

CHINA MUST ANNE UP

Indications Point to Complete Concert of Action by Powers.

ALLIES ARE GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER

United States and Germany Find That They Are of the Same Mind.

FRANCE PRESENTS COMPLETE PROGRAM

State Department Receives French Proposal in Its Complete Form.

RUSSIA ADDS ITS FULL ENDORSEMENT

American Government Will Be Able to Accept Every Proposition Advanced if Slight Modification is Made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to the government. The State department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions today by delivering a response to the German government than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French government and within half an hour formally accepted by the Russian government.

The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders, and made known that the United States had suggested by Germany. These instructions look toward securing the names of the persons deserving chastisement, also whether the punishments accorded with the gravity of the crimes committed in the United States and the other manner to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. Aside from these specific purposes of the note it is regarded as an important step in establishing the most satisfactory relations between the governments at Washington and Berlin.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope and submits a program under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French charge, M. Thebaud, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay shortly after noon today and held a brief conference concerning it. Half an hour later M. de Wollant, the Russian charge, arrived at the State department and handed to Mr. Hay a note expressing Russian approval of the proposition.

Proposals Made by France. The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely: First—Punishment of the guilty parties. Second—Interdiction of the shipment of arms into China. Third—Payment of indemnity to the powers. Fourth—Sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking; for the raising of the Taku forts and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on those propositions by our government, is that they contain nothing essentially unifying them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guarantees and, perhaps, of that of indemnity. Still, as already suggested, each is undoubtedly a most proper subject for discussion when the final negotiations are reached, and, therefore, Mr. Thebaud's broadest proposition is likely to consume some time in requiring them to ultimate and binding form, may be said to have a fair reception awaiting them.

As to the interdiction of arms, the State department already has questioned as to its wisdom, and there is reason to believe, also, that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction to the shipment of arms, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

No Permanent Foothold in China. What the United States government particularly desires to avoid is entering into an agreement that leans in any manner toward the maintenance of a foothold on Chinese soil, and if the other propositions relative to the maintenance of a line of free and safe communication between Peking and the sea, and to the legation guards, are modified in the direction of temporary expedients, they will be more likely to receive the support of our government.

It is apparent from the complexity of the latest Franco-Russian proposal that the phase of negotiations thus initiated will take some time to dispose of.

American Reply to Germany.

Following is the text of the American reply to the German note delivered today by Secretary Hay to Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires: The secretary of state to the imperial German charge:

Memorandum in response to the Imperial German note of the secretary of state, October 2, 1900, by the imperial German charge d'affaires at Washington, October 4, 1900, in regard to the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials.

The Chinese minister's communication to the secretary of state on the 2d inst., a telegram received by the State department, conveying the text of an Imperial German note dated September 25, 1900, by which the German government proposed the punishment of Prince Tuan and other high Chinese officials is received.

The government of the United States is disposed to regard this measure as a proof of the desire of the imperial German government to satisfy the reasonable demands of the foreign powers for the injury and outrage which their legations and their nationals have suffered in the hands of the Chinese officials in China, although it has been thought well to insist upon the justice of the edict in regard to the punishment which some of the implicated persons are to receive, to signify to the Chinese minister the president's view that it would be most regrettable if Prince Tuan, who appears from the accompanying testimony of the legations in Peking to have been one of the foremost in the proceedings, should be exempted from such full measure of exemplary punishment as the facts warrant, and if King Yi and Chao Shu China should receive other than their just deserts.

PREPARE FOR A LONG STRIKE

Committees Arranging to Provide for Families of Union Miners.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Concessions announced yesterday by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in the striking mine workers' action, and the promise to return to the collieries, have not satisfied the organizers and leaders of the strike. The workers, says he made a call on the strikers of this town last night and found the strikers determined to remain out until ordered to work by the Mine Workers' convention or by President Mitchell.

In anticipation of a long strike the local foreign unions today appointed a committee to investigate the cases of need among strikers' families. Organizer Potter says the treasuries of the Shenandoah foreign branches of the United Mine Workers contain about \$1,400, and while this is a large sum for the strikers it is not sufficient. No cases of distress have as yet been reported, he says.

General Gobin today stated that his information from the Panther Creek valley is to the effect that all the collieries there are working as usual and no trouble is anticipated.

Collieries Remain Closed.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 4.—In spite of every preparation made by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company to get at least one of its collieries into operation today it was unable to do so. At the Cayuga colliery, which it is believed conditions were best for getting the men back to work, not a man or boy reported. The collieries remain closed.

Some Dolliver Doctrine. "If old Noah, the patriarch, had predicted a drouth instead of a flood and had advocated a system of irrigation instead of building an ark, he would not more thoroughly have disappointed his relatives than has Mr. Bryan this morning his supporters all over the country."

"In republican times the problem of American labor is to get more. In democratic times the problem which American labor has to solve is how to hold on the miserable remnants of what is left."

"I believe that the whole future of society is wrapped up in the success of organized labor in shortening the hours of toil, that a more generous leisure may be given to mankind for intellectual and moral culture."

"Let me tell you that it is more important for you to have food for your family, shoes and stockings for your children, books for their schooling and a winter overcoat for yourself than it is for Senator Aguinaldo to have the immediate benefits of the writ of habeas corpus."

"The only army that this country has to fear is Coxey's army, a strictly populist institution."

same experience was met with at the Bellevue workings, which have figured extensively in the rumors of resumption, and at the conditions were exactly similar. The strikers will pay no attention to the proffer of 10 per cent advance, which the company said applied only to men who would return to work today.

The Delaware & Hudson company and the Pennsylvania Coal company have not yet followed the action of the other big concerns here in posting wage advance notices. The individual operators say they can do nothing until the coal-carrying railroads make it possible for them to act.

SHERIFF TALKS TO STRIKERS

Persuades Them to Keep Within the Law and Not Trespass on Private Property.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 4.—The only incident of the morning in the Hazleton region worth mentioning was the march of about 200 mine workers from the Diamond, in the northern part of the city, to the No. 3 shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company in the eastern section of the town, where they expected to get more men to quit. Sheriff Harvey, who is in close touch with every section of Luzerne county, was early informed of the move and was waiting for the marchers at the shaft when they reached there at 5 o'clock. The sheriff had with him several of his deputies and a half dozen of the Lehigh Valley coal and iron police. They were kept in the background while the sheriff reasoned with the men in an effort to induce them not to go on the company property.

He told them if they were compelled to arrest them for trespass. The strikers took the county officer's advice and dispersed without even attempting to carry out their plans. Sheriff Harvey's mild method of treating with marchers has won for him the confidence of the miners. He makes it a rule not to command the strikers to disperse, but to gently plead with them to commit no violation of the law. During the sixteen days of the strike he has had a number of crowds of marchers and has succeeded in keeping them within the bounds of the law without precipitating any disturbance.

Coxe Bros. & Co.'s Beaver Meadow colliery, the only operation on the south side which has not been tied up, is reported by the company today to be working full-handed. It was said that a new set of engines were employed in the Coleraine mine when it was shut down last week through the efforts of the strikers are working in the Beaver Meadow colliery. One of the Markle mines, Jeddo No. 5, is reported further crippled by the defection of some men who had worked there up to this morning.

Only One Colliery Working. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—According to General Superintendent Luther's report to President Harris of the Reading company, three additional collieries of that company failed to start up today. This leaves but one colliery in operation out of the thirty-one the company was working previous to the mine workers' strike.

The single property that is producing coal today is the North Franklin colliery at Trevorton, in the upper end of the Schuylkill region. It employs about 700 men and boys, mostly American citizens. Many of them, however, are not natives of this country and have expressed a determination to remain at work. To this end the company has provided a strong guard of police, who are provided for any emergency. The ordinary capacity of the mine is about 2,000 tons a week, but just now it is turning out considerably more than that.

Smith Talks to Democrats. WYMORE, Neb., Oct. 4.—(Special.)—A Mr. Smith of York addressed a small crowd at the Bryan and Stevenson headquarters in this city last night from a populist standpoint. The meeting was a very tame affair and few people knew it was in progress.

LOOKED LIKE TROUBLE

Only Cool Heads Prevented 3,000 Strikers from Descending on Treverton.

OBJECTIONABLE COLLIERY TO SUSPEND

Absence of Their Weekly Wage Brings the Small Savings to a Point Where Thousands of Miners Must Have Relief.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 4.—An uprising of striking miners in the Shamokin region seemed imminent for several hours late today and there were forebodings of a serious clash between armed deputies and a large body of strikers.

Prompt action of some of the cash-headed officers of the miners' union finally averted a conflict. Some 3,000 strikers assembled at Mount Carmel and headed by a band of music started to march to Treverton, sixteen miles away, with the avowed purpose of forcing those at work at the North Franklin colliery to quit and join in the strike.

This was the only mine in operation in the region and the strikers had become angered at the refusal of the men there to stop work. The marchers were in an excited and wrathful state of mind when they had covered three miles of their march they were met by officials of their organization, who, after much persuasion, induced the men to abandon their proposed route. The strikers then turned back.

SOME ROOSEVELT GEMS.

"We stand on the gold standard, and we stand on it on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Rocky mountains, anywhere. We are fortunate in having issues that don't wear thin in any part of the country."

"I don't wonder that when a man feels sick and doesn't know what is the matter with him and cannot find out that he should try quick medicines, but if he tries it again I question his intelligence."

"Common sense, courage, honesty—these are the qualities needed in any nation and no nation can succeed without them any more than the private individual can without them meet success that is really worth achieving."

"The best of legislation cannot bring success save to those who labor, but that bad legislation can make it absolutely impossible for the ablest labor to produce any result."

POINTS OUT THEIR PROSPECTS.

Governor Roosevelt next spoke of the prosperity of the farmers and cattlemen and said: "You can borrow money for less than you could four years ago. You get higher prices for the products. When cattlemen prosper it means that the business prosper. Some people seem to think that the banker and the business man may prosper while the farmer is down. It would be just as impossible for one of the Siamese twins to be up and the other down."

He next said it was the inability of every person to make a fool of himself if he wanted to, but he thought that this year, after the demonstrations of the republican administration during the last four years, no person could vote the democratic ticket and say afterward that he didn't know any better.

He pointed out two ex-soldiers of the regular army who were on the platform the governor said:

"Please stand up, I want to show these people two of the \$15-a-month hirelings Governor Poynter has spoken about."

Immediately the crowd yelled "No, no," and the governor proceeded with his speech, the conclusion of which people formed in line and with a band at the head marched along back of Roosevelt's carriage to the train.

DEMOCRAT AFFORDS A SHOW.

The only disturbance during the day was at Alnsworth, where Frank Gillette, a democrat, showed the effect of his inspiration by interrupting Governor Roosevelt with the remark: "I am a republican and I want everybody to know it."

Governor Roosevelt stopped speaking and then looking out over the crowd, he said the direction from which came the disturbance, said:

"Let the backer of Aguinaldo talk," and addressing his remarks next to the disturber continued: "You would not fight; you are perfectly honest."

"Hurrah for Bryan; he's our man. We want Bryan and we're going to have him. The men they tried to get a republican and attacked him in this fashion:

"I know that man; I've seen him play poker and a gambler. I've seen him play poker when he wouldn't pay his debts."

Governor Roosevelt paid no further attention to the man except by asking what his hearers would think if republicans came to populist meetings and cheered for McKinley.

COWBOYS DIDN'T LIKE IT.

The remarks of the democratic disturber nearly incited a riot and probably would have done so had there been more democrats or populists in the crowd. The sentiment of the gathering was overwhelmingly republican. Alnsworth is a small town, but its entire population was up this morning when the train arrived and farmers were there from points twenty-five miles distant. A group of cowboys wearing the Rough Rider costume participated in the reception and as the train left the town they followed it over a prairie for nearly a quarter of a mile, all shouting and waving their hats.

At Bassett the governor spoke to 1,000 persons. James Brighton presided over the meeting that place. The train stopped for water at Atkinson and the governor there shook hands with over 100 school children, who gave him cheer after cheer as he again entered his car and disappeared.

While making the run between Atkinson and O'Neill Governor Roosevelt was given a newspaper containing an interview with Governor Poynter, in which the latter denied that he had ever referred to the soldier of the regular army as a \$15-a-month hireling. In his speech on the Nebraska trip the governor has several times used such a quotation from Poynter, and at O'Neill he read the denial to a gathering of 3,000 and then asserted that several of the men traveling with him heard the denial.

SOME ELECTION SURPRISES

Captain Lambton of Cruiser Powerful at the Bottom of the List in Newcastle.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A. M.—At midnight results showed the total number of newly elected members of Parliament to be 207, with the relative strength of parties as follows:

Ministerials, 250; Liberals, including Laborite, 72; nationalists, 45. The conservatives have gained altogether 21 seats and the liberals 14.

The Daily Mail describes the elections as "the rout of the pro-Boers" and the debacle of "The Englishman."

The conservatives held Newcastle by an enormously increased majority, and Captain Lambton of the British cruiser Powerful, upon whom the liberals counted to deal a crushing blow to the government, finds himself at the bottom of the poll.

James Laurence Carey, Irish nationalist, has been defeated in the contest in the College Green division of Dublin, which he represented in the last Parliament, the opposition to him growing out of the fact that he attended a lecture of the strike of the miners' friends seized upon the opportunity of John Howard Parrell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parrell, losing his seat at South West, to put Mr. Carey forward without his knowledge at South Meath, and, owing to a technicality, he was elected without opposition. Mr. Carey may now reconsider his offer to resign South Meath in favor of Mr. Parrell.

The conservatives have captured another seat, Sunderland, from the Liberals. The results yesterday's elections announced up to 1:52 p. m. are as follows:

Newcastle—W. R. Plummer, conservative, 10,057; G. Rowlick, conservative, 14,702; Storey, liberal, 10,488; Captain Lambton, liberal, 10,493.

Morpeth—Thomas Burt, liberal, 3,117; Maitman Barry, conservative, 2,577.

College Green—J. P. Nappitt, independent nationalist, 2,467; James Laurence Carey, Irish nationalist, 2,178.

Sunderland—W. T. Dolford, conservative, 9,717; J. Hunter, liberal, 9,270; Willie Lamb, 8,342.

The conservatives suffered defeat in the St. Stephens Green division of Dublin, the polling being as follows: J. McCann, independent nationalist, 3,431; Campbell, conservative, 2,833.

The total number of returns up to date is 209, as follows: Ministerials, 229; Liberals, 54; nationalists, 25.

Edward Blake, Irish nationalist, has been returned unopposed for the south division of Longford, which he represented in the last Parliament.

The countess of Warwick has intervened in behalf of a liberal, J. U. Stevens, who is trying to out Sir John Stone, conservative, from East Birmingham. Her ladyship's telegram, which is placarded today, says:

"I do not participate in party politics, but as an indignat protest against the slighting remarks of a minister of the crown on labor representatives, and, as a fellow laborer in the great labor cause, I ask you to convey to Commodore Stevens my best wishes for his success."

Lady Warwick's reference to the remarks made by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, September 25, when he attacked the labor members of Parliament, none of whom, he said, in twenty-five years, had done anything for the benefit of the working classes.

CLOSE AFTER BOER FORCES

Dispatch from Roberts Details Movements of British in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Roberts has followed to the War office: Hart returned to Krugersdorp October 1. He has been thirty-three days from his base, marched 430 miles, in contact with the enemy twenty-nine days, killed an enemy soldier, captured 28 rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition, 300 boxes of stores, 300 boxes of clothing, 300 boxes of food, 300 boxes of medicine, 300 boxes of other supplies, 300 boxes of other supplies, 300 boxes of other supplies.

Buller has returned to Lydenburg from Spruitkop with 100 rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition, 300 boxes of stores, 300 boxes of clothing, 300 boxes of food, 300 boxes of medicine, 300 boxes of other supplies, 300 boxes of other supplies, 300 boxes of other supplies.

Fuadler's made a night assault with the bayonet on a Boer laager between Pretoria and Johannesburg, and the Boers were routed. The Boers, who have troubled the district.

A party of Boers has penetrated the southern part of Orange river colony, entered Dewetsdorp and Wepener. Detachments of the Boers are active in the district.

NO TREATY WITH YAQUIS.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., Oct. 4.—Negotiations between the Mexican emissaries and President Diaz of the negotiation of hostilities now existing between the Yaquis and the Mexican government have failed to accomplish anything and the peace envoys have arrived here on their way home.

President Diaz refused to consider the proposal for peace, as he looked upon it as granting too many concessions to the Indians.

These emissaries belong to the peace faction of the tribe and they hope to secure Voluntad of the original proposal, that will be acceptable to the Mexican authorities and bring about a termination of the disastrous war. Fighting still continues and the government troops seem to be making slow but steady advances into the Indian country.

STORMS DAMAGE FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Heavy storms throughout France have done much damage to property and life stock. The rivers are overflowing, devastating wide tracts. The vine growing districts are the greatest sufferers. The vines have been beaten down and in many cases the crops are ruined. The damage in the Haute Pyrenees amounts to a disaster. The situation is so critical in Burgundy, Auvergne, the Rhone and the Saone vineyards that in response to the earnest request of the growers the minister of war, General Auvray, is sending troops to aid in the harvesting.

BOXERS ATTACK GERMANS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, under date of Wednesday, October 2, says the Chinese report that 2,000 Boxers attacked two battalions of Germans at Kau Ki Men, near Peking. The Boxers, it is added, lost 400 men and the Germans five. The latter are now said to be burning the Boxers' villages around Peking.

DISCOVER UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—The American expedition has arrived here on board the Antarctic. The members of the expedition explored and mapped a hitherto unknown stretch of land extending from latitude 69 degrees 25 minutes north to latitude 69 degrees 22 minutes north.

JAMAICA TO MAKE EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 4.—It has been decided to make immediate arrangements to enable Jamaica to take part in the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo.

VENEZUELA ANTI-SHIPS WAR TAXES.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 4.—(Via Hampton Cable.)—All war taxes on importation from foreign countries have been abrogated.

HANDS POYNTER A HOT SHOT

Roosevelt Answers Nebraska's Governor with Names and Dates.

TRIUMPHANT TRIP OVER THE ELKHORN

Route from Deadwood to Omaha One Continuous Ovation from the People Who Admire the Rough Rider Candidate.

When Governor Roosevelt arrived in Omaha at 7:30 last night he had, since he began his campaign, traveled over 10,137 miles in nine states, visited 238 towns and cities and delivered 274 speeches. In Nebraska he traveled 2,000 miles, stopped at thirty-eight places and spoke at each.

The Roosevelt train left Deadwood at midnight and started again for Nebraska territory, arriving at Valentine, in Cherry county, at 5 o'clock this morning. From his private car he was conducted at the head of a procession of over 1,500 people to a speaking stand at the crossing of the two principal streets. There he was introduced by Judge Kinkaid to an assemblage of over 2,000 people, the largest gathering ever seen in the city. Among his hearers were several hundred cowboys, and Roosevelt at once recognized them. Looking out over the crowd he said:

"I know that many of you come from the heart of the cattle country in this state. If I couldn't see you I would know you were cattlemen, anyway, just by your eyes. It sounds as though you had come in from the long circle."

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WORK FOR RELIEF COLUMN

Troops Sent After Shields and Party Will Stamp Out Insurrection in Island.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the War department:

MANILA, Oct. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington. First Infantry to Manila, October 6 on Sumner. General Hare to command island with orders to push operations until insurrection is stamped out absolutely. He will have twelve full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's Cavalry will be developed nothing. No reports since October 2.

"MACARTHUR." The above dispatch relates to the reinforcements sent to the island of Marinduque, where Captain Shields and fifty men of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer infantry were either killed or captured by the insurgents. At that time General MacArthur sent Colonel Anderson and two companies of the Thirty-eighth Volunteer infantry with the Yorktown and two gunboats to the relief of Shields and his command if they were still alive.

NOW OUT OF CHINA'S CAPITAL

It is Likely That the Greater Part of Chaffee's Army Has Departed from Peking.

PEKING, Sept. 30 (Via Tien Tsin, Oct. 2 via Shanghai, Oct. 4).—The withdrawal of the United States force from Peking will begin next Wednesday, October 3. The major, Major W. P. Biddle commanding.

ROOSEVELT IN OMAHA

New York Governor Given a Royal Welcome by Loyal Republicans.

THOUSANDS THROUGH THE LIGHTED STREETS

Marching Multitude Reviewed by Other Great Crowds for Miles.

NEEDS PLACES JAMMED WITH PEOPLE

Four Large Halls Packed to Hear the Great Rough Rider.

SPEECHES BY MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN

Republicans Owners of National Reputation Address the Citizens on the Questions That Face the Present Campaign.

ADDRESS BY ROOSEVELT.

At the Trianon Hotel, Omaha, Oct. 4. (Continued from page 1.)

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