EDITOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .- Until further notice this paper will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

Paid strictly in advance \$1.00 Paid before expiration of year...... 1.50 Paid after expiration of year 2.00

Vast Hordes of Repeaters are voted in Philadelphia without Semblance of Restraint.

Thousands of Fraudulent Ballots Cast by the Brazen Hirelings of the Gang which Rules that City with an Iron Hand, and only one Arrest is the Result.

As if by magic gangs of repeaters sprung up in every section of Philadelphia Tuesday morning. Hardly were the polls opened when the raid upon the rights of voters by the Gang, which long ago became a distinguishing feature of Philadelphia elections, began, and it was continued until darkness closed over the voting places. Home talent and imported talent vied with each other in the work of rolling up "a rousing Republican majority."

Aided by police and election workers, the horde of criminals, many brought hundreds of miles, a small regiment of them from across the Canadian line, poured thousands upon thousands of fraudulent votes into the ballot boxes.

There may have been a time when repeaters in Philadelphia took some degree of precaution in plying their nefarious work. That there is now a general feeling among election-law breakers that there is no need of caution under Ashbridge-Durham-McNichol rule was plainly shown by the brazen openness with which the hired thugs of the machine worked Tuesday.

Even in wards where repeating is more or less of a novelty squads of sixes and eights went about facing election officers, who knew every voter in their divisions by name, and knew, too, when so many strange faces came in a group that agents of the Gang were at work. Never before was there manifested so great a sense of security among the criminals; so absolute a contempt for all decency.

PROTESTS WERE FEW.

In scores of polling places repeating was done with knowledge on the part of election officers that it was being done, and yet even those few officers who would have protested indignantly, if any good could have come from such a protest, stood by and witnessed with scarcely a word the name of "Andrew Henry." When it was crime against the ballot. In a few cases election officers were content to stop the an effective bluff. He declared that he work of repeaters, making no effective effort to bring the criminals to justice.

Unprecedented in the history of the Gang's criminal raids against a clean ballot was the army of repeaters. The Ten-derloin gave up its choicest spirits for the work, and these were swelled in numbers by gangs from adjoining cities and by the Canadian regiment of new-made voters, who to-day are safely back across the line.

Distributed in squads from numerons rendezvous presided over by Republican ward bosses and division heelers, they were, at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, scattered to the ends of the city. As usual, the greater numbers of the repeaters were massed in the river wards, where were repeaters. assigned the raw recruits. The old stagers in the business were sent, as a class, to the decent wards, where it appears to the beliefs were made where it appears to the beliefs were made. decent wards, where, if anywhere, there was a chance of arrest.

POLICEMEN GUIDE REPEATERS.

In many of the election divisions policemen personally conducted repeaters to the polls. The law providing that policemen shall not enter polling places unless needed to quell disturbances was openly vio-lated. Intimidation aided the repeaters in their work. The conditions were ideal for crimes against the ballot, and very few of the names placed illegally on the assessors' lists but were voted on.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD CRIMES.

A desperate effort was made by repeaters in the Twenty-fourth ward come the majority against the Republican ticket. Two years ago the Twenty-fourth and the Thirty-fourth wards, were carried for Rothermel for District Attorney. Gangs of repeaters were busy throughout the day, and hundreds of illegal votes were rolled

william Brumsteiner, 916 Winter street, who is familiarly known among Republican workers in the Tenth ward, was arrested in the Thirty-third division of the Twenty-fourth ward early in the morning on the charge of attempting to repeat.

Brumsteiner was the last of a gang that

went into the polling place at 9:30 in the morning.

ONE AFTER ANOTHER. The first man to come to the rail voted the name of L. Culver, whose residence is given on the assessor's list as 937 Belmont avenue. The second voted the name of

'Samuel Peden," of 1019 Pallas street. A. I. Hayden, the Democratic clerk, says that if he had not been busy at the time he doubtless would have detected the fraud, as he knows Samuel Peden, a former policemen, who used to live at the address given, but who long ago moved from the division. He says that as the repeater spelled, the name Petden, whereas the name is properly spelled Peden, the case did not attract his notice at the time.

Following this repeater came five, one of whom voted on the name of John Mitchell. who formerly lived on Mantua avenue, and the others on the names of William Selby, C. L. Terry, C. J. Richards and C. Hincel, all registered as residing at 937

Belmout avenue. These ballot-box stuffers had voted in succession, and had passed from the polling place, when the name of Edward Shindel, whose address on the assessor's list is given as 1021 Belmont avenue. He had given the name, when John Boylan, Jr., the Democratic window man exclaimed:

Why, Shindel has just voted." "Olt, has he," said Brumsteiner, in af-fected, astonishment; "then that's all right," and he turned to leave the polling

BRUMSTEINER ARRESTED.

But it was far from right for Brumstein-Mr. Shindel, who is a clothing salesman, and who is generally away from the city at election time, had left the booth but a moment before, and was standing on the sidewalk outside of the polling place. Be-fore Brumsteiner could reach the door he had been called in. He declared that he

had never seen Brumsteiner before.

The man was taken before Magistrate Kochersperger at the Central Police Court. As the election officers could not be present, he was held in \$800 bail for a hear-

ing to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

'John Henry,' whose address was given
as 554 Brooklyn street, gave bail far Brumsteiner. There is no such number as the address given.

UN-OFFICIAL VOTE OF CENTRE COUNTY, 1902.

				The state of the s	TO THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN			SEEDING SECURIOR		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		
The same of the sa	19:0 President	Governor Gov.	Sec'y In. Aff.	Rep. in Sen. in Gen. As.	Rep. in Gen. Assembly	Sheriff	Treaus.	Register	Recor'er	Commissioners	Auditors.	Coroner.
BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Bryan, D McKinley, R	Brown, R Brown, P Swallow, P Pattison, D Pennypac'r ;R	Nolan, D	Patton, R Hibner, D Dresser, R	Wetzel, D Strohm, R Schoonover, R	Taylor, D	Carlin, D	Archey, D	Rowe, D	Humpton, D	Tibbens, D Beek, D Pontius, R Allison, R	Braucht, D
Bellefonte, South ward	165 180	172 210 7 172 206 7 172 210 17 172 210 17 172 210 17 172 210 17 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 17 21 21	109 59 167 129 131 76 50 23 	93 45 93 4 37 59 35 6 26 79 24 8 36 71 34 7 114 49 111 5 7 4456 4293 4043 471	52 53 65 64 39 40 25 23 49 49 37 37 119 116 78 74 43 43 21 21 145 139 90 93 60 60 90 93 58 58 136 176 75 74 51 66 8 6 74 73 28 30 105 102 57 63 132 122 36 36 99 95 65 65 16 116 105 106 25 22 64 75 16 128 82 82 71 68 95 91 56 56 142 141 63 66 43 46 147 14 5 13 14 63 66 6 43 46 47 14 6 13 14 63 66 6 43 46 147 14 6 13 14 63 66 7 7 7 7 8 22 30 105 106 9 108 121 65 7 7 130 142 84 77 7 130 142 84 77 7 130 142 84 77 7 77 72 12 12 7 77 77 21 25 33 77 77 77 21 25 33 78 36 38 74 55 78 36 38 74 55 79 36 38 74 55 70 36 38 74 55 70 36 38 74 55 71 111 112 50 55 70 36 38 74 55 70 36 38 74 55 70 36 38 74 55 70 70 36 38 74 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	69 61 61 59 36 29 45 41 118 82 43 21 149 91 45 53 85 46 6 75 53 141 86 75 87 106 26 87 106 26 87 107 26 87 107 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1 -8 71 43 21 162 76 60 38 90 128 89 44 5 75 75 75 75 75 75	64 117 102 29 29 116 83 71 144 61 145 15 68 128 76 16 100 77 144 77 145 77 145 77 145 77 145 77 145 77 145 77 145 77 145 77 146 77 79 79 79 79 79 79 7	42 21 149 90 61 37 82 134 83 49 5 75 65 130 36 97 77 116 80 71 97 55 142 65 43 74 18 65 139 68 55 176 139 68 139 68 139 144 14 63 139 68 139 16 104 77 13 134 11 14 84 15 125 17 18 125 17 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	36 36 98 97 97 964 66 116 116 120 110 30 23 50 60 153 79 94 67 97 93 57 54 150 140 65 63 141 45 76 71 18 16 08 66 145 149 145 145 135 132 74 69 13 145 135 132 74 69 13 145 135 132 74 69 13 145 135 132 74 69 13 145 135 132 74 69 15 125 17 77 56 15 125 17 177 106 12 112 107 177 15 15 148 103 196 15 112 107 177 15 15 148 103 196 15 112 107 177 15 15 148 103 196 15 115 100 89 81 72 15 15 100 89 81 72 15 15 15 100 89 81 72 15 15 15 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	39 38 71 68	28 105 47 148 38 96 62 118 107 26 75 114 81 71 111 60 45 72 18 67 41 149 15 62 136 67 41 149 22 100 50 99 16 107 111 72 148 69 145 105 46 51 92 76 132 115 54 65 121 56 81 19 92 76 132 115 52 115

Above is the un-official vote, by precincts, as received by telephone. They will vary but little if any from the official figures that will be given in the next issue of the WATCHMAN.

Early in the morning a negro repeater ed that Kelly had not lived at the Eighwas taken to the polling place of the Tenth division by one of the negro Republican him to a vote in the division. The prisoner ward leaders, and attempted to vote on the name of "H. Henry." His vote was chal-lenged, and on his producing his tax rename of "Andrew Henry." When it was seen that he was detected, the leader made would get an order that would compel the election officers to accept the vote. He was allowed to go, and did not come back with

The footings are official.

IN THE "BLOODY FIFTH." The "bloody Fifth" ward kept up its reputation for election frauds in at least one division yesterday, and three policemen of the De Lancey street station assisted materially in the work. They made frequent trips into all surrounding highways and byways and escorted "voters" to the polls, which were located at 227 Sansom street, in the rear of F. G. Thurn's saloon. The "voters" were mostly negro

the promised order fram the court.

In returning to the street many of the repeaters were seen to pocket the price of their votes. One dropped a coin on the pavement. It was half a dollar.

POLICE AND FIREMEN AS VOUCHERS. Police and firemen in the Twenty-first ward rendered excellent service to the machine in the capacity of vouchers. By 5 o'clock the friends of G. Von Paul Jones were confident that he had enough votes of one kind or another to re-elect him to the Legislature, but, in order to make a good showing, Lieutenant Lush was ordered take a hand. Every policeman in the district who was not absolutely necessary for the street was released for election duty.

In the Fifteenth division Sergeants Bowen and Hornby and Policemen Martin, Knittle, Levering and Marshall, together with George A. Martin, a special police-man, were the official vouchers. They mustered up an inpromptu acquaintance with some forty Poles and Huns and voted the crowd shortly after 6 o'clock. Not one of these "citizens" could speak English. All they could do was to ask for a "public ticket," but they answered the purpose as well as though they had college educations. Sergeant Ames had charge of the Pennypacker interests in the Twenty-third divis-

ion. He saw to it that there was no want hospitality to Republican strangers The Polish and negro vote was scattered all over the ward, "for the sake of appear-

ances," and in almost every case it was policeman or a fireman who stood sponsor for the repeater. Edward Nash, a negro laborer at th

Pencoyd Iron Works, was in command of the negro repeaters. He declares that he received \$50 for his day's work.

AN UNPRINCIPLED PERSON.

"We can't take your ballot. You have voted already," said the judge of the Second division, Fourteenth ward, when William Burns walked in last evening to exercise his rights as an elector.

Burns looked surprised.
"What do you mean?" he asked. "I did not leave my place of employment until twenty minutes after 6 o'clock, and I certainly haven't been here before to-day. You must have the wrong Burns. I'm William Burns, of 311 North Thirteenth street. Here's my poll tax receipt," and he produced the acknowledgment, duly

signed by the representatives of the Receiver of Taxes.

'I'm sorry, Mr. Burns,'' said the judge, but he didn't look it. "If you really are William Burns, I have a strong suspicion that some unprincipled person has voted on your name, but, of course, it is too late to rectify it now, so far as your vote is con-cerned. I would advise you to try to soothe your wounded feelings by capturing the man who impersonated you."

In as much as there was nothing else do, Burns left the polling place, while the members of the election board smiled and

Charged with having attempted to vote illegally in the Eighteenth division of the Fifteenth ward, Francis Kelly, who lives at 326 North Eighteenth street, was arraigned before Magistrate Kockersperger vesterday and was held in \$500 bail for a further hearing.

Kelly was arrested at the instance of Ja e MoInerny, the judge of election in the Eighteenth division of the Fifteer ward. Kelly attempted to vote, and challenged by MoInerny, who alleg-didate for Governor at 50,000 votes.

said that he hadlived in the division for ten months, andinsisted on casting his

Hugh Matthews, who said he lived at 1802 Hamilton, was also arrested for illegal voting in the Thirty-fifth ward. He was looked up at City Hall and will have a hearing this morning before Magistrate Kookersperger. North American.

Guarding Forest Lands.

Timber Depredations cease Native trees are Reproducing Themselves and many a Waste Place is Becoming a Wilderness of Verdure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.-The annual report of Binger Hermann, Commissoner of the General Land Office, shows that the public land disposed of by the Government during the year aggregated 19,488,535 acres, an increase of 3,925,739 acres over the previous year.

Commissioner Hermann recommends a large appropriation for surveys in Alaska and an increased number of special agents o prevent timber depredations.

On October 1st last there were 54 forest reserves, embracio increase of almost 14,000,000 acres since the last report. During the fiscal year there were 1663 forest fires discovered, which burned over 87,799 acres.

The constantly decreasing area burned

over is said to demonstrate the efficiency of the government forestry force. The Com-missioner says that the withdrawal and proper policing of the forested lands of the Government during the year has shown that the work has proved self-supporting and has brought in a revenue to the Government. Needed timber supplies have been placed within lawful reach of the publie, and timber depredations within the reserve limits have practically ceased. Concerning reforestation the report says:

'Assuming that the reforestation of the denuded areas in the forest reserves, where sufficient moisture prevails to make the germination of seeds of the native trees possible, might be expected to result in good time, the forest force has been required to make extra exertion to prevent damage by fire and to keep the office informed relative to the effects of stock grazing and to keep out stock not licensed to enter the reserves, and all the evidences point to almost unvarying success

"The forest trees are coming back, not only where there is a plentiful rainfall, and not a little hope is found in the fact that the native trees are reproducing themselves in the dryer portions of the country, where the fires are kept out, and where grazing is restrained within reasonable limits, and many a waste place is becoming a wilderness of verdure."

Secret Tests made of a Steerable Balloon

PARIS, Nov. 3:-It has been known for some time past that the brothers Lebaudy and an engineer named Julliot have been constructing a steerable balloon, but such secrecy has been observed that little or nothing has been published about the new flying machine.

A newspaper reporter now claims to have witnessed the first experiment with the new balloon, which he says occurred yesterday at Robert Lebaudy's country house, near Bonnieres, where the airship was con-structed. The balloon ascended to a height structed. The bandon assessment of about twenty yards, with two persons in the car. It was held down by ropes, and the motor drove the airship against a breeze. After manœuvres lasting half an hour, during which several circuits of the park where the experiment was conducted were made, the airship was replaced in its shed. Engineer Julliot, who had charge of the motor, said he was conpletely satisfied with the test, but declined to be interview-

The reporter describes the Lebaudy balloon as similar in appearance to, but twice the size of those of M. Santos-Dumont. It is 64½ yards long and 12 yards in diameter. The car is 5½ yards long and can hold three persons. The propeller is driven by a motor of forty horse power.

The owners of the new airship are anxious to avoid publicity concerning it until it has made a trip to Paris and return.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 5 .- Tonight chairman Thompson, of the state Democratic executive committee, gave out a statement in which he estimates the ma-

Misery Among Miners Impresses Arbi-Commissioners Suffer Much Discomfort While In-

specting Bear Valley Mine. Demands Made Known. Mt. CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 4 .- Poverty and

distress were brought to the attention of the Anthracite Strike Commission to-day when it visited the villages surrounding the Philadelphia and Reading mine at Hickory Ridge. Some boys were found who said they were only 10 years old and worked in the breaker.
When the inhabitants learned the iden-

tity of the visitors they surrounded the commissioners and told their stories of oppression and destitution. Michael Heck, an old German, wept as he spoke.

'I have been here thirty five years,' he said, "and have worked hard every chance

I had. I never drank and tried to save every penny. Try as I would I could never get ahead. My two children died in the poverty in which they lived, and now wife system of measuring the earnings of mine and I are living on my weekly wages of

TWO-ROOM HOUSES.

Many of the houses were of two rooms, and their furnishings and surroundings of the most primitive type.

the place. Bear Valley mine and breaker were visited in the afternoon. The mine is so wet 4. The adoption of this system would that the members of the party wore rubber remove an incentive, both to the operator

inches deep in places.

The veins pitched from 30 to 72 degrees. While the arbitrators were in the mine they were hauled about in a train of cars drawn by a mine mule. One of the cars the one asked for would prove a strong fac jumped the track twice.

JOHN MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case, which was made public today is as follows: To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commis-

The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 18 to 24, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

First. An increase of 20 per cent. upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract or piece work.

This demand is made on account of the following reasons: The present rate of wages is much

lower than the rate of wages paid in the bi-tuminous coal fields for substantially simi-2. The present rate of wages is lower thereby. than is paid in other occupations requiring

equal skill and training. 3. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal field for substantially similar work.

4. The average annual earnings in the authracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

5. The rate of wages in the anthracite fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short grade life incident to this

CANNOT LIVE PROPERLY.

6. The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

7. The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.

8. The wages of the anthracite mine

workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.

9. Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry. Second. A reduction of 20 per cent. in

hours of labor without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day or week The second demand is similar to the first in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to applied to the second with repetition.

In addition thereto we submit the follow-The ten hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety and well being of the mine workers.

11. Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers. 12. Shorter hours increase the intensity

and efficiency of labor.

13. The tendency of national and State government of organized trade and of production generally is toward shorter hours. 14. A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the workingmen and of the community.

WISH COAL TO BE WEIGHED.

Third. The adoption of a system by which the coal should be weighed and paid for by weight whenever practicable; the minimum rate per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained. This demand is made on account of the

following reasons:

1. Measurement by the legal ton when-

workers.
2. When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2240 pounds. 3. The excessive ton was originally in

tended to compensate the operator for the weight of the small sizes of coal which were then discarded, but which are now utilized plainly impressed with the destitution of | and sold, and therefore there is no presen necessity for the use of any other than th legal ton.

4. The adoption of this system would coats and overshoes. The water was six and the worker, to cheating and dishonesty and would allay jealousy among the miner and prevent unjust discrimination and fa voritism.

5. The change of the present system t tor in allying suspicion and disconten among the mine workers.

A CAREFUL AGREEMENT.

6. The incorporation in an agreement be tween the United Mine Workers of Ameri ca and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the condi tions of employment which shall obtain, to gether with satisfactory methods for the ad ustment of grievances which may aris from time to time, to the end that strike and lockouts may be unnecessary.

In support of this demand we submit the

following reasons: 1. The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individua agreements, but should have the rights form such organization and choose suc agen's and officers as they desire to act collectively, instead of individually, when the deem that their best interests are subserve

2. Agreements between employers ar employes through workingmen's tions are the ordinary method of regula ting production and wages in the bitumin and are beneficial, successful and in kee ing with the spirit of the times.

3. Unions of workingmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the in provement of their physical, moral an mental condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between employer and

4. Experience shows that the trade agreement is the only effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between employere and employed in large industries, and that a trade agreement. ment is the only possible way "to establish the relations betweeen employers and the wageworkers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those you (the Anthracite Coal Strike Commision) have been called on to settle."

Respectfully submitted JOHN MITCHELL,
Representative of the Anthracite Mine Workers

No Overcrowding Here.

There are more than 20,000,000 acres of the finest arable land in the world in Manitoba, says a Winnipeg dispatch in the London "Express." There are perhaps 20,000,000 acres more of prairie grass, which needs little or no cultivation to feed cattle on. In Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca there are immense tracts of agricultural country sufficient to supply the United Kingdom with the corn and cattle required. Including Manitoba, they are estimated to comprise over 80,000,000 acres of farm land. Of this vast territory not more than 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 acres are occupied. Manitoba and Assinibola have already done much to justify Canada's title to be he granary of the empire.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Comolete returns from all but ten counties in Pennsylvania show a Republican plurality for Governor of 93,255. Of the ten missing counties eight are Republican and two Democratic. The eight Republican counties show an estimated plurality for Pennypacker of 43,000, while the Democratic counties give an estimated plurality for Pattison of 2,600, a net Republican plurality in the missing counties of 41,200, or a total plurality for Pennypacker in the State of 134,455.

Pennypacker ran ahead of both William M. and Isaac B. Brown more than 40,000 votes while Pattison also led the Democratic ticket by several thousand votes.

The following is the complete vote of Pennsylvania with the exception of the missing counties of Armstrong. Allegheny, Cameron, Chester, Clarion, Columbia, Delaware, Mercer, Somerset and Washing-

PENNY-

0	COUNTY.	PACKER.	SON.
)	Adams		4,138
	Allegheny		D. 3
- 1	ArmstrongBeaver	man (PA) CC clear	0.574
e	Bedford	5,136 4,021	3,574 3,796
e	Berks.	9,585	16,592
1	Blair	6,591	5,065
CORN.	Blair Bradford	4,985	3,645
t	Bucks	7,460	8,512
e	Butler	5,990	5,005
	Cambria	. 8,908	8,504
d	Cameron		
	Carbon		3,309
8	Centre	. 4,197	4,574
,	Chester		
8	Clarion	6,412	5,772
-	Clinton	2,602	3,148
	Columbia		.09
	Crawford	6,469 4,739 10,201	6,194
0	CrawfordCumberland,	. 4,739	5,799 8,441
3-	Dauphin	10,201	8,441
t	Delaware		
	Elk	1,741	3,800
	Erie	8,089	6,281
. 6	Fayette	. 8,694 1,043	8,33
	Forest Franklin	7,043	5,34
e-	Fulton	5,608	1,117
i-	Greene		3,53
e	Huntingdon	3,465	2,440
i-	Indiana	4 053	2,500
5-	Jefferson	. 3,981	3,413
50 M.W	Juniata	. 1,007	1,67
1-	Lackawanna	. 10,670	16,29
se	Laneaster	17,932	7,58
28	Lawrence	4,043	2,18
	Lehigh	8,396	10,37
	Luzerne	11,461	14,26
e	Lycoming	5.771	7,47
	McKean	5,771	3,60
d	McKean Mercer	e seedind a	8 9990
al	Mifflin	1.943	1,99
to	Monroe Montgomery Montour	. 843	3,04
7200	Montgomery	12,105	12,67
h	Montour	943	2,09
ıl-	Northampton	6,516	9,63 7,43
y	Northampton Northumberland Perry	2,757	2,46
d	Philadelphia	170,630	73,68
	Dika	336	75
	Potter	2,908	2,12
d	Schuvlkill	10,370	13,31
3-			1,24
a-	Somerset	e at animi	2122
NO.	Sullivan	1,092	1,35
n -	Somerset	3,787	3,59
s,	Tioga	4.080	
p-	Union Venango	2,159 4,163	3,50
-	Warren	3,546	2,30
3	WarrenWashington	0,020	_,0
	Wayne	2,360	2,9
n-	Wayne Westmoreland	12,997	12,3
pt	Wyoming	1,892	2,0
on	York	9,250	12,8
nd	let Along Praying ding the		200

Brick Prevents Virginia Jail Delivery.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3 .- "Indian Bill" Jeferson, "Wash" Fields and "Mose" Dennis, three long termed negro convicts, and each with a reputation as a desperite man, attempted last night to escape rom the State Penitentiary here. With a screw driver, slipped from the workshop of the institution, these men cut a hole 24 by 19 inches through more than two feet of wall, under the window sill of their cell, and but for the falling of one brick upon a workman' tool box beneath the window a stream of convicts would have been pouring down the front of the big building to

make a break for liberty.

The noise of the fall of the brick, however, gave warning to the guards, the at-tempt was discovered, and the escape was prevented.

In the cell with Jefferson, Fields and Dennis were nineteen other men. There was found in the cell a rope made of blankets, strips of apron, old pieces of cord, etc., which was long enough to carry every man of the twenty-two in the cell to freedom.

man's next Wednesday night.

- Sabscribe for the WATCHMAN.

"Jessie James" will be seen at Gar-