CAMPAIGN OPENS IN OHIO

Thousands of Voters March in Line at the Youngstown Meeting.

KEYNOTE OF PRESENT BATTLE SOUNDED

Senators Foraker, Depew and Hanna Discuss the Issues of the Hour from Standpoint of Patriots Who Love Their Country.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 8.—With the blare of trumpet and drum, the tramp of thousands of marchers from every section of the state and oratory from such campaign speakers as Senators Depew, Foraker and Hanna, the presidential campaign in Ohio was opened in this place today.

The weather conditions were perfect. Partisan enthusiasm was rife and the air fairly shrieked with the clarion notes of thousands of horns. The line of marchers was long and all looked well in the Rough Rider hats.

The influx of visitors began early in the morning and they came pouring in from every section and at every hour up to 10 o'clock. Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Akron and Canton all turned out large delegations.

Senators Depew, Hanna and Foraker arrived early in the day, coming in Senator Depew's private car, attached to a regular train on the Erie road. With them were Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, member of the national committee, several state officials and others prominent in Ohio politics.

The distinguished party was met at the station by the Foresters' club of Youngstown and escorted to the house of Caleb Wick, where an elaborate luncheon was served and the guests were given an opportunity to rest before taking part in the parade and meeting.

At 1 o'clock the guests of Caleb Wick entered carriages and were driven to Central square, where they were assigned places at the head of the procession, and a few minutes later the column moved. It was in eight divisions and extended over four miles in length. Aside from the many campaign clubs in line there were numerous attractive industrial exhibits.

Foraker Plays Democracy.

Governor George K. Nash, who had been selected as president of the day, made a brief speech in introducing Senator Foraker. At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Foraker arose and was greeted by prolonged cheers and during his speech he was frequently interrupted by applause. He paid his respects to the democracy in this wise:

Our experience with democracy has been more than unsatisfactory. It has been disastrous. There are many wise, capable and patriotic men in that party, but the party as such somehow lacks capacity for the successful administration of public affairs. This is no new thing. Such has been the case since long before the war. The following extract from the annual message of President Buchanan shows the deplorable state to which democratic policies and incapacity had reduced us in 1857. He said:

"We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

We have only to recall the distress that overtook the country in the last administration of Mr. Cleveland to show that if possible the latest effort of democracy was even more unfortunate than that of Buchanan. Business paralysis, commercial ruin, idleness and despair, with loss of credit, both public and private, overtook and almost destroyed us because of what democracy, in its lack of statesmanship and general incapacity, undertook to do for the country.

The truth is that the democratic party has been on the wrong side of every great question for more than fifty years.

Slavery was abolished, the union was preserved, the constitution was amended, our finances were re-established, specie payments were resumed, our credit was restored and prosperity was made universal by the republican party, not only without the help of the democratic party, but in spite of its bitter and determined opposition.

In all these great measures and through all these eventful years the republican party has shown the highest order of statesmanship and a capacity for public affairs equal to every emergency. It has been constructive and aggressive in all its policies and purposes, and by "arduous work done" has gained the confidence of the country and led us steadily onward as a people until today we stand at the very front of all the nations of the earth.

According to familiar principles this record entitles us to preference not only to continue approved policies, but also and more particularly to solve new and difficult problems.

Tested by practical arguments and considerations the same result follows.

Let Well Enough Alone.

Certainty as to our government and its policies is of the highest importance. We know what the McKinley administration is. Who knows what a Bryan administration would be? No one can even intelligently speculate. Democrats are themselves hopelessly divided as to what would follow their success in November.

Mr. Bryan stated in his Indianapolis speech that if elected his first official act would be to call an extra session of congress to carry out his views and he asked for votes on that account. But Mr. Bourke Cockran, in his letter to the Sons of Liberty, assembled a few days after Mr. Bryan's utterance in the same city of Indianapolis, appealed to that body to support Mr. Bryan on the ground that if elected he would be powerless, because of a republican senate, to secure any legislation that would embody his heresies and vagaries. Mr. Cockran is willing to see Mr. Bryan elected because he thinks he cannot do worse than throw the nation into a deadlock, and what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran have thus respectively set forth fairly represents the differences among democrats generally. Some want Mr. Bryan elected that he may do certain things and others want him elected upon the theory that he cannot do those things, because a republican senate will remain to stand between the country and the country's danger.

The trouble with the democratic party is that it lacks sincerity and harmony of purpose, therefore when it occasionally gets into power it necessarily proves incapable to redeem its own pledges and as a result brings upon the country a distrust that paralyzes business, robs labor of employment, turns trade balances against us and impairs national credit.

Republican ascendency means, and always has meant, the very opposite. This is forcibly illustrated by recent events.

Depew Ranks on Vermont.

Senator Foraker was followed by Chauncey M. Depew, who said in part:

Coming, as I do, directly from the republican state convention of New York, I bring you the greetings of that earnest and able body of representative republicans. It was a convention which felt that, with work, New York would roll up an old-fashioned majority for McKinley and Roosevelt. These are good times, the signs are propitious.

In no election since the civil war have the democrats ever succeeded when Vermont gave 30,000 majority. This year her September majority is about 21,400. Those of us who were active during the civil war remember the second campaign for the election of President Lincoln. The southern confederacy was exhausted. Its credit in Europe was impaired; its supplies were rapidly failing.

The democratic convention which met in Chicago declared the war a failure and proposed, if successful, to recognize the southern confederacy. That declaration cost the lives of over 100,000 men on one side or the other and several hundred thousand of wounded and maimed. It cost the loss of millions of dollars and the devastation of vast areas which were formerly prosperous communities.

Thirty-six years have passed. We have had war with Spain; we have come into possession of the Philippine islands. No one denies that our title, by conquest, by treaty, and by purchase is complete. A revolt was started against us by a few disappointed leaders. This revolt has been suppressed. Tagal armies have been disbanded; Tagal leaders, with few exceptions, have surrendered and accepted our authority. Tagal government no longer exists except under the guidance of the chief rebel, Aguinaldo.

I know of no situation so absurd as for Bryan to stand before an Ohio audience and describe William McKinley as an emperor. William McKinley, who, boy and man, has been your neighbor all his life, has been a good soldier and a good citizen, an able congressman and a most brilliant president, whose whole life from the time he enlisted as a boy until today has been at the service of his country and for his country's interest—William McKinley an emperor!

Declaration of Independence.

Imperialism and expansion means for you, my fellow citizens of this Mahoning valley, new markets for the products of this industrial center. The pacification of the Philippines gives a market of 10,000,000 people. It will grow every year as they come into more civilized conditions and their wants increase. Our port at Manila is nearer by hundreds of miles than any European country to the east of Asia, where reside two-thirds of the inhabitants of the globe. China is about as large as the United States and has 400,000,000 people. They are an industrious, sober, producing class. There are nearly 60 miles of railroad in China, while there are 180,000 odd miles in the United States. In the next twenty years China will be gridironed with railroads. The rails and spikes, the locomotives, the electric cars and the wire must all be brought from abroad. To retire from a situation like that within ourselves, as Mr. Bryan proposes, would be to build a wall within which American industries and industrial workers would suffocate and starve.

Mr. Bryan talks glibly of the violation of the Declaration of Independence and government by the consent of the governed. He says the republican party did not dare to reaffirm the Declaration of Independence in its platform at Philadelphia. It had no occasion to. Of all the parties that have ever existed in a free country no party has stood for the principles of the Declaration of Independence more than the republican party. The territory wrested from slavery, the slaves freed by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, Cuba freed and rapidly given self-government, the Porto Ricans governing themselves, and, as they are capable of governing, the privilege of self-government is being extended over the towns and communities of the Philippines, are all work on the lines of the Declaration of Independence.

Speech of Senator Hanna.

Senator Hanna said in part:

I will have to take you into my confidence and tell you why I am here. When I first received your kind invitation I felt that my duties at headquarters would make it impossible to attend, and I therefore declined. But when I got the summons from your committee that they must have Chauncey Depew, even if I had to bring him, that changed the whole situation. So I am here to bring Depew. I had been suffering six long weeks in that wicked city of New York, under the very shadows of Tammany, laboring to lay the foundation for this great campaign, and I absorbed so much of the gloom and despondency of that neighborhood that I determined that if I could find a reasonable excuse to retract my decision I would come to Ohio and absorb a little inspiration from a republican gathering, even though I had to come handicapped by this fellow and obliged to follow Depew and Foraker, who have covered the whole area of politics and did not even leave me a strip of water.

Now, my fellow citizens, you have heard a great deal of talk of late about the paramount issue. Both of these distinguished gentlemen have told all there is to all the issues and what would be the result in deciding these issues. An orator or speaker can lay the facts before you and the issue is up to you. This issue, whatever it is, is yours. I saw it a moment ago among the trees—a full dinner pail. You may talk about expansion, anti-trust, silver, government by injunction, the constitution following the flag and all the rest of it, but, fellow citizens, I want to tell you that this whole issue boiled down, is in that dinner pail. If this is a great nation, it is so from the industry of its citizens. If it has gone forward with rapid stride far beyond that of any other country in the world, it is because of the enterprise of its people, brought together from all sections of the world, of all nations and tongues, but with one common object—the advancement of each and every citizen, and the foundation of all that rests with our prosperity, and that prosperity rests upon the foundation of confidence. In order that we may avail ourselves of all the great interests that we have and of the natural conditions that are here, placing us far beyond any other country in the world. Therefore, I say that the decision of all issues combined, boiled down, is now before you and it is for you to say whether you will have a continuance of these conditions which are purely normal and which will be normal as long as the common sense of the people directs the affairs of their own government. The whole foundation, I repeat, of our prosperity and advancement and development rests upon that one rock which is characteristic, and you do one single thing to weaken that foundation and you take from under your structure its stability.

Bryan Raises False Issues.

What, my friends, is the object of the democratic party in bringing in these collateral issues except to distract your attention from the very fact that you are prosperous and that every promise of the republican party made at St. Louis has been fulfilled, that every proposition has come to pass and that you are reaping the benefits of those prophesies and promises. Now, it is a game of politics only to inject into this campaign those issues that are simply collateral. I cannot better illustrate that fact in warning you against these false issues than to tell you a little story I heard the other day. It was told of a country boy who was driving home his cow and calf from pasture. They encountered a steer on the road and the calf followed the steer and left its mother. The boy started to run after the calf to bring it back but they both ran from him and after exhausting himself he stopped in the middle of the road and shaking his little fist at the runaway calf, he cried: "You little fool—you little fool—you little darn fool you will be sorry when supper time comes."

Now I say my friends, and when I say my friends, I mean the workingmen, I say my friends, who are working in these mills, not only in the Mahoning valley, but all over the state of Ohio, don't follow the steer; if you do you will be sorry when supper time comes.

Campaign Fraught with Danger.

Perhaps it is in our power to waken the people to the importance and necessities of this campaign. They are necessary beyond that of any other in the history of the United States. It is a campaign fraught with more interest and more danger than even 1896, because if we fail down we have further to fall than we had in '96. The progress of the United States depends upon our going forward just as we have commenced—in straight lines, holding in our view nothing but the interests of our own power, as some of our anti-imperialist friends call it—commercialism. Well, I am in favor of commercialism when it comes to that. I am in favor of those conditions under which this great country has grown and developed until we not only can supply our population of 75,000,000, but when our productive capacity exceeds that by 33 per cent. We must have a market for the surplus or our enterprise and production must be checked. That is the plain, commonsense business proposition. Will you shut down one-third or 40 per cent of the producing capacity of this country for the sake of taking the advice of Mr. Bryan and his so-called anti-imperialistic advisors, or will you cast aside all such demagogy and go straight forward, following the straight road you have learned so well under the teachings of William McKinley, who has established our protective system on which the government has reached that point where we can send our manufactured goods into every foreign country.

Real Prosperity in the Land.

During the present term of President McKinley's administration we have experienced a balance to our credit of manufactured goods alone of hundreds of millions of dollars and our total exports over imports of products in three years amount to a credit balance of $1,467,000,000 up to July 1.

I made that statement last month in Pittsburg and Mr. Bryan denied it. I simply refer him to the books of the United States treasurer, and figures won't lie. That is the truth, but it is unwholesome and unsavory truth to the democrats, as nothing demolishes every argument they have made like it does. I want to say just one word in conclusion.

No Time to Become Careless.

The people of Ohio have never forgotten their responsibility. They have always responded when there was a note of danger and while I would not throw a single shadow across our bright pathway I want to tell republicans not only of Ohio, but of all the United States, that while there are republicans enough north of the Ohio river and bounded by the two oceans to elect McKinley in every state, yet it is necessary for every man to do his duty. It is necessary that we should not remain at home, expecting our neighbors will do that duty for us.

My friends, this is a serious mistake for any man. No man can find in his own heart any reason or excuse for not performing the duty while upon the results of that duty rest not only his own happiness and that of his fireside, but the great responsibilities of the whole nation, and now that we are upon the firing line of nations let us bring to our support our spirit as well as our duty, and therefore in this campaign I say there is not a man in the state of Ohio who can excuse himself for neglecting a single duty. Let Ohio, then, lead the fighting in this campaign, since she has the candidate for president. Let us push this campaign with enthusiasm and keep it up from now until November 6 and then we will meet again in Washington on March 4.

PRAY FOR SUCCESS OF BRYAN

Leader of Filipino Rebels Pins His All to Hopes of Popocratic Victory.

OTIS REPORTS ON PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

It is Shown by Official Documents Captured from Aguinaldo and Others That War Was Forced on the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The War department has made public a report of Major General Otis, giving details of the operations of the United States army in the Philippines from September 1, 1899, to May 5, 1900. This period covers the active operations that were begun after the arrival of the additional troops, including the new volunteer regiments. The report covers the operations of the armies and commands of Generals Lawton, MacArthur, Wheaton, Schwan, Hall, James M. and J. F. Bell, Hughes, Bates and Young, as well as different colonels who had separate or independent commands during that time. It makes a very voluminous document. Nearly all the facts contained in the report, and all important matters, were published during the campaign. Beside containing an account of the movements of the United States forces there is considerable space devoted to the policies of the insurgents, shown to a great extent in the publication of the captured correspondence and documents found in possession of persons in sympathy with the insurgents.

Before going into affairs between the dates mentioned General Otis says he desires to correct an "erroneous impression that the war with the insurgents was initiated by the United States."

After explaining the conditions which existed at the breaking out of hostilities he says: "War with the insurgents was forced upon us and was unavoidable." He asserts that this is shown in Filipino correspondence captured by the Americans, which correspondence, he says, proves that the war was planned by Aguinaldo. In this connection General Otis gives a letter of Aguinaldo, dated January 9, 1899, which was published some days ago. He says another erroneous impression prevails that the Filipinos endeavored to stop hostilities after the first outbreak, but were refused by the United States.

Rebels Pray for Popocrats.

The Sandico letter, heretofore published, is given, also a proclamation of Aguinaldo to the Filipino people, dated August 14, 1899, assuring the Filipinos that some Americans covet the beautiful "Filipino and have invented many deceitful means to possess her."

Aguinaldo praises the Filipinos for the fight for liberty they are making without pay and without the hope of reward. In the course of the proclamation is the following:

We ask God that He may grant the triumph of the democratic party in the United States, which is the party that defends the Philippines, and that imperialism may cease from its mad idea of subduing us with its arms, and I hope that my fears may not be realized that in case the democratic party is defeated that the imperialistic party will revenge itself on the Philippines by enforcing a large indemnity from us (which it would be impossible for us to pay), with the object of gaining by this means the triumph of its desires and which would prove that this war from any standpoint is unholy with its black color of exploitation. It is no other than assassination.

Aguinaldo adds that they "are able to find some hope of sympathy among the good Americans, who still follow the precepts of justice which they inherit from their illustrious ancestors, the founders of the republic of the United States."

DAGGETT MAY GET PROMOTION

Believed Now that President Will Follow Recommendation of General Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—It is believed that the president will accept the recommendation of General Chaffee and promote Colonel Aaron S. Daggett of the Fourteenth infantry to the vacant brigadier generalship which will follow from the retirement next Monday of General Joseph Wheeler. If this is done General Chaffee will be only temporarily set back in his own advancement to the brigadier generalship, Colonel Daggett having undertaken to retire and thus create another vacancy upon his promotion.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of August 20, 1900:

Nebraska—Original—George Loer, Hemingford, $6; Charles A. Robertson, Omaha, $8. Additional—Christopher Wellliver, Bracken Bow, $8. Increase—James Randall, Gering, $30. Original widows, etc.—Nancy McPherson, Trenton, $8. War with Spain, original—Hugh Kenoyer, Broken Bow, $10.

Iowa—Original—John W. Rounds, Eagle Grove, $6; Robert P. Speer, Cedar Falls, $8. Additional—Luther B. Pugh, Strawberry Point, $8. Increase—Dennis Healey, Manson, $24; William H. H. Goble, Ainsworth, $10; Joseph H. Rooks, Cedar Rapids, $17; Jason L. Millsaps, Stiles, $10. (Special, August 23)—Rudolph Dankwardt, Burlington, $6. Original widows, etc.—Margaret E. Goodell, Manchester, $8.

Departmental Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for the tower clock for the custom house building at Sioux City, Ia., to Joseph Barborka of Iowa City at $1,380.

The comptroller of the currency today approved the organization of the First National bank at Melvin, Ia. Capital, $25,000. Frank G. Locke, C. B. Townsend, Carroll Wright, C. N. Gilmore and C. J. Phillips are named as incorporators.

The Corn Exchange National bank of Chicago was today approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Cherokee, Ia., and for the National bank of Lyons, Ia.

Robert Romins was today appointed postmaster at Liberty, Orange county, Ia., and Alice M. Craig at Stilson, Hancock county, Ia.

Ed and Bert Glover, sons of H. H. Glover of Grand Island, are in the city enroute to their home in Nebraska.

Dr. G. L. Roe, gold democrat, has been recommended for a position on the examining board at Beatrice.

The retirement from active service in September of Lieutenant William V. Clapp, Twenty-first infantry, is announced.

Missionaries Report Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Acting Secretary of State Hill authorizes the announcement that the telegram from Commissioner Rockhill, dated Shanghai, September 7, states that missionaries arriving from the west and northwest report quiet everywhere along the routes. Only four northwest provinces indicate signs of disturbance.

Statement of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $136,942,445; gold, $68,196,700.

Population of Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The census bureau announces that the population of Portland, Ore., is 90,426, as against 46,385 in 1890. These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 44,041, or 94.95 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1890 was 17,577, showing an increase of 28,808, or 163.90 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

The population of Oakland, Cal., is 66,960, as against 48,682 in 1890. This is an increase of 18,278, or 37.55 per cent.

The census bureau announces the population of Atlanta, Ga., as 89,872, as against 65,533 in 1890. This is an increase of 24,339, or 37.14 per cent.

The population of Bridgeport, Conn., is 70,996, as against 48,866 in 1890. This is an increase of 22,130, or 45.29 per cent.

The population of Altoona, Pa., is 38,973, as against 30,337 in 1890. This is an increase of 8,636, or 28.47 per cent.

Cleveland and Harrison Reply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Ex-President Cleveland has declined the president's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration under The Hague treaty. Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

Attractions Secured for Carnival Week Better and Bigger Than Those of Previous Years.

A cursory perusal of the list of attractions that have been prepared for the carnival week of the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities sets one to wondering how it is going to be possible to see the shows and get time to eat and sleep. The list is already so long that it takes some minutes to peruse it clear through, and there are numerous features disposed of in a single line that it will need an hour at least to look over when the fete time really arrives and the doors of the gates of the boarded city swing open to admit the public.

It really looks as though the committee which has made the arrangements for this year has outdone all its predecessors. Two head-liners from the vaudeville profession will give exhibitions on an open-air stage; a bicyclist will ride down a hundred-foot incline from the top of a tower seventy-five feet in height; intrepid aerial artists will make thrilling leaps from a mammoth balloon; the educated pigs will display their stores of wisdom, and there will be a midway that will be filled to overflowing with features that will make it worth one's while to go early and often—so, at least, say the committee.

There will be parades that will discount the glitter of the most gorgeous circus that ever came to town, and they will be the creation of local artisans, made by local labor and manned by local people. There is promised also a Mardi Gras day, when every loyal Omahan will be expected to don doublet and mask and go about the streets so accoutred as to keep all his neighbors guessing as to his identity. There will be a battle of the confetti, the German village, the big public wedding day when one of Iowa's fairest girls will be married to one of Nebraska's sons, and there will be—well, so many things that it is impossible to enumerate them all in this issue of The Bee and leave room for anything else.

A feature of the carnival which should not be overlooked is that it will be located in the very heart of the city and convenient of access from all of the leading hotels. It will not be necessary to pay any car fares or to waste any time in coming and going to the grounds, as they are not over a five-minute walk from the center of the business portion of the city.

SUGAR BEETS PROMISE WELL

Samples Sent to the Norfolk Factory to Be Tested Run Better Than Anticipated.

Local promoters of sugar beet culture who have about $5,000 or $6,000 tied up in beetfields north of the city will be gratified to learn that John E. Utt recently sent samples of the beets of the local association to the Norfolk factory to be tested and that he had just received a letter from the factory there, telling him that they ran 10.4 per cent suger, 79 per cent purity. The beets sent averaged two and one-half pounds and were not above the average in the field. Some of the association's beets weigh four pounds and a few have been found that weigh above five pounds. If they average two pounds the yield will be about twenty-two tons to the acre, worth f. o. b. cars here, $88. The fact that at this stage of their development they ran 10.4 per cent in sugar is said to promise well for the matured beet, as the sugarmaking period has but just begun. The beets will mature about September 25.

Should the favorable forecast of results given by this test be realized there is a certainty that there will be a large amount of beet-raising next year in this vicinity conducted as a money-making enterprise. The work this year has been an experiment.

Probable Diversion of Powers.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Tageblatt tonight says it is certain that Germany, Japan, Great Britain, Austria and Italy will leave their troops at Pekin, those of Russia, the United States and probably France withdrawing to Tien Tsin.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Bill of Fare for Sunday Mentions Cooler Conditions with Showers or Thunderstorms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Nebraska and Kansas—Showers or thunderstorms and cooler Sunday; Monday fair; variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday, except showers or thunderstorms Sunday in the Panhandle; variable winds.

New Mexico—Fair Sunday and Monday, except showers or thunderstorms Sunday in northern portion; variable winds.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably showers or thunderstorms and cooler in afternoon; Monday fair; variable winds.

Illinois—Fair, continued warm Sunday; Monday fair, not so warm; light to fresh north to east winds.

Iowa—Fair in eastern, probably showers or thunderstorms and cooler in western and central portions Sunday; Monday fair; variable winds.

Missouri—Fair Sunday, except probably thunderstorms and cooler in northwest portion; Monday fair, not so warm in eastern and southern portion; easterly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; north to east winds.

South Dakota—Partly cloudy Sunday; cooler in eastern portion; Monday fair; northerly winds.

Colorado—Showers Sunday, cooler in eastern portion; Monday fair; variable winds.

Wyoming—Showers, cooler Sunday; Monday variable winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair; variable winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Sept. 8.—Official record of temperature and precipitation, compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Maximum temperature	93	71	73	90
Minimum temperature	69	58	50	72
Average temperature	81	64	62	81
Precipitation	.00	T	.00	.00

Record of precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1900:

Normal temperature for the day	67
Excess for the day	14
Total excess since March 1	54
Normal rainfall	.10 inch
Deficiency for the day	.10 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	20.60 inches
Deficiency since March 1	2.96 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1899	2.74 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1898	8.17 inches

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH,
Local Forecast Official.

TEXAS CITY MAY BE LOST

Fear That Galveston Has Been Destroyed by Great Gulf Storm.

NO WORD SINCE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Last Report Indicated That the Water Had Swept Far Up Into the Finest Residence Section and Was Still Rising.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 8.—A hurricane, accompanied by a heavy rain, has been blowing along the Texas coast and for 100 miles inland today. Telegraph and telephone wires are down along the coast and no accurate news is obtainable. There are all sorts of rumors, but nothing authentic.

Galveston is shut off entirely. Communication was lost at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and no trains have been operated today and none will be run until late tomorrow. The last report from Galveston stated that the gulf waters were encroaching rapidly on the beach and that the flood had extended into the residence portion of the city for several blocks. The waves were very high and boisterous in the bay and considerable damage was being done to small craft, though the big boats were not then in any danger. The rain had been very heavy all day and traffic was entirely suspended. There had been no casualties and but little damage, except along the water front. The Southern Pacific wharves under construction had been damaged to the extent of $25,000. At 4:30 o'clock the wind was increasing in velocity.

Inland there has been much damage to the cotton crop, the lint being blown and beaten from the open bolls, and the rice crop has suffered severely, as it was nearly ready for harvesting.

Rockport Reported Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—A special from Houston, Tex., says:

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the hurricane raging along the gulf has played havoc with the town of Rockport, on the lower coast, and that the great clubhouse built by E. H. R. Green near there has been blown away with loss of life, as there were several guests in the house, but their names are not known here. The same report says that a cyclone raged through Live Oak county, but it could not have done much damage, as that county is not thickly settled. The storm on the Texas coast has been a fierce one and there are all sorts of rumors as to the damage done. The telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction and there is no way of confirming these rumors or of getting any accurate news. The wind has blown a hurricane all day and has been accompanied by a driving rain in Houston. Considerable damage has been done, but all of a minor character.

Great Fear Felt for Galveston.

All Texas is in the keenest state of doubt and uncertainty tonight concerning the fate of Galveston island and city. In everybody's mind is the dire suspicion that an awful calamity rests beyond the lack of information from the gulf coast. It is rumored here that immense destruction has befallen Galveston and other places. It is said that the bridges leading from the mainland to the island have been swept away by the terrible force of the wind and the rolling up of the water in the bay. The bridges are four in number, three for railroad use and the other the Galveston county public wagon and pedestrian bridge. It seems hardly credible that all these bridges could be swept away without the city suffering tremendously in the loss of buildings, general property and lives.

All Wires Are Down.

Not a wire is working into Galveston, either telegraph or telephone, and as all bridges carried wires the fears that all the bridges are gone are strengthened. The Postal Telegraph company this evening started out a repair train from Houston, but it proceeded a few miles only before it had to stop because of storm obstructions and had to return to Houston without making an improvement in the service.

This morning the surf was breaking over the beach from east Broadway in Galveston around to the foot of Twenty-fourth street and the water crept in several blocks and in low places had crept up the streets a dozen blocks.

At noon the wind veered to the east and the water on both the bay and gulf was rising slightly and growing more boisterous. There is a report that the steamer Charlotte M. Allen has gone ashore, but it cannot be confirmed.

Storm Strikes Houston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 8.—The wind is blowing sixty miles an hour in Houston at midnight and great damage is being done to houses and residences throughout the city. The Associated Press wire is the only one that is working. All other telegraph and telephone business has been shut off. The electric wires became crossed and the power houses had to be shut down. Several great brick and iron stacks have been blown off and the tin roofs are as numerous on the ground as on the houses. So far there have been no casualties. The storm has spread to the interior and there is great anxiety in this city. Persons are offering extraordinary sums to the telegraph companies to get messages through to Galveston and other points, but nothing can be done for them. Up to midnight nothing has been heard from Galveston.

Boats Left High and Dry.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Advices from Fort St. Phillip late tonight say the sea water backed up into the Mississippi so rapidly that it went clear over the levees and luggers were carried into the marshes with the waves and with the receding waters were strewn along the river bank high and dry for a mile. A stern wheel steamer on the way to Biloxi, Miss., now lies on dry land just back of a house five miles above Fort St. Phillip. The boat was carried a distance of two miles across the marsh in ten minutes.

The most damage appears to have been done on the east bank of the river. The east wall of the jetties damaged and many rice fields upon which harvested rice was piled up were inundated and the crop destroyed.

DASHED TO PIECES ON REEFS

Steel Bark Bound from Mexico to England Wrecked by Florida Hurricane.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 8.—The steel barque, South American of Liverpool, laden with mahogany, bound from Santelana, Mex., to Falmouth, England, is a total wreck on French Reef, Fla., forty-three miles south of Miami. The captain and crew, less three men, left on the wreck, arrived here this morning and are being cared for by the customs officials. The hurricane struck the South American on Tuesday, September 4, when off Careysport Light at 9 p. m. and at 2:30 a. m. September 5 the barque, with its canvas blown away and unmanageable, was hurled on the reefs. The vessel will prove a total loss, but its cargo may be saved.

Captain Schjonemann of the South American reports on his way to Miami he passed the following stranded vessels: The four-masted schooner, James Dudge of Philadelphia, in ballast, inside the reefs and afloat; vessel with only the stumps of its masts showing, name and nationality unknown, crew presumably lost; a Norwegian barque with no one on board, and the barkentine Culdoon, laden with lumber, previously reported. There is another vessel on the reefs south of the American and a steamer reported ashore north of this place.

Great Sacrifice Sale

Continued Monday morning with an unbroken line of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes and Furnishings at the

Continental Clothing Co

N. E. Corner 15th and Douglas

Our entire suit stock—bought from the creditors and turned over to us by the receiver, at $10.75, $9.50, $8.75 and

$7.50

All of the Continental's Fall Overcoats in this sacrifice sale at $12.50, $10.50 and

$7.50

All of the men's winter Overcoats go at most any price. The stock is limited so come early to insure getting your size.

All of the Continental's men's Trousers go at $5, $3.50, $2.50 and.... **$1.50**

All of the boys' and children's suits go in this great compromise sale at $3.75, $3.50, $2.75 and.... **$2.50**

Nothing in the Store Will Be Reserved. Everything Goes at a Price.

Continental Clothing Co.

N. E. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

Don't fail to come Monday...

LADIES' SHOES—Foster's swellest Shoes on sale Monday—choice of the entire line, $2.58.

LADIES' SHOES—Plant's celebrated Queen Quality—the last call on this line, including patent leathers—sale price, $1.89.

LADIES' SHOES—Box Calf—Swagger styles, worth up to $6.00—sale price, $2.18.

BABY SHOES—1,000 pairs, all bunched together—choice, 19c.

Last call on Regent's shoes, about 159 pairs left, choice $1.69.

RASPETAN—the swellest of all gent's shoes—made by America's best shoe builder—sale price $2.98.

EVERY PAIR OF LADIES' OXFORDS MUST GO—29c—39c—49c—59c.

JUST A FEW MORE DAYS.

THE HOWE,

1515 Douglas Street 1515

DEATH RECORD.

Funeral of Michael Coady.

The funeral of Michael Coady, who died on September 7, was held last night at the Scottish rite hall by St. Andrew's council, No. 1 of Knights Kadosh, of which he was a member. The hour was midnight, Washington time, or 10:30 o'clock local time. Friends of the deceased and members of the order filled the hall. The beautiful and impressive Kadosh rites, with its somber robes, its lighted candles, its symbols and its sacred music, were observed. The knights officiating were: James Gilbert, preceptor; M. F. Funkhouser, first sub-preceptor; L. P. Funkhouser, second sub-preceptor; Claude L. Talbot, almoner; Charles S. Lobingier, chancellor; W. T. Bourke, orator; Joseph S. Davis, tricoplier, Henry Hardy, master of ceremonies; Bert Wilcox, first deacon; John Schultz, second deacon; John J. Mercer, grand marshal. Interment will be made today.

Miss Marilla Nims.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Miss Marilla Nims, a sister of Mayor C. E. Nims, died a few days ago at Pacific Grove, Cal., where she has been spending the last year. The deceased was born in Waupun, Wis., and has been an invalid since childhood. She has been a resident of Humboldt for over thirty years and was 52 years old at the time of her death.

Miss Lou E. Wilson.

AURORA, Neb., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Miss Lou E. Wilson, daughter of J. C. Wilson of this city, died at her home Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock. She was born June 13, 1874. Her health had not been good for several years. The funeral was at the house Wednesday afternoon at 3:30.

Wyoming Masons Name Officers.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Wyoming grand lodge of Masons was held here Thursday and the following officers elected and installed:

Grand master, C. H. Townsend, Casper; deputy grand master, Samuel Corson, Cheyenne; senior grand warden, C. N. Potter, Cheyenne; junior grand warden, Meyer Frank, New Castle; grand treasurer, William Daly, Rawlins; grand secretary, William Kuykendall, Saratoga; grand chaplain, J. F. Crawford, Saratoga; grand marshal, J. C. Davis, Rock Springs; grand orator, C. W. Bramel, Laramie; grand lecturer, M. R. Johnston, Wheatland; senior grand deacon, F. A. Luckfield, Rawlins; senior grand steward, C. P. Berry, Sundance; junior grand steward, C. A. Polley; grand tyler, D. McCallum, Wheatland.

The next annual communication will be held in Wheatland, commencing on the first Wednesday in September, 1901.

College Fair Closes.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—The Huron college fair closed Thursday evening with a grand concert. The success of the enterprise was far beyond expectation and a snug sum of money will go into the treasury of the institution as a return for the labor of a score of enterprising women who managed the undertaking. It is understood that a similar exhibition will be held next year.

No Gambling During Fair.

YANKTON, S. D., Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Mayor Holman has issued a proclamation ordering that no gambling be carried on in the city of Yankton during state fair week. He promises to carry out the order to the letter.