The Kansas City Journal.

VOLUME XL. NO. 86. SATURDAY. KANSAS CITY, SEPTEMB[?]4, 1897.—SIXTEEN PAGES. SATURDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Library State Historical Society COLUMBIA MO

ELOF FOUND OUT.

HIGH SC IRL AND CINEMATO-GRAP ATOR MARRIED.

NOW TH CE IS TO PAY.

SECOND EL ENT IN THE FAMILY OF GEORGE HOLMES.

His Adopted Daughter, Also a Granddaughter, Skips Across the Line and Is Married to Ralph Zimmerman—May Be Annulled.

Probate Judge Herr, of Kansas City, Kas., spoke a few words yesterday afternoon in a conversational tone, but with a touch of solemnity, which caused consternation in two families in this city. The words made Mary E. Holmes and Ralph Zimmerman man and wife. Mrs. Zimmerman is the granddaughter and daughter by adoption of George Holmes, president of the Holmes Live Stock Commission Company, owner of the Hotel Victoria, exmember of the board of public works and Democratic politician. Mr. Zimmerman is a cinematograph operator, whose last engagement was at Fairmount park during the present season. Several years ago a son of Mr. Holmes eloped with a daughter of Rev. Dr. Morris, so that it was no new experience in that family.

Mrs. Zimmerman did not look or act much like a bride last night as she lay on a bed in an upper room of the handsome Holmes residence at 1316 Locust street, weeping as if her heart would break. Young Zimmerman was helping his mother clean house, and things were torn up generally in the cosy little cottage just across the alley south of the Holmes residence. He took matters very coolly, though his mother was considerably "flustrated" at the sudden termination of the brief courtship of the two young people. She was disposed to accept the situation gracefully and even assist her son to maintain his rights, while Mr. Holmes and the girl's mother were bitterly disappointed, considerably angered, and determined to have the marriage annulled if possible. It is believed that this can be done, as Mrs. Zimmerman is only a little past 17 years old, while the young man, although claiming to be of age, is said to be only 19 years old. He has mingled a great deal with the world and is gentlemanly in appearance and apparently much above the average in intelligence. Thus the matter stands, with the wife a virtual prisoner in her home, while the husband is forced to remain apart in his own home.

Zimmerman's persistency is what won his bride. Attorney Fred Buchan, of Kansas City, Kas., happened to be a passenger on the same cable car which took the pair of elopers to that city. He sat in a seat directly behind the one occupied by them. At the Union depot, he says, the girl wanted to give up the adventure and return to her mamma, but the prospective groom was more determined, and she finally gave in to his pleadings and they continued on their journey and were married.

The courtship of the two young folks began only a few weeks ago and was coincidental with their acquaintance. It is said to have begun in the kindness of the girl's mother, who, during the illness of the young man's mother, sent her various delicacies. Young Zimmerman returned the dishes, and in that way met the girl. Miss Holmes is enrolled as a member of the high school for the coming year. She is a pretty girl, below the average in height and with trustful blue eyes that could not but fall before the ardent glances of the by no means unprepossessing young cinematograph artist.

Young Zimmerman was not long in coming to the point where an interview with the parent of the young woman was the proper thing, but, as he naively expresses it, he got but little satisfaction from the mother. His own mother was consulted, but she was opposed to the match on the ground that they were too young, and she wanted her boy to live with and for her.

But Cupid easily silenced the scruples of filial affection and young Zimmerman persuaded the girl to elope with him. It was not without a great deal of persuasion that she was induced to take this step, but she finally consented, on condition that they should live apart until the coast was clear and something could be done for the future. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the young couple boarded a Ninth street car and went to Kansas City, Kas. Miss Holmes took the car at Ninth and Walnut and Zimmerman boarded it at Ninth and Wyandotte. They had no difficulty in securing a license, Zimmerman swearing that he was 24 and Miss Holmes 18 years old. Probate Judge Herr's suspicions were not aroused. They returned to this city, the young wife returning to her home and Zimmerman going to his.

It was about 5 o'clock when Mrs. Zimmerman entered her home. But the news of her marriage had preceded her. For a moment she tried to deny the marriage, but finally confessed that it was all true. She was upbraided by her grandfather and mother and was soon reduced to a state of tears. Her lamentations could be heard for half a block last night and passersby were attracted by the sounds of weeping that floated through the spacious windows of the Holmes residence.

Mrs. Ratcliffe, the mother of the young wife, refused to be seen last night and Mr. Holmes, the grandfather, was in an uncommunicative mood. He refused to discuss the affair further than to say that he did not know how long the young people had been acquainted, that his granddaughter was 16 or 17 years old, and that no definite plans had been formed for the immediate future, but that the young couple should not be allowed to live together if it could be helped, as the marriage was illegal, the wife at least being under age and the consent of her adopted father not having been secured.

Mr. Zimmerman lives with his mother in a little cottage at 1320 Locust street. A bed all torn up stood in the front room and the house seemed to be in the throes of a volcanic upheaval. It was explained, however, that the family was cleaning house. Mr. Zimmerman, an athletic young man of prepossessing appearance and stalwart proportions, readily admitted the soft impeachment.

"Yes, we are married," he said, "though we did not intend to have it known just yet."

Zimmerman said that he came to this city about six weeks ago from Nashville, where he ran a cinematograph at the exposition. His mother came here about a year ago from Minneapolis, where his father now is.

"I propose to stand on my rights," he said stoutly. "Mary is my wife, and now that it is all out I do not propose to have her kept away from me. I think the affair will blow over after a little and all will come out all right. Nobody can say anything against my character and I can support a wife. That is really all there is to say about the matter."

Mrs. Zimmerman, a petite little woman who looks more like the sister than the mother of the young husband, said that she was greatly disappointed over the turn affairs had taken. "This marriage did not take place with my consent," she said. "I had hoped that my son would live for me. They are too young to be getting married, though my son is over age. I have nothing against the young lady, but I regret any ill feeling. There is nothing to do but make the best of it."

This is the second elopement in the Holmes family within the past seven years. Shortly after the great Sam Jones revival here Mr. Holmes' son eloped with the daughter of Rev. Mr. J. C. Morris, pastor of the Walnut Street M. E. church, South, and later of the Centenary M. E. church, South, at Ninth and Lydia. Miss Morris sang in the choir during the revival and was a high school girl also.

Hotel Victoria

Has the coolest rooms. O. B. Stanton, Prop.

PLENTY OF MELONS.

Market Filled With Luscious Fruit of the Vine—Grapes Are Plentiful and Very Cheap.

The watermelon season has taken a fresh start and seems good for a couple of weeks longer. The present warm weather has prolonged the season beyond the time when it usually shows signs of exhaustion. The supply of Southern melons is practically limitless and they are of the finest quality. Home grown melons, according to McKinney Bros. & Co., are not as good in quality as usual at this time of the year. Southern melons are larger than usual and are the finest ever seen on the Kansas City market. A melon of good size and excellent flavor may be bought for 10 cents. Fifteen or 20 cents will buy an extra large melon, while fine Southern melons sell for 25 and 30 cents, but the largest and best bring 35 and 40 cents.

Cantaloupes are very cheap and plentiful, selling for from two for 5 cents to 20 cents a dozen for the smaller sizes, while medium sizes sell for three for 10 cents and the best for 5 cents straight.

Grapes are abundant at 10 cents a basket. Tomatoes are becoming more plentiful at 10 cents a peck. Plums are plentiful, but the price remains comparatively high—35 cents a peck. Peaches remain high at 15 to 25 cents a basket.

All kinds of vegetables are abundant and cheap. A bountiful vegetable dinner may be bought for 25 cents, potatoes alone remaining higher than usual—15 cents a peck.

ANOTHER COAL WAR.

"Hot Stuff Prices"—"Bolens" Say They're in the Fight to Stay.

No grocery store coal, but the best standard grades, prepared by the best methods, delivered to any part of the city, as follows:

Pennsylvania anthracite (Lehigh valley), all sizes	$8 50
Arkansas anthracite (genuine and original Ouita and Eureka)	6 75
Arkansas semi-anthracite, the best ever produced (Denning, Coal Hill and Jenny Lind), lump and egg	4 50
SOFT COALS.	
Missouri, deep shaft screened lump	$2 25
Sunshine, deep shaft screened lump	2 50
Panama, deep shaft screened nut	2 50
Panama, deep shaft screened lump	2 75
Richmond, deep shaft screened lump	3 00
Lexington, select, hand picked lump	3 00
Cherokee or Weir City deep shaft screened nut	3 00
Cherokee or Weir City deep shaft screened lump	3 25
McAlester Sulphurless coal	5 00
Gas house coke	5 50
Cannel coal	5 50
McAlester washed coke	8 00
Connellsville coke	8 50

BOLEN COAL COMPANY,
N. w. corner 9th and Wyandotte sts.
Telephone 544.

STAMPED WHISKIES.

First Consignment of the Liquor Guaranteed by Uncle Sam as to Age Received Here.

Henceforth the United States government will take upon itself the protection of whisky drinkers against spurious brands. The new internal revenue law provides for the bottling in bond, to be stamped much in the same way as cigar boxes, and the first consignment of stamped whisky was received in Kansas City yesterday, by a mercantile company, and distributed among leading retailers. In addition to a large stamp on the case in which the whisky arrived, there is a long, narrow stamp extending over the cork of each bottle and well down the sides. It bears the year the whisky went into bond and the year bottled, so that drinkers may know the age by an examination of the stamp on the bottle. A heavy penalty attaches to the use of the bottle the second time, the law in this respect being similar to that governing the use of cigar boxes.

Saloonkeepers doing a legitimate whisky business will welcome the new arrangement, as it will give governmental sanction of their claims to handling superior goods. It is expected that the stamped bottles will increase the sale of high grade whiskies.

KANSAS WHISKY TRADE.

One-Gallon Jugs of the Hard Times Giving Way to Three and Five-Gallon Demijohns.

According to the statements of Kansas City liquor dealers, Kansas people are drinking more liquor now than at any previous time since they adopted prohibition. The jug trade, that has always been one of the unique features of prohibition, has taken on a new and powerful lease of life, and orders for jugs and demijohns are coming in now to all of the dealers at a rate highly satisfactory. Until the present expansion of trade the shipments have usually been made in gallon jugs, but the boom in the business has resulted in orders for three and five gallon demijohns, and in many instances the purchasers give a weekly or semi-weekly order, so that they may maintain a supply at home all of the time. It is noticeable that orders are the best where the wheat crop was heaviest. The increased shipment of that class of goods enlarges the work of the revenue department very much and the employes are kept busy each day watching the shipments. Many go by express, but some of the regulars ship by freight.

FAIR AND WARM TO-DAY.

Observer Connor Says There May Be a Rain by To-morrow—Highest Yesterday Was 97 Deg.

Observer Connor has a nice shower on tap and he says he will try and hold it for Sunday. If it wasn't for this being Horse Show day, he would let it loose this afternoon, but not even his sympathy will get the better of his local pride if he can help it. Mr. Connor's sympathies were not exercised very effectively yesterday and another sweltering day was added to the list of the week. The maximum temperature was 97 degrees at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the minimum 73 degrees, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The outlook for to-day is continued warm with a possibility of rain. The following were the hourly temperatures yesterday:

8 a. m.	80	2 p. m.	95
9 a. m.	85	3 p. m.	96
10 a. m.	89	4 p. m.	97
11 a. m.	91	5 p. m.	96
12 m	92	6 p. m.	94
1 p. m.	94	7 p. m.	91

JUDGE WALLS' HICKORY CANE.

It Was Cut From a Tree Which Stood in What Is Now the Heart of Kansas City.

Justice George L. Walls, of this city, has in his possession and carries with him during a temporary lameness a large hickory walking stick that was cut by one of his early acquaintances from a sapling on the spot where the Junction building now stands—probably the busiest section of the city at this time. Interest in the cane is increased from the fact that imbedded in the handle is the portion of an antler from a deer that was killed by an early pioneer within a hundred yards of the Jackson county court house. The judge is very proud of the relic and always shows it to his friends when speaking of the progress of Kansas City.

COAL DOWN, WHEAT UP.

Remember, we are meeting any prices made on coal of good quality. Don't get fooled by flaring advertisements. Now is the time to buy—while we are mad. Our prices—well, just call at our office—our price cutter will send you home happy. No prices by 'phone.

LANING-HARRIS COAL AND GRAIN CO.
204 West Ninth.

Rockefeller Keeps His Promise.

Boston, Sept. 3.—John D. Rockefeller, in pursuit of a promise to the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, has sent his check for the balance of the $250,000 to be given by him on condition that the two societies should raise $236,000.

Two Hundred Turks Arrested.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—Since Thursday of the present week about 200 Turks have been arrested for supposed connection with the committee of the Young Turk party.

THE BOOM CONTINUES

LAST MONTH WAS THE BUSIEST AUGUST EVER KNOWN.

IMPROVEMENT IN ALL LINES.

BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE THE ONLY DEPRESSING FEATURE.

Demand for oGods Increasing and Mercantile Collections Improving —Liabilities in Last Month's Failures Show a Big Decrease.

New York, Sept. 3.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

"Previous activity in all lines of trade is maintained. There is a better tone to demand of jobbers and the volume of business in wool, leather, clothing, hats, groceries and light hardware has increased. There is a better request for woolen and cotton goods, jewelry and rubber goods and for boots and shoes. Some wholesale merchants at Western centers report the largest volume of August trade on record. There has been an increased consumption of cotton by Southern mills. Western iron and steel mills have orders to keep them busy until January 1. In the Central Western states, the bituminous coal strike has had a further depressing effect on the general industrial situation. At the Northwest, some commercial houses have had to work overtime to meet the demand for goods, and the warm weather is reported to have practically assured the Indian corn crop. On the Pacific coast, wheat exports have been slackened by inability to secure crews for vessels. Mercantile collections have greatly improved in some sections. Last week's general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is continued, wool, cotton and woolen fabrics, hides, leather, white pine lumber, sashes and doors, iron and steel bars, billets and rods, wire nails, barbed wire and Southern foundry iron, wheat, corn, lard and sugar having advanced and higher prices being expected for boots and shoes. Lower prices are recorded for cotton, wheat, flour and coffee, while those for oats, pork, print cloths, petroleum and coal are unchanged."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

"Failures in August were in number not only 17 per cent less than in August, 1896, but in amount of liabilities 70.8 per cent smaller. July and August show a lower average of liabilities per failure than has ever been known in any year, or even in a quarter, of the twenty-three years R. G. Dun & Co. have kept quarterly records. The improvement is also well distributed, extending to nearly every important branch of business, but in clothing, jewelry and unclassified trading only two months of the past forty-seven have shown smaller failures, in general stores and furniture only three; in groceries, hats and iron manufacture only four; in hat and chemical manufactures only five, and in clothing manufacture only six months of the forty-seven. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments at clearing houses has been smaller in July and August than in any other month since early in 1893. August was the first month in which the daily average of settlements through clearing houses exceeded materially that of the corresponding month of 1892, the excess at the principal cities being 12.3 per cent. Nor is this due, as might be supposed, to activity in stock speculation, for the Stock exchange clearing house now disposes of a very large share of transactions, so that they affect bank exchanges far less than five years ago.

"The volume of business here has been distinctly larger in speculative lines than it was then, and in textile goods phenomenally larger, though slackening this week, buyers having nearly completed their initial purchases. With an extraordinary movement in grain, heavy real estate and building transactions and increased business in iron products, the month was clearly the busiest August ever known."

RICH MILWAUKEE MAN DYING.

Had a Stroke of Paralysis and Was Arrested for Drunkenness—Owns a Kansas Ranch.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 3.—George Godman, of Milwaukee, who is interested in the Jewell Coffee Company of that city, and owns a big cattle ranch at St. Mary's, Kas., was found dying of a stroke of paralysis in a cell at the Central police station this morning. Last evening he slighted at the Union depot from a Lake Shore train from the East. He staggered, appeared stupefied, and could hardly talk, and a policeman arrested him for intoxication. He is now at Huron Street hospital, the doctors of which say he cannot live many hours.

TURKS TO BE DISARMED.

Admirals of the Foreign Fleet at Crete Incensed at Firing by Irregulars.

Canea, Island of Crete, Sept. 3.—In consequence of the firing of several volleys by Turkish irregulars on the Italian man-of-war Sardenga off Candia on the night of August 31, the admirals of the foreign fleet propose to disarm the Turkish irregulars. If permission to carry out this measure is refused by the commander of the Turkish forces in Crete, the admirals will demand his recall. It is also proposed to raise the blockade of the island, which is now considered useless.

BAPTISING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Georgia Preacher Won It by Dipping 117 Converts in Fifteen Minutes.

Cartersville, Ga., Sept. 3.—The baptism by immersion of 117 converts within the space of fifteen minutes by Rev. Mr. Bright, of Mount Zion church, has made him the champion baptizer of the state.

The brother has been conducting a revival for several weeks and yesterday evening proposed to enjoy the usufruct in Pettis creek.

The candidates walked in two by two and were dipped with a suddenness which showed the strength of Brother Bright's strong right arm.

DENVER'S CHIEF TO BE OUSTED

His Resignation Demanded Because He Lacks Judgment and Discretion.

Denver, Col., Sept. 3.—The fire and police board to-day demanded the resignation of Chief of Police O'Brien on the ground that he does not "possess the judgment or discretion requisite to successfully manage the police department." It is understood that the action was taken on account of what is said to have been illegal and improper orders issued by the chief regarding certain female prisoners.

A Campaign of Injunction.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 3.—The Democratic state central committee secured to-day a temporary injunction restraining the secretary of state from putting the ticket of the bolting Populists on the official ballot. The bolting Populist ticket was filed with the secretary ten minutes before.

New Turkish Minister.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—Riffaat Bey, until recently councillor of the Turkish embassy in London, has been appointed Turkish minister at Washington, in succession to Mastapha Tachsin Bey.

COLORADOE HORROR.

Disastrous Expl in a Coal Shaft Near Glenwring—Twelve Bodievered.

Glenwood Spring., Sept. 3.—At 6 o'clock this even terrible explosion of coal dust occu the old Sunshine mine owned by thado Fuel and Iron Company, twelve from Glenwood.

At this writing bodies have been recovered and so is the excitement that it cannot bed whether there are any more in he or not. Rescuing parties are stiring the mine, and great crowds surhe entrance.

The bodies recore in a most horribly mutilated cn. The names of others killed arebtainable at this hour. Physicians gone from Glenwood to care for who may be recovered and wou

Following is a e list of names of these known to d: Antoine Martantono, George , Louis Dannon, Louis Raki, Joe , Joe Casagrandi, John Jenneni, Ar Eppic, Theodore Polosi, John A Emil Andrani, Francis McCloud.

TWO KAVRECKS.

Head End Collit Gibson, I. T., and a Trahed Near Euf. T.

Muskogee, I. T..—(Special.) Two wrecks occurred Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway one at Gibson, a small station nis north of here, caused by a misppitch, resulting in a headend collisiohich both engines were demolished Engineer Terrel slightly injured. her occurred near Eufaula, I. T., a caused by a defective rail. An u tramp was killed in the latter wreceven cars of merchandise were The wrecking train is now at e of the Eufaula wreck.

KANSAS BOEXPLOSION.

Three Persons and Another Fatally Injear Toronto Yesterdernoon.

Toronto, Kas., -A boiler used on the place of A. H prominent farmer seven miles noere, exploded this afternoon, killingildren of Mr. Cox, also H. V. Caril engineer of this city, who was re the engine.

Mr. Cox was so badly that he can live but a fe He had a small irrigating plant orm, and was using the engine to pum.

The cause of thon is unknown.

Pontoon Collapses.

Weimar, Sept. ing the military maneuvers in this to-day a pontoon bridge collapsed the Ninety-fourth Thuringian regimfantry was passing over it. A n the soldiers and some of the ers were either drowned or hit bybers of the bridge and killed.

Arizona Tder Water.

Needles, A. T., -A cloudburst has converted the streedles into a veritable river. Thes fully three feet deep in the busits. Nearly every house in town red more or less damage. The trahe Santa Fe road are washed out in places.

Child Bo Death.

Moscow, Id., Se the upsetting of a lamp the clotMay Hildebrandt, aged 4 years, cauand her body was burned almost to. The child died after three hourible agony. Mrs. Hildebrandt wasurned in her efforts to save her ife.

Cripple xplosion.

Cripple Creek, . 3.—An explosion on the property Portland mine tonight destroyed of the Florence & Cripple Creek d injured several people. Michael was seriously injured and is like.

BRIEF NEWS.

Owen McGachElizabeth, N. J., bled to death at Thursday as the result of an attle on him by an enraged goat.

Judge Broddus November 15 as the date for the trial of William Foley on the chhaving murdered his mother and s

Tobias Pennergwick, Kas., has started for the . He will spend the winter in Snd go on to the Klondike in the

The coal minesuri City and near Richmond, whicheen shut down, have all opened and resumed operations at the

Miss Allie Isaacs of age, has begun suit in the Utes court at Purcell, I. T., againWood, a wealthy cattleman, for images for breach of promise to ma

J. D. Mackey, and, aged 19, attempted to elop the 15-year-old daughter of Mopbell, a wealthy farmer. Campbeckey and whipped him soundly withide.

William J. Bryspeak in Wichita, Kas., October 1. oler, secretary of the State Fair n, returned from Lincoln, Neb., y with a contract signed by Mr. Bhat effect.

According to tork Herald, Mrs. DeWolf Hopper,y Edna Wallace, who had been lit from the comedian for some tird divorce papers drawn up and wive them filed.

M. O. Miller andalley, elders sent out by the Morrch to secure converts to Mormoe been holding nightly meetingska for about two months. They secured a single convert.

Miss B. K. C, of Brookville, Kas., 74 years s State Superintendent Stryker as made preparations to take uanced course of study, with the ew of securing a state diploma.

Five participantolored parlor social at Washing., were seriously carved with a rae hands of Walter Pickett Thuht. Two are in the hospital withance of recovery, having nearly bith. The carver is still at large.

Judge Herndorfyville, Mo., has ruled on the quthe admissibility of Hez Pasco's c, that all of them excepting the onde to Sheriff Pixter were made vo and that, therefore, all exceptie should be admitted as eviden

Miss Caral B. a clerk in a New York departmend a very pretty girl, has been m John Taylor, a Chinaman. Thew on their way to Oakland, Ca Jung Hay, the father of the brs said to be living in wealth an

Treasury officin great trouble over the bicycle.he Dingley tariff bill. Canadians de their wheels across the borde paying a 10 per cent duty on though the riders may intend to r wheels in the United States ours.

William Hausti his wife yesterday afternoon arned the revolver to his head and it off, dying almost instantly. r was bitten by a bear at the zoorden a few days ago, and the wed to craze him during a quarres wife.

Kansas City pe New York hotels yesterday Misses Hanna, at the ManhattcClellan, at the Gerlach; T. A. t the Holland; R. J. Gilbert, Jefferson; J. W. Mathews and Wr. at the Continental; M. Reiss. Nicholas; I. H. Rich, at the 1

Richard Macke old prospector, claims that he hold near Jefferson, Ind. Anothtor, W. S. Richards, of Brown as washed gold there, and says panned as nigh as $27. His claimated along Bear and Bean Blosso Mr. Everett, of Fort Wayne, ha00 acres of land in Brown countyds to put down shafts.

A man who doe his name given has written frosburg, W. Va., to the sheriff at . Mo., that several years ago PAlbert Kneeland had eloped with s daughter, then 13, from an Iowhere the writer and family had d. to Pittsburg, Pa., where, aftegone through a form of marriad deserted her. The writer stateKneeland should be acquitted or bond he would kill him.

IS ALL BUT ENDED.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED IN REGARD TO THE COAL STRIKE.

ALMOST SURE TO BE RATIFIED.

CONVENTION FOR THAT PURPOSE TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY.

ARBITRATION NOT INVOLVED.

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS A TON TO BE PAID UNTIL JANUARY 1.

Operators Pledged to Meet With the Miners Before That Time to Fix the Mining Rate for Next Year—Means a Speedy End to the Strike.

Columbus, O., Sept. 3.—The end of the great miners' strike is in sight. This afternoon the national executive board of the United Mine Workers agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburg operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year.

A delegate convention of all miners who have suspended work has been called to meet in Columbus, September 8, at 10 a. m., to act upon the recommendation.

President Ratchford and the other members of the board say there is not the slightest doubt that the miners will approve the recommendation.

The proposition does not involve arbitration and, in effect, provides for an immediate settlement of the strike.

President Ratchford said to-night that there were special reasons for the board recommending the proposition. In the first place, it concedes the miners a material advance. Had a 69-cent rate been secured, he was confident it could not have been maintained for more than seventy days. The proposition does away with all the uncertainties of arbitration, and will bring the strike to a speedy termination. As soon as the miners ratify the proposition, work will be resumed in all the mines.

In the second place, the proposition provides for a revival of the joint conferences for the adjustment of prices. The operators are pledged to meet with the miners prior to the termination of the agreement and determine the rate of mining for the next year.

Both the members of the miners' executive board and the operators' committee are pleased over the outcome of the conference and feel that public sentiment will sustain their action.

This morning, the operators' committee renewed its first proposition for a 64 cent rate pending arbitration. This was again rejected by the miners' board. Then the operators' committee got together and submitted a new proposition for a straight price of 65 cents and, after a long discussion, it was accepted by the miners' board, subject to the approval of the miners at large.

The following circular was issued tonight by the national executive board:

"To the Mine Workers Who Have Suspended Work in the Different States:—You are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Columbus, O., at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, September 8, 1897.

"Greeting. At a conference held at Columbus, O., on September 2 and 3, between the national executive board and district presidents of the United Mine Workers of America and a representative committee of the Pittsburg district operators, whom we consented to meet only after it became apparent that a national conference of operators and miners could not be convened, the following propositions were submitted by the representatives of the Pittsburg operators to the executive board and district presidents as the basis of a settlement to terminate the present strike:

"First—The resumption of work at a 64-cent rate of mining. The submitting of the question to a board of arbitration to determine what the price shall be, the maximum to be 69 cents and the minimum to be 60 cents a ton, the price to be effective from date of resuming work.

"Second—A straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year, with the additional mutual understanding that a joint meeting of operators and miners shall be held in December, 1897, for the purpose of determining what the rate of mining shall be thereafter.

"Your executive board and district presidents, after much deliberation and a thorough consideration of the two propositions, do recommend the latter as, in their judgment, the best that can be secured, because of circumstances that are apparent to all who study market conditions since the inauguration of the strike.

"You, however, are the court of final adjudication, and must decide for yourselves what your action shall be and when work shall be resumed.

"Additional reasons will be given and a full report made of the general situation at the convention. We would further advise that delegates come untrammeled by resolutions and uninstructed, except to advance your best interests."

The state board of arbitration of Ohio, which has been in communication with the operators and the miners' union officials during their conferences, being asked for an expression about the settlement, gave this statement:

"The settlement is a most fortunate termination of this strike. There has been no question in any quarter that miners' wages should be increased. The only question was how much. Considering the difficulties in the way on both sides in regard to the adjustment, whichever proposition be accepted, it is a very fair and reasonable one. It reflects great credit upon both parties.

"The operators went more than half way, and sacrificed not a little, but this is done generously and ungrudgingly, with the purpose of securing to their employes a living wage, and their action is appreciated and met in a spirit of kindness and fair dealing. We regard it as a foregone conclusion that the settlement will be formally ratified on Wednesday next, and see no reason why work may not be resumed at once. A half week's work will thus be saved and a large sum of much needed money earned. There should be no further time lost."

WON'T HELP DE ARMIT'S MEN.

President DeArmit Says His Miners Must Live Up to the Contracts Now in Force.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 3.—The settlement of the coal strike on the basis of the Columbus conference proposition will have no effect upon the future action of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, according to the statement of President De Armit. Said he: "Even if the great bituminous coal strike is settled in every state and district involved, and all the strikers return to work, the miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company will still have to fight it out with the company and return to work to carry out the contract legally signed and accepted by the workmen."

In the last great strike DeArmit's employes were induced to join the strikers, and it was three months after the strike was settled before the miners of the New York and Cleveland company returned to work at the same price they were receiving when they quit.

President DeArmit figures that the strike has so far cost the miners of the country $8,000,000. He based this statement upon the supposition that 100,000 men were out, and that they averaged $10 per week. His men have forfeited $15,000 in wages to the company by breaking their contracts. The fight of the DeArmits against the miners has also been a very costly one. Already about $11,000 has been spent by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company for wages and board of deputy sheriffs.

MR. GOMPERS EXPLAINS.

Labor Federation Leader Tells Why He Did Not Attend the St. Louis Conference.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, when asked to-day why he and other trade unionists did not attend the convention held in St. Louis on last Monday and Tuesday, said: "In regard to the convention held last Monday at St. Louis, I have been placed in a most peculiar position. The call for the convention contained my name as officially indorsing it. This was certainly a mistake in the first instance. It was placed there by Mr. Ratchford, under the impression that, knowing my intense sympathy with the miners in their just struggle, I would go to any length in order to help them to success; but my name was placed there and the official indorsement given to it without my knowledge or consent.

"As you see, the call was issued to 'organized labor, its various divisions and subdivisions, and to all reform, social, educational and scientific bodies, who condemn government by injunction.' Under this call any body of men who are opposed to government by injunction would be entitled to seats in the convention. In other words, persons entirely remote from and having no connection with labor movement could have been in attendance and, by overwhelming numbers, directed the course, mapped out the policy and dominated the trade union movement. As president of the American Federation of Labor, a responsible officer in the trade union movement, I would not dare hazard the interests of our fellow workers at the hands of persons who might be entirely irresponsible. There are numbers of people who are opposed to government by injunction, and who are yet hostile to the well defined purpose of the trade union movement.

"I shall say nothing in criticism of the action of the St. Louis convention, and I did not say anything earlier because I did not wish to interfere with the programme it mapped out, not even its appeal for a contribution of this day's wages, and I am glad that what I now say will not appear until after the result of this appeal has been acted upon.

"I do know that the trade unionists of the country have responded most liberally in aid of the miners; they are doing so now, and will continue to do so on this line in order to help the miners win. So far as I am concerned, I have not lost one jot of interest. On the contrary, if possible, I am more intensely interested in having the miners win, and anything that I can do without hazarding the interests of labor will be cordially performed to attain that end. As in the beginning, I stand ready to-day to follow Mr. Ratchford's lead in this strike in everything except to place the destinies of our movement in the hands of persons representing 'reform, social, and scientific' bodies, who are simply agreed in their opposition to government by injunction. We ask the assistance of all to attain that end, but cannot permit domination of our movement nor direction of its policy with the possibility of diverting it into irrational and improper channels."

CHICAGO CONFERENCE CALL.

It Is Addressed to "Trades Unionists, Wage Workers, Producers and Friends."

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3.—Pursuant to the action of the recent labor conference held in this city, a call for a convention of all labor and reform organizations, to meet in Chicago on September 27 next, was issued to-day. It is as follows:

"St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3.—To Trades Unionists, Wage-Workers, Producers and Friends: Greeting:—Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the representatives of labor and reform organizations of the United States in convention assembled in St. Louis, Mo., August 30 and 31, 1897, all labor and reform organizations are hereby requested to elect delegates to attend a convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., September 27, 1897, for the following purposes:

"First—To consider what further measures shall be taken in support of the miners on strike, if said strike has not been settled.

"Second—To consider the unification and practical co-operation of trades unions and all other labor and reform organizations in matters of common interest.

"Third—To devise ways and means to restore to the people their inalienable rights and especially those rights guaranteed under the constitution of the United States and the several state constitutions.

"Fourth—To take such action as is consistent with trades unionism, good citizenship and liberty of thought and action, when it does not infringe upon the natural rights of others, as will tend to bring about a more equitable and just condition of affairs in our social and industrial life.

"The basis of representation will be one delegate for each trades union, labor or reform organization and two delegates from each congressional district, provided that no delegate shall have a voice or vote who is not a wageworker, producer, farmer or representative of an organization that has for its object the betterment of the condition of the working and producing classes.

"T. J. DONNELLY,
"J. R. SOVEREIGN,
"W. R. MAHON,
"JAMES O'CONNELL,
"EUGENE V. DEBS."

A SCANDAL BREWING.

Kansas Pops Will Soon Find Themselves in Trouble Over Penitentiary Coal Mining.

Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 3.—(Special.) There is no disposition among the miners of Leavenworth to engage in a sympathetic strike because of the troubles in the East. The mines are running with a big force of men at present and considerable coal is being shipped to neighboring cities. There is only one drawback to the coal companies of Leavenworth doing a big business and that is the action of the Populist officials of the Kansas penitentiary putting coal on the market at cut prices, and below the amount it can be mined for by free labor.

Some of the officials of the penitentiary are leaving deep footprints behind them, and a day of reckoning is close at hand. The Journal readers can expect some interesting reading at an early date about the boodling of the leading Populist officials of the Kansas penitentiary in connection with the handling of the coal mined by convicts.

This week Hugh Ferguson and Dennis Sullivan, representing the coal miners of Illinois, have been in the city soliciting aid for men who are out on a strike throughout that state. They received active and generous support from Superintendent Kierstead, of the Home-Riverside mines, and Superintendent Carr, of the Leavenworth mine. The miners contributed liberally also, and a snug sum has been subscribed to be sent East to help those struggling to better their condition. The money subscribed will be sent to Illinois next week, following the pay days at the two shafts.

New York Vestmakers Strike.

New York, Sept. 3.—Vestmakers to the number of 5,000 went on strike to-day for higher wages. The strikers are affiliated with the Hebrew Trades' and Socialistic Labor Alliance of this city and vicinity. Half of the strikers are women. The demand was for an advance of 20 to 25 per cent in the wage scale.

POOR OLD MISSOURI!

SEEMS LIKELY SOON TO BE IN NEVADA'S CLASS.

MAY BE THE PUGILISTS' MECCA.

BREEDERS' LAW, IT IS ASSERTED, MAKES IT POSSIBLE.

Dan Stuart Said to Be Figuring on an Arena at Mexico—Arrangements Under Way to Bring the McCoy-Creedon Fight to This State.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—From information gained to-night from a sporting man of this city, who declines to have his name made public, it seems possible and altogether probable that the next big events in the fistic arena will be pulled off in Missouri. It is learned that arrangements are being made to bring the McCoy-Creedon fight, as well as any other contests between champions that may be arranged in the future, to this state.

This is made possible, the aforesaid informant asserts, by the action of Judge Withrow, of the St. Louis circuit court, yesterday, in deciding that the breeders' law, recently enacted by the Missouri legislature, is constitutional.

DAN STUART.
The Pugilistic Impresario, Who Has His Eyes on Missouri.

The law in question essentially provides protection to the legitimate race tracks of the state, and also legalizes "contests of strength and endurance between men and beasts."

On this clause, it is said, the sporting fraternity hope to be able to hold pugilistic contests in Missouri unmolested.

It is stated that the persons having the matter in charge, and one of them is no other than Dan Stuart, of Texas, who managed the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight at Carson City, Nev., are contemplating the erection of an arena at Mexico, Mo. This little city, which is 100 miles west of St. Louis, has a population of several thousand people. It is on the Chicago & Alton and Wabash railroads, which have connections with all the principal cities of the country, thereby affording quick and easy transportation from all points.

While the horse breeders' bill was pending before the legislature last winter it was claimed by members of the sporting fraternity in Kansas City and St. Louis that it would legalize prize fighting, if passed. But several well known attorneys throughout the state, after a careful reading of the bill, declared that those who asserted that it would enable the managers of prize fighters to pull off fistic events in the state were drawing upon their imaginations. They said there was nothing in the bill that could be construed as repealing the anti-prize fighting laws of the state.

HIS "JOE" WAS A BOY.

Long Wild Goose Chase of an Enamored Nebraska Youth—Boy Did It "for Fun."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 3.—A young man arrived at Benton yesterday giving his name as Otto Kruger, of Fairbury, Neb., inquiring for the residence of Miss "Joe" E. Hutchins. Kruger said he had been corresponding with Miss Joe E. Hutchins for about a year; that he had placed his card in a Chicago matrimonial paper and that he had received an answer from Miss Hutchins, who said she was worth about $28,000.

Kruger became very much enamored, proposed, was accepted, and the young dupe came all the way from his home, over 1,200 miles, to carry out his part of the contract.

Young Hutchins, a boy, said he only "did it for fun."

NEW SHIP-CANAL SCHEME.

Company Incorporated in New York With $75,000,000 Capital, to Make Florida an Island.

New York, Sept. 3.—Articles have been filed with County Clerk Purroy for the incorporation of the Florida Trans-Peninsular Ship Canal Company. The chief incorporators are Robert May Caffall, Freeman H. Baldwin, H. Boletperaza, consul general for the Greater Republic of Central America in this city; Benjamin F. Cromwell, and Francis P. Fleming. The capital is $75,000,000. The projectors have in mind the building of a ship canal and railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf. The new canal will be of sufficient capacity for the passage of seagoing vessels.

PITY 'TIS, 'TISN'T TRUE.

Ex-President Harrison Not One of the Heirs to an Immense Estate, as Reported.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3.—A recent dispatch from Springfield, O., has received general publication that ex-President Harrison is one of the heirs to a large estate alleged to have been left by Joseph Ball, of Philadelphia, and that he has been retained to establish claims of 300 or more people to the estate, credited with being worth several million dollars. His private secretary to-day said: "The story connecting General Harrison with the Ball estate is entirely untrue. He is neither an heir to the estate, nor attorney for the claimants."

Congressmen to Visit Hawaii.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Several congressmen now in this city will visit the Hawaiian islands before returning East. Among them are Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois; H. C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, and J. A. Tawney, of Minnesota. Their purpose is to acquire information on matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of congress.

To Boom Christian Socialism.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—A movement is on foot in this city to organize a national league for the propagation of Christian socialism. Rev. Mr. W. P. D. Bliss, the well known Episcopal clergyman, is the organizer, and with him is associated Rev. Dr. J. Scott, a Presbyterian clergyman, prominently connected with socialism and editor of the Social Economist.

A New Missouri Postoffice.

Washington, Sept. 3.—(Special.) A new postoffice has been established at Gilman City, Harrison county, Mo., and Samuel L. D. Hudson appointed postmaster.