Fisherman and Farmer.

ELIZABETH CITY N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR per Year, in Advance.) The Official Paper of PASQUOTANK and CAMDEN Counties. (ESTABLISHED 1886.

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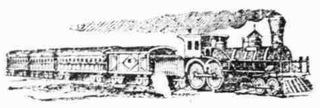

In effect Sept. 24th., 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 2:45, p.m
Ar. Norfolk, " " 4.25, p.m
Lv. Eliz.City,Tue.Thur.&Sat 9:30, a.m
Ar. Norfolk " " " 11:00, a m

SOUTHOUND

Lv. Eliz. City daily (ex. Sun) 11.40, a.m
Ar. Edenton " " 12:40, p.m
Ar. Belhaven " " 5:20, p.m
Lv. Eliz. City Tue Thu & Sat. 5:55, p.m
Ar. Edenton 6:55 p.m

☞Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 12:45 p. m. for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windso-.

Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45 p. m. for Chowan River landings; and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and New Berne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00 p. m.; connect with A & N.C. R. R and W. & W. R R. for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c.

For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00 noon and Friday for Pasquotank River landings 12:30 p.m.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday for Washington, N.C., and 5 a. m., Tuesday Thursday and Saturday for Aurora South Creek Makleyville etc.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the N. & S. R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen. M'g'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Ft.&Pass.Agt

Hon. C. L. Abernethy Democratic Presidential Elector,

Will Address The People Of The First Congressional DISTRICT,

At the following times and places:

Edenton, Chowan Co., Monday October 1st, 1 p. m.

Currituch C. H., Currituck county, Tuesday October 2nd 1 p. m.

South Mills, Camden county, Wednesday October 3rd 11 a. m.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county Wednesday October 3rd, 8 p. m.

Ahoskie, Hertford county. Thursday, October 4th, 7. p. m.

Gatesville, Gates county Friday, October 5th, 12 p. m.

Columbia, Tyrrell county Monday, 8th, 7 p. m.

Creswell, Washington co. Tuesday, October 9th, 11,

Roper, Washington co. Wednesday, 10th, 12.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

The best that money can buy should be your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

STOLE $700,000.

C. L. ALVORD A DEFAULTER TO THE ABOVE AMOUNT.

A Trusted Employee of the First National Bank of New York for Many Years Goes Astray—His Manipulations Skillfully Concealed—The Defaulter Makes Good His Escape.

New York, October 23.—C. L. Alvord, note teller of the First National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of $700,000. Alvord has not yet been apprehended. He had been an employee of the bank for over twenty years. The First National Bank is one of the largest banking institutions in the city and its president is George F. Baker, who is also president of the Astor National Bank and a financial adviser of the Astor family. The bank is located at No. 2 Wall street and has a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $5,000,000. The bank gave out the following statement late to-day :

"The note teller who has been in the employ of the First National Bank for many years, is a defaulter to a large amount. His operations have continued for a considerable time and have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance book. The discovery was made by one of the bank's employees a few days after the completion of an examination of the bank by the United States examiners. During the continuance of his peculations, periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners representing the comptroller's department, all expert accountants, and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations, neither of which has developed in any irregularity. The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to $700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund, without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank as reported in its last published statement. It is expected that the shortage will be materially reduced by a substantial sum, of which there is fair prospect of recovery."

Alvord was capable and experienced and the discovery of his defalcations made after he was gone was a complete surprise to everybody. The loss of money is hardly disturbing the bank, which is one of the strongest in the city. Alvord is about 50 years of age and has a wife and three children. His home was at Mount Vernon, and he was respected there as well as in the street. His habits were good. It is believed that he lost money in stock speculations and that some of the money can be recovered. He disappeared a week or ten days ago.

The crime has been known long enough to the officers now to enable them to say with some assurance that Alvord did his work alone. No one else is under suspicion.

A statement made by the bank on September 5th, showed the following: Capital, $500,000; surplus, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $4,114,250; deposits, $39,997,895; demand loans and cash on hand, $23,379,276; time loans, $5,654,610; stocks and bonds, $20,110,409.

In the statement the bank's total resources were placed at $52,662,294.

Beyond the facts contained in the official statement the bank's vice-president, Frank L. Hine, absolutely refused to say a word. President George F. Baker, when asked regarding the matter, said that the statement given out by the vice-president contained all that he had to say in regard to the defalcation. When asked if Alvord had been apprehended, the vice-president said: "I don't think he has."

At the local office of the detective agency which usually has charge of bank cases, it was said that officials of that company had heard nothing of the defalcations as yet and they had not at that time been assigned to the case. The First National Bank is a member of the National Bankers' Association.

Alvord had been with the bank for twenty years and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extended over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until ten days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home. After he had been away for a day or two the bank put experts at work on some irregularities found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper into Alvord's books the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers until they were overwhelmed to find that it had reached the enormous figure of $700,000. Whether that sum is all that he took is not yet known.

It has not yet developed how the note teller was able to put his hands on so much money. But one of the directors is reported to have said that Alvord was enabled to take such a large sum because as note teller he was in charge of the mail. This he opened every morning and he had ample opportunity to abstract notes, drafts and checks as well as money. Of course, he had to be especially skillful to make his accounts balance. This director admitted that he was at a loss to account for the failure of the bank examiners to discover Alvord's irregularities at their last examination. Forest Raynor is in charge of the national bank examiner's office here.

What Alvord did with all the cash is a mystery as yet, except that as usual in such cases it is said that a large part of it went in stock speculation. The story is that he had lost $75,000 in real, but what deal it was is not [illegible] It has been discovered that the Summer Alvord visited Saratoga where he cut a great figure, spending money like a prince. He rented a cottage, kept a fine stable of horses, and besides playing the horses is said to have frequented gambling-houses.

THE MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

Louisville, Ky., October 25.—The meeting of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the entire United States was formally opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning at Christ Church Cathedral by the celebration of the Holy Communion. Thirty-one bishops and more than one hundred clergymen were present.

The business session of the day was held this afternoon at Liederkranz Hall. Immediately after the organization the Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, bishop of Kentucky, delivered the address of welcome. He ridiculed the idea that the missionaries are responsible for the troubles in China.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Charlotte, N. C., October 22.—A. H. Slocumb, of Fayetteville, has been named by the Republicans for Congress in the Third District. He has not yet accepted.

MR. BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE IN WASHINGTON.

He Tells the People of Imperialism and Civil Service—The Democratic Standard Bearer Expounds the Principles of Civil Service to the Great Satisfaction of His Vast Audience in the Capital of the Nation.

Washington, October 23.—William J. Bryan spent an hour and a quarter at the National Capital to-day. His train arrived over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from West Virginia at 7:55 o'clock this morning, an hour late. About 1000 people were waiting him at the depot. Mr. Bryan was taken to the residence of Judge Springer, opposite the capitol, where Mr. Bryan had breakfast.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock Mr. Bryan was driven to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, where he made a brief speech from his automobile. He spoke on imperialism and civil service. About five thousand people were massed about the depot. Mr. Bryan said:

"Occasionally I hear it suggested that persons engaged in the civil service who are opposed to imperialism will vote the Republican ticket for fear of losing their positions with the government. Certainly there are not many who would prefer government employment under an empire to whatever risk might attend their employment under a republic. I am not much of an admirer of that civil service which is suspended when a President is inaugurated until he can fill the offices with his friends and is extended by the President when he is about to retire, in order that he may protect his friends in office. I believe that a system of civil service might be devised wherein appointments would be made upon merit and wherein the appointees would hold for a fixed term and not be dependent upon the will of an appointing officer. The industrial despotism now inaugurated by the Republican party is closing the door of opportunity against the young man, and driving many to seek government employment who, under better conditions, would be employed in producing industries."

Mr. Bryan closed with the statement that it was not his highest ambition to be President, "but to make this government so good that to be a private citizen in this republic will be a greater honor than to be a king in any other nation."

Before reaching Washington the train on which Mr. Bryan came in made a brief stop at Alexandria, Va. The statement had been made in advance that Mr. Bryan would make a brief speech in that town, and a large number of people had congregated at the railroad yards to greet him. They received him with vociferous cheers, but no time was given for a speech. Mr. Bryan only had time to say that he felt complimented to have so many people come out to greet him so early in the morning. He felt, he said, sure of Virginia's support, and from what he had seen of other States recently he felt justified in asserting that Virginia would have plenty of company on election day.

The only other stop made in Virginia was at Manassas after daylight. That point was reached at a very early hour. The stop was only for a moment and Mr. Bryan did not appear. Nevertheless there was a crowd at the station.

Frederick, Md., October 23.—"You will hear people say that I, if elected, will not enforce the law. That is not the danger. They know that if I am elected I will put the same kind of striped clothes on a big thief that are put on a little one." This declaration was made by Mr. Bryan in his speech in this city to-day. He had arrived here at 12 o'clock, an hour later than the time set for the beginning of his meeting. He came in on a special train from Washington, which brought a number of people from the capital city and he found a very large crowd awaiting him at this point. Here he encountered a rainstorm and the rain fell constantly during the meeting. It was not a heavy downpour, but sufficient to wet people to the skin who remained in it. Nevertheless, a majority of the large crowd held on to the end, and most of them showed their appreciation by frequent and loud applause.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Colonel L. Victor Baughman, whose home is at this place, and Colonel Baughman, as well as Mr. Bryan, was most cordially greeted. Mr. Bryan was well along in his speech when he made the declaration above quoted, and this was followed by an additional statement running thus: "And this is the reason why all the lawbreakers are against us in this campaign."

Introducing his speech, Mr. Bryan said: "The Democratic party is not a sectional party. You build a government upon the Declaration of Independence and administer it according to the ideas of Jefferson, it is as broad and as long as the nation. If we were seeking some class legislation which would give to the few an advantage over the many, we would be a sectional party because we would only appeal to those specially benefited by the legislation promised, but we are not trying to get your hands into somebody else's pockets. We are trying to keep other people's hands out of your pockets, and when a party seeks nothing but justice and promises nothing but equal rights, you can appeal to all people everywhere who are seeking to make government a blessing to all and not merely an advantage to the few. Partiality in government, favoritism in government, these have been curses of government in the past, and to-day the greatest fault than can be found with this or any other government is that instead of being administered as a government of the people, for the people and by the people, it is administered in the interest of a few, who grow rich by using the instrumentalities of government against the great majority.

"I charge against the Republican party to-day that in all its policies it is ignoring the producer of wealth and disregarding the rights of the plain people in its effort to give some a great opportunity to exploit the rest."

During his speech some one in the crowd, evidently not well informed, asked him why he had signed the peace treaty of Paris.

"I did not sign it," replied Mr. Bryan. "I was not President and there would have been no such treaty signed if I had been President."

He then took occasion to explain his participation in the matter of the ratification of the treaty and said he had no apologies to make for it. Continuing his address, Mr. Bryan said:

"In this town there is a monument reared to the man who wrote the 'Star Spangled Banner.' Do you know that when you vote for a colonial policy you vote to destroy that as the national hymn? A Filipino can't sing the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

Baltimore, Md., October 23.—William J. Bryan devoted the entire day to speech-making in Maryland, speaking in succession at Rockville, Frederick, Bruceville, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Westminster and this city this evening. The Rockville meeting was the only one of the day that was not marred by rain. On account of the downpour most of the meetings were cut short, but the crowds in each case remained until Mr. Bryan had concluded his remarks.

The greeting extended Mr. Bryan on his arrival here this evening and during the meeting held outside and inside of Music Hall were limited in numbers by the capacity of the places in which the meetings were held and in enthusiasm only by the ability of the immense crowds to give expression to it. It was raining generally, but steadily when the special train bearing the Democratic candidate pulled into Union station, an hour late, but this did not prevent the assemblage of a crowd of fully 10,000 persons about the depot. A parade was formed and Mr. Bryan drove at its head to the Hotel Rennert, where he dined with several Democratic leaders, including former United States Senator A. P. Gorman, Governor John Walter Smith and Mayor Hayes, of this city.

WHO ARE THE COMMISSIONERS?

Senator Jones, of the Democratic Committee, Says that the Commission to Negotiate a Treaty With Spain has Never Been Publicly Announced.

Chicago, October 23.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made the following statement to-day:

"The instructions given to the commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate the treaty with Spain in Paris in 1898 have never, so far as I know, been made public. When the treaty was before the Senate for ratification there was a great demand that these instructions should be made public. So great was the desire for information that many newspapers published inside information about what these instructions contained. But for some reason, and doubtless not an unimportant one, this desire was not gratified.

"The President in his letter of acceptance, quoted a part of these, as I understand, secret instructions. I addressed him in a note October 5th, calling his attention to this fact and requested that inasmuch as the part of the instructions which he considered favorable to the position of his political party was so used by him, the remainder should be made public. Conceiving impossible that the President of the United States would use part of a secret document for the advancement of his personal fortunes and the interests of his own political party and at the same time refuse to the public the remainder of this document, I expected to have a prompt answer from the President. I have now waited for more than two weeks and have not had the honor of an acknowledgment even of the receipt of my note."

MR. CLEVELAND NON-COMMITTAL.

Trenton, N. J., October 23.—The Trenton True American will to-morrow quote ex-President Cleveland as saying:

"I am not aware of having made any statement that would justify the assertion that I am going to support McKinley."

Mr. Cleveland declined to make any statement regarding his position, and the words quoted were made in response to a suggestion from the reporter that a recent letter of his reiterating his financial views of 1895 was being construed as meaning he intended to support Mr. McKinley in the present campaign.

DR. H. M. WHARTON'S CASE.

The Doctor Pleads to the Charge of Taking Money Illegally.

Freehold, N. J., October 23.—Three indictments against Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton, the evangelist, of Baltimore, who was charged with fraud and taking money illegally, were handed up today by the Monmouth county grand jury. Dr. Wharton is charged by Miss Clara Somers, of Ocean Grove, with having obtained money under false pretenses. Miss Somers transferred property to Mr. Wharton to be used as a home for children. She had the doctor arrested upon a charge of raising money by mortgaging it. His friends asserted that there was some mistake. Dr. Wharton, through his attorney, states that there is really one mortgage on the orphanage property, that of $8000. This, he says, covers primarily personal effects and real estate in Baltimore more than sufficient to pay it, and the mortgage on the Somers property is only as collateral security. There was a mortgage of $2000 on the property, he says, when he took it, which was to have been taken up by the mortgage in the later transaction.

Dr. Wharton declares that his arrest is the result of a conspiracy against him instigated by residents of Baltimore. Since his arrest he has been in receipt of numerous letters and telegrams, offering aid. No date has yet been set for the trial.

FATALLY WOUNDED.

Valdosta, Ga., October 23.—J. F. Redding, a prominent planter of Mason county, Florida, was shot and fatally wounded on his plantation last night by a negro. Mr. Redding, it is understood, accused the negro of stealing cotton. The negro escaped, but is being pursued by a large posse.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Norwich, N. Y., October 23.—Governor Roosevelt finished the second day of his New York State campaign in Norwich to-night, speaking to a large audience. He travelled to-day 159 miles and made fourteen speeches, yet he finished his day's work in splendid shape, his voice at the night meeting being very clear. The entire trip today was an ovation, the crowds in comparison to the population of the places being especially large. The three largest places stopped at to-day were Stamford, where he spoke in a hall; Oneonta, where he addressed a large out-of-door meeting, and at Bloomville.

BRYAN IN WEST VIRGINIA

LARGE AUDIENCES GREET DEMOCRATIC STANDARD BEARER

Hinton, West Virginia, October 22.—The line of the Chesapeake railroad traversing the picturesque valleys of the Big Kanawha and New rivers was the scene of Mr. Bryan's campaign to-day. Speeches were made at Huntington, Hurricane, St. Albans, Charleston, Brownstown, East Bank, Montgomery, Sewell, Thurmond and Hinton. The size of the audiences varied, but all of them were large in proportion to the population of the towns and of the surrounding country. There were especially fine crowds at Huntington, Charlestown and Hinton, people coming into those towns from all adjacent regions.

The one notable feature of the day was Mr. Bryan's repeated reference to the race question. His line of travel to-day was further south than he had gone before, and farther than he will again go, and there were quite a number of colored people scattered through the crowds at all the stopping places. Mr. Bryan evidently noted their presence and took occasion to address portions of his speeches especially to them, appealing to them to do justice by the Filipinos as they would have justice done by themselves. The first point at which he touched upon this question was at St. Albans. There he said:

"When we complain that the Republicans are applying in the Philippine islands doctrines that deprive people of the right to govern themselves the argument that a Republican makes is that some of the Southern States have adopted amendments requiring an educational qualification for voting. I wish to submit this question to the Republicans. Do they approve of what is being done in the South or do they oppose it? If they oppose it, why do they propose worse things in Porto Rico and in the Philippine islands than have been proposed in the South? Read the qualifications adopted by your own administration for voting in Porto Rico and you will find that they have an educational qualification there that deprives 83 per cent. of the black men of voting age of the right to vote; not only this, but they deprive them of the protection of the Constitution of the United States. In the Philippine islands they are going on the theory that the brown people there have no right to a voice in their government, and when a Republican tells a black man in this country that he ought to vote the Republican ticket, I want the black man to ask him this question: 'If a brown man in the Philippine islands has no right to a voice in his government, what about the black man?'

"And I want to ask what black man can stand on his own right to a voice in his own government if he votes the Republican ticket and denies to the people in other lands a right to a voice in their government. And if the Republicans tell the colored man that he is under obligations to the Republican party, let the colored man reply that he has paid his debt of gratitude. If Lincoln were here the colored man might vote for him, but the modern leaders of the Republican party have had more from the colored man than they have given to him. The colored man has bestowed Presidencies upon the Republican party and received janitorships in return. I want the colored men before they vote the Republican ticket to know that the policy of the Republican party is to send a few white men to the Philippine islands and held those white men in authority over ninety-nine per cent. of the population, which will be brown, and this is to be done by a standing army. Instead of using the race question as a reason why we should annex the Philippine islands, let the race question be a warning to us not to bring to this country a class of people who are to share in the full destiny of our nation. I want the Filipino to have his own flag and his own government and to work out his own destiny, and I want this nation to stand by him and say to the world, 'Hands off; let this republic live.'"

Mr. Bryan reverted to the race question in his speech at Charleston. There he said:

"Forty years ago the Republicans said that a black man should not sell for a thousand dollars, but now they will buy brown men by the job lot for two dollars and a half a piece. They said a generation ago that the Declaration of Independence applied to a black man. Now they say it does not apply to a brown man. It cost us hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money to take out of the Declaration of Independence the exception clause that excluded the black man. Now shall we wage a war of conquest to write in the Declaration of Independence another exception clause excluding the brown man? No, our progress has been upward up to this time. Let it not be backward from now on. Do not dare to deny to any people in foreign lands the right that you claim for yourselves, for if you have a right to your government the Filipino has a right to his, and if you deny him the right to his own government, you will not long have a right to yours."

Mr. Bryan also referred to the race question in other speeches during the day.

In his discussion at Huntington of the question of government by injunction Mr. Bryan quoted an extract from an article written for the Review of Reviews by Governor Roosevelt, in September, 1896, and continued: "You laboring men who are opposed to government by injunction can here find out what opinion the Republican party has of you, as stated by the man who now represents the Republican party as its candidate." Mr. Bryan then quoted Governor Roosevelt as writing: "The men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are as regards the essential principles in hearty sympathy with their remote skinclad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone axes, and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros."

Commenting on this Mr. Bryan said: "I want to ask you whether you expect any relief from government by injunction from the people who say that any man who opposes government by injunction ought to be classed with the woolly rhinoceros. The Democratic party is opposed to government by injunction. The Democratic party believes that the right of trial by jury is a sacred thing, and that if you can give it to the meanest thief and blackest murderer, you ought to give it to a laboring man as well."

Mr. Bryan spoke to a congregation composed largely of coal miners at the little mountain town of Sewell. He told the people there that the Democratic party stood for the arbitration of labor disputes and for a representative of the labor interest in the Cabinet of the President. When some one in the crowd asked him what he would do for the old soldiers if elected, he replied he would appoint a commissioner of pensions who would be more satisfactory to the soldiers than the present one.

After the train started to move in leaving Sewell, a man in the outskirts of the [illegible]

[illegible] diture of $20,000,000 in procuring those islands. To this inquiry Mr. Bryan replied: "If you had read an article that I wrote about a month before the treaty was signed, you would have seen that we could have got it back from the Filipinos in return for independence, but if you did not, I would rather consider it a contribution to liberty than as part payment on men and their lands."

When Mr. Bryan concluded his reply his interrogator pushed his way through the crowd, and, coming up to the car platform, offered his hand to the Presidential candidate, saying: "I thought I had a right as an American citizen to ask that question. Mr. Bryan said in response: "You certainly did have, and I am glad you asked it." The questioner joined the cheers which sent Mr. Bryan on his way.

The meeting at Hinton was the last of the day, and when it concluded Mr. Bryan left for Washington en route for Maryland, to which State he will devote to-morrow. Hinton is the home of State Chairman Miller, and the meeting here was in all respects one of the best of the day. Mr. Bryan made a general speech at this point. When some one asked him about the necessity for a large army in this country he said that if the Democratic plans for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, for doing away with the black list and for abolishment of government by injunction could be put into execution there would be no necessity for a large army.

The crowd at Hinton was not only large but was noisily demonstrative. There were a number of shouts for McKinley at the beginning of the meeting.

POKING FUN AT ROOSEVELT.

The Governor Interrupted at His Meetings at Nyack and Newburgh in New York State by Queries from Bryanites.

Kingston, N. Y., October 22.—Governor Roosevelt finished the first day of his flying campaign through the State in Kingston to-night after travelling eighty-nine miles and making eight speeches, the longest being at Newburgh and Kingston. At the former place, the home of a Republican candidate for Governor, he talked to a vast assemblage, having to speak in two places. Spectators interrupted the speaker with questions, in every instance receiving a reply.

At West Nyack, a man close to the car cried and reiterated: "Hurrah for Bryan," and Mr. Roosevelt replied: "Why don't you hurrah for Altgeld and Aguinaldo?" The cheering ceased. Another called: "What about the ice trust?" and he answered: "This election will be decided by the patriots and men of sense in the country, who outnumber the junker shouters of your type. The ice trust will be attended to in a proper way." A man in the crowd at Newburgh said, in a low tone of voice: "Why did you call Democrats cowards and dishonest?" Roosevelt heard him and flung back quickly this characteristic reply: "It's a lie. I never said such a thing. It is Democrats, good Democrats, who will swell our majority."

Towards the end of his remarks at Newburgh the Governor was interrupted a number of times by some shouts of "What is the matter with Bryan?" "Down with the trusts." Governor Roosevelt remarked: "That gentleman has all the symptoms of a Bryanite," which sally was greeted with laughter and applause. Then, walking over to one side of the platform and speaking directly towards the point from which the shouts arose, the Governor said:

"You look like one of those men who work exclusively with their mouths. What, do you mean to down the cotton bale trust of Mr. Jones, or the ice trust of Mr. Croker. (Cries of "What is the matter with Bryan?" "He's all right.") That is an argument of wind. (Great applause.) You are afraid to hear the truth. You interrupt this meeting because you are a hoodlum and nothing else. You represent those people who naturally object to prosperity; you don't get any part of it because you won't work. (Applause.) Now, then, go back to your fellow-hobos (applause) and learn after this (more applause, more yelling, and the man evidently turned to depart) that you stand against the flag, you haven't got a particle of patriotism in you. I am glad that you are going away. I think you have learned enough hereafter not to monkey with the buzz-saw. (Long, continued applause.) Now, gentlemen, in the temporary absence of the local police, I have driven off the disturber of the meeting." (Applause.)

MR. HANNA TALKS TO COLORED VOTERS.

Chicago, October 22.—A crowd of 3000 colored voters listened to an address to-night by Senator Hanna at the First Regiment Armory. He spoke briefly, and his remarks were at all times greeted with applause.

"There was never a time," said Senator Hanna, "when those whose citizenship came with the birthday of the Republican party had greater cause to rejoice. The colored troops are always in line and ready for action. As long as the Republican party is true to the principles which attached to it the colored population of the United States, the colored vote will never be divided.

"All the collateral issues injected into this campaign by the Bryanites amount to just one issue, and one short sentence tells it: 'Let well enough alone.' No man who loves his country, no man who is proud of his citizenship, no man who cares for his own material interests can have more than one choice on that question."

CHAIRMAN JONES BELIEVES MR. BRYAN A SURE WINNER.

Chicago, October 22.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, said:

"I do not believe there is any doubt that Mr. Bryan will carry New York. I believe our chances for carrying Ohio are better than the Republicans. I regard Illinois as an exceedingly doubtful State. Telegrams from the chairman of the State Democratic Committee of California say we are going to carry California. I have no doubt of the election of Mr. Bryan."

HELD UP BY PIRATES.

Canton, China, October 23.—A vessel having on board one hundred passengers was boarded by pirates ten miles below here. Several thousand pounds in specie were taken.

YOUTSEY PLACED IN JAIL.

Frankfort, Ky., October 22.—Henry B. Youtsey was placed in jail here to-day. He lay on his cot with his face covered as he was removed from the train to the jail.

MINERS STILL FIRM.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL BELIEVES THE MEN WILL WIN.

If the Operators Will Grant the Ten Per Cent. Advance to the Wage Earners They Will Return to Work by Monday—Victory of the Miners Assured—Some of the Contending Companies Willing to Pay the Increase Demanded.

Pottsville, Pa., October 23.—At a big meeting of miners here, President Mitchell made a speech, in which he said:

"I believe it will be but a few days longer until the operators in the Hazleton, Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys will consent to post notices agreeing to pay the 10 per cent. increase in wages until April 1st. I believe that if you stand together the rest of this week, by Monday at the latest, you can return to work with everything won you struck for."

Scranton, Pa., October 23.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company (The Erie) and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Companies, through their general superintendents, this afternoon agreed upon an additional notice to the 10 per cent. increase. The same will be posted at once and will help to settle the great coal strike specially.

Hazleton, Pa., October 23.—President Mitchell's statement in his speech at Pottsville to-day, that he believed the strike would be ended by next Monday, if all the operators posted notices guaranteeing the 10 per cent. increase until April 1st, was received here to-night with much joy by the men in the workers and the mine officials. It is believed that nothing now will intervene to delay the ending of the great strike, which has run more than five week.

President Mitchell was asked on his arrival here from Pottsville tonight on what he based his belief that the strike would end with this week, but he declined to say anything other than the proposition of the miners was so fair that he could see no reason why the operators should not accept.

The national president was much pleased when he learned that the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, the Erie, and Wilkesbarre and the Hillside companies had signified their willingness to pay the 10 per cent. increase until April 1st. He also expressed satisfaction that the Forest Mining Company, whose men have been on strike since January, had recorded. President Mitchell declined to say what course would pursued if one or more companies refused to guarantee the payment of the increase until April.

A meeting of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America and the officers of the three anthracite districts will be held here tomorrow for the purpose, Mr. Mitchell says, of thoroughly canvassing the situation. He would not say whether the conference would take any positive action looking towards the calling off of the strike. If any action will be taken, he said, it would depend entirely upon what the canvass would show.

In answer to another question, the labor leader said he would not take the responsibility upon himself of calling off the strike, but would rather have the National Board vote upon the question.

Scranton, Pa., October 23.—A meeting of superintendents, representing most of the larger companies of the Lackawanna, Wyoming Valley region was held here today in the offices of the Temple Iron Company, and an agreement was made to post the following notice:

"In order to avoid the complications that would result from figuring the amounts due each miner on the notices that have been posted, the companies have concluded, after a careful compilation of statistics for the past year, to accept a general average and sell to the miners powder at $1.50 per keg and add the balance, 2½ per cent. to the price of the car or ton."

The big companies still refuse to make any specific guarantee as to how long the ten per cent offer is to run, and from conversation had with a number of them, it can be said with every assurance that they will not make any specific guarantee. Superintendent Loomis, of the Lackawanna, said:

"We do not feel called upon to make affidavit that our offer was given in good faith."

THE FIRST TO OBTAIN NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

Wilmington, Del., October 23.—The first colored man ever naturalized in this State, William Spencer Anderson, 32 years old, a native of Liberia, has been granted his final papers by Judge Bradford in the Federal Court here. Anderson's grandfather was a former President of Liberia, but the new citizen has resided in Wilmington since he was five years of age.

THE PRESIDENT IN CANTON.

Canton, O., October 23.—President and Mrs. McKinley reached Canton at 10:30 a. m. in a private car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train. There was no organized demonstration, but a large number of people assembled on the station platform and gave them a hearty welcome as they passed under a large flag draped over a section of the platform.

PENSIONERS FILE THEIR CLAIMS.

Soldiers of the Spanish-American War Ask the Government for a Pension.

Washington, October 23.—Many inquiries have been made recently at the Pension Office as to the status of claims filed for pensions by soldiers of the Spanish-American war. Commissioner Evans said to-day that the bureau scarcely had time to respond to all the inquiries, but that the claims were being adjudicated as rapidly as possible. He added that some of the claims were delayed by the difficulty in obtaining the necessary official records of the War Department.

"There have been filed 24,000 claims on account of the Spanish-American war up to October [illegible] consideration. Formal requests made for evidence in 23,4[illegible] of these cases. Medical examinations have been made by this bureau in 28,324 claims. The difference between the number of claims filed and the number of medical examinations ordered practically represents the [illegible] of widows and dependents' claims. Four thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven of these claims have been adjudicated already."