbourg. He was met by Herbert H. D. Pierce, third assistant secretary of state, and D. B. Sickles of New York, formerly consul general at Bangkok, representing President Roosevelt, and Edwin V. Morgan of the state department, secretary to the president's commission. The prince left the steamer at quarantine on the navy yard tug Powhattan, and landed at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City, where a special train was waiting to take him to Washington.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

One Man Shot and Another Stabbed at Vineland, New Jersey.

Vineland, N. J., Oct. 10.—As the result of a riot at Minitola, near here, last night, during which one man was probably fatally stabbed and another shot, David C. Applegate manager of the Jonas Glass works, and Harry Dare, a special officer employed by the company, were arrested today. Applegate, who is postmaster at Minitola, is charged with shooting Ralph Rambo, an Italian striker, and Dare was arrested as an accomplice.

Burt Vandemer was stabbed in the back by an unknown man, and his recovery is doubtful.

The glass blowers employed by the Jonas company are on strike. Alfred De Maio, official interpreter for the Green Glass Bottle association, and a number of strikers clashed with some of the company's guards and De Maio was badly beaten. A number of his countrymen marched through the town last night searching for his assailants. There was a meeting between the guards and strikers during which Rambo was shot and Vandemer was stabbed. Applegate and Dare say they are innocent.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

New York, Oct. 10.—The coroner's jury that has ben investigating the death of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, whose body was found in the Morris canal on Sept. 18, rendered a verdict tonight in Jersey City that the woman came to her death through violence at the hands of William Hooper Young.

DESERTERS ARE MANY

General Hughes Has Lost Nearly a Thousand Men During the Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The annual report of Major General Robert P. Hughes, commanding the department of California, deals mainly with the routine work of the department. He recommends that the camp at Honolulu, Hawaii, known as Camp McKinley, be made a permanent post. During the year the total number of recruits in the department was 10,416. On the other hand, there was a loss in those recruits amounting to 9,617, resulting from assignments to other stations, discharges, deaths and desertions.

The report shows that the number of prisoners increased during the year, the majority being recruits. The number of desertions from the department numbered 828. General Hughes says:

"The foregoing figures are not pleasant to dwell upon. Of course the loss in the recruit camp is not to be taken as an index of the character of the men now being recruited, as a very large percentage of desertions from that group is due to the fact that the men were guilty of some former offense which they could not conceal when they were brought in touch with men from all sections of the country who had seen previous service and who could identify offenders. It would appear to be a wise policy to try and select recruits with greater care, now that the number required has been so greatly reduced, and with judicious activity by recruiting officers it seems possible to raise the standard of accepted recruits by looking more carefully into their character and previous course of life."

KRUGER GREETED BY THE BOER GENERALS

UTRECHT, Holland, Oct. 10.—The Boer generals arrived here today to greet Mr. Kruger on the occasion of his 77th birthday. The whole party attended a service in a church, where Mr. Kruger, assisted by his attendants, entered the pulpit, and in a brief speech expressed his great appreciation of the generals' services and begged the public to assist in relieving the distress among the Boers.

Mr. Kruger said the generals had only ceased hostilities in order to prevent the extinction of their race, and that their assumption of the role of beggars showed their desire to save their people. Turning to the generals, Mr. Kruger said:

"Continue your labors with all humility and perform your duty as supplicants."

As Mr. Kruger descended from the pulpit the congregation arose and sang the hymn, "May the Blessing of the Lord Rest Upon You."

Pastor Jonker said that although the Boer national hymn could not be heard at present, God one day would permit the Boers to sing "We are a free people."

Pastor Ferlhout remarked that the unity of the Boer people would not permit them to become servile.

Students of the university presented to the generals a purse containing $400. After the church services the generals visited Mr. Kruger's home.

WHOLESALE GROCERS TO FORM COMBINE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—The Interstate Grocer will say tomorrow that a combine to include every wholesaler of groceries in the United States is in the course of formation. That paper will say:

"The details of the great plan are not public property. They will not be until after Nov. 5 next, when the initial steps toward forming the combination will be taken in Detroit. George D. Hanford of New York City is engineering the deal. In a few days the entire wholesale grocery trade in the United States will receive invitations to this meeting. Already a large number of the leading wholesale groceries in the east have been personally seen by Mr. Hanford or his representatives, and nearly all of them have expressed a willingness to be present.

"An outline of the plan follows: It is proposed to take over the business of the entire line of wholesale grocers in the United States. One great corporation will be formed, which will buy outright the business and good will of all the firms. A central office for the accommodation of the officers of the company will be determined upon, probably in New York. This central office will, in all the leading grocery products, do the buying for all the houses of the corporation. It is not proposed that the company go into the manufacturing of grocery products, but rather that the business between the large manufacturers and the company will be through one general office. It is expected that this will enable the company to buy in such large quantities as to greatly reduce the first cost of the goods."