

STRIKERS INCREASE.

Six Thousand More Miners Lay Down Their Tools.

OPERATORS CANNOT GET MEN BACK

President Mitchell Says Thousands of Men Who Worked Monday Are Now Staying Away From Mines. Strikers Confer Secretly.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 19.—The second day of the anthracite coal strike has failed to bring forth anything that would lead to the coming together of the coal operators and the striking mine workers. Neither side has approached the other and as far as could be learned there is no such move contemplated by either the operators or their employees. Unless here is a break in the ranks of either it seems that a third party will have to step into the breach and try to bring the two forces together. Who that third party will be and what methods will be pursued with that end in view no one in touch with the situation can at this time say.

President Mitchell in his last statement on the situation throughout the entire anthracite region estimates that about 7,000 additional mine workers have laid down their tools, making a total of 118,000 mine workers idle.

There have been no important developments in this district, and what little change there is in the situation is in favor of the striking miners. It has been estimated that of 16,000 mine workers in the Hazleton region about 8,000 did not start work. President Mitchell in his estimate, however, raised these figures to 10,000. Careful reports received from every mining town in the region warrant the estimate that upward of 1,000 additional men did not go into the mines yesterday morning. Not one operator was reported to have increased his working force over that of the day before. President Mitchell in his statement, based on reports received from his men in the field, makes the claim that not less than 1,500 men who had entered the mines failed to report yesterday morning. Although the majority of the operators and mine superintendents give no figures they insist that they are holding their own.

All was quiet in Hazleton, with the exception of a few petty cases of breaches of the peace. A crowd of mine workers numbering about 100 marched from McCadood through the south side, but caused no trouble. At Jeannette 75 men at work led on their approach.

District No. 7, which includes all the Hazleton region, held a secret conference to devise ways and means of furthering the interests of the strikers. A central committee composed of two delegates from each of the local unions in the district was appointed to gather information for the use of President Mitchell.

Mine workers in large numbers have come to Hazleton to hear the latest news. Meetings have been held at Stockton, Harwood, Jeddo, Shaft 3 at Hazleton, Freeland, Coleraine and West Hazleton. President Mitchell spoke at the latter place.

In response to requests on the part of many newspapers for his views regarding the strike situation Rev. Father Phillips of St. Gabriel's church, who has been a prominent factor in the strike, gave out the following authorized statement:

"My views of the situation, briefly expressed, may be summed up in a few sentences. Operators and miners are in deadly struggle, one demanding submission, the other recognition of the union and concessions. Advantage so far, in the lockout of collieries, is on the side of the miners, but the battle has only begun and endurance will decide the victory. It is a question, therefore, of resources. Continuation of conflict, if there be opportunity for peace, is an unnecessary sacrifice of labor and capital. Remember that the operators and miners are not the whole public, and aggression on the rights of others, if remediable, is criminal.

"The remedy has been offered by G. B. Markle & Co. of Jeddo to the employees. This is arbitration. Other operators have this remedy and should apply it. Miners recognizing it as the cardinal principle of adjustment should accept it when offered. The communities demand it, the state and nation demand it. Operators and miners owe willing compliance with public demand. Rights and obligations cannot be separated. Victory to either side gained by unnecessary human misery is a curse. The public voice, crying for arbitration, compulsory if not otherwise, must be heeded. To still it, to disregard it in the face of untold evils, is a crime against suffering humanity which cannot go unpunished. Joint conference or arbitration will decide the responsibility and furnish the remedy and reparation for the social and economic disturbance called strike and smooth the way for happier relations between employer and employee, making the whole world better and brighter."

Price of Coal Goes Up. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and all the local coal dealers have advanced the price of coal 25 and 50 cents a ton, respectively. The Reading advance applies either to coal at the mines or at tidewater, and, with the local dealers' advance, goes into operation at once. The Reading further announces that all unfilled orders for September are canceled and that all future orders are subject to the company's ability to furnish the coal. Regarding the local increase, dealers say the rush for coal has been so great that they have at times been compelled to pay premiums to get the coal. The statement was also made that the increase will be adhered to as long as the strike lasts and that a further increase depends entirely upon the length of the strike.

Tribesmen Kill Frenchmen. PARIS, Sept. 19.—The ministry of war announces that news has been received of fighting between the troops forming a French Saharian outpost near Timimoun and the Berber tribesmen. The French force under Captain Falconetti fought two engagements and finally returned to Timimoun without being molested. The dispatch is vague, but says clearly that the French lost 20 men killed and wounded, including two officers killed. Reinforcements are on their way to Timimoun.

Roosevelt Reaches Butte. BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 19.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt made a number of short speeches on the trip from Helena to Butte.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told.

One more death from the plague has been reported in Glasgow.

New York police and river pirates have had a fierce battle near Staten Island.

Lord Roberts reports the capture by General French of 50 Boer locomotives.

Queen Wilhelmina has opened the parliament of the Netherlands at The Hague.

Field Marshal Count von Waldsee, international commander, has arrived at Hongkong.

It is announced that Mr. Bryan will make a speaking tour of New York state, beginning on Oct. 16.

Little Willie Koch made a rope of his bedclothing and escaped from the Catholic protector in New York city.

The population of the city of McKeesport, Pa., as officially announced, is: In 1890, 34,227; in 1890, 20,741, showing an increase in population of 13,486, or 65.02 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

It snowed all Sunday afternoon at Neogawa, Wis.

General Wood has cabled that the Cuban elections passed off satisfactorily.

Prince Albert of Saxony has been killed in a carriage accident near Dresden.

Prince Ching has requested the state department to instruct Minister Conger to open peace negotiations.

The census bureau has announced the population of Elizabeth, N. J., as 52,130, an increase of 38.04 per cent.

The German emperor has cabled to the president an expression of his sympathy with the misfortune of Wanamaker.

A loaded truck from Wanamaker's New York store plunged from a Fulton ferryboat. Horses and driver were drowned.

John Netzel of New York city has been arrested on his mother's charge of theft. She says a clairvoyant told her he was guilty.

Two Italians who were arrested in Mount Vernon, N. Y., for chopping wood on Sunday have been fined \$5 each. Action by the magistrate was based on an old blue law.

Monday, Sept. 17.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, the young millionaire curate of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church in New Haven, preached his first sermon yesterday.

More than 200 Boxers have been killed by the Fourteenth United States infantry in an engagement at Matow, on the road to Peking. No American casualties have been reported.

Juda Pleeze, an artist's model of unusual beauty, committed suicide at her home in New York city by taking morphine. Although but 16 years old, she had been married more than a year.

The heads of many of the United States marines killed in battle in China have been found in possession of captured Chinese. The Celestials had concealed the ghastly trophies in sacks.

John B. Randolph, a friend of the late Collis P. Huntington and acknowledged one of the foremost art critics in the country, died in the J. Hood Wright hospital in New York city yesterday morning.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

A partial list of 2,701 dead has been published in Houston.

Fitchburg railroad stockholders at Boston ratified the lease to the Boston and Maine.

Hallway companies entering Galveston arranged to build a temporary bridge for joint use.

Galveston relief funds reaching Governor Sayers of Texas have amounted to \$1,000,000.

President Kruger has removed to the home of the district governor of Lourenco Marques.

Travis deflected Byers and Livingston beat Armstrong in the golf semifinals at Tuxedo Park.

Lord Roberts issued a proclamation to the Boers, pointing out the futility of further resistance.

A second revolution has been reported as likely in Colombia, over imprisonment of former president.

It is said in Philadelphia that the short coal supply in Europe would cause the strike to be felt there.

Mrs. Breitkopf of New York city declares her son was killed by roughs to whom he refused to pay a weekly tribute of \$4.

Friday, Sept. 14.

President and Mrs. McKinley have left Somerset, Pa., for Canton.

Two telegraph wires have reached Galveston and are now working all right.

The steamer City of Seattle has brought \$650,000 in gold from Skaguay to Seattle.

Total subscriptions in New York for the Galveston sufferers amount to more than \$90,000.

Two captains of New York fireboats have been given gold watches for heroism in the Hoboken fire.

Large sums are being offered on the New York Stock Exchange to bet on McKinley at odds of 2 1/2 to 1.

Joseph Thielmanny, aged 3, was fatally shot by his brother, aged 7, while playing soldier at Perth Amboy.

The Japanese in Peking have arrested the assassin of Baron von Ketteler. He declared the Chinese government ordered the murder.

Minister Conger has reported that Rev. Cortland Van Rensselaer Hedge and wife, missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu, have been killed.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

President Kruger of the Transvaal has arrived at Lourenco Marques.

The plague has increased in India. Over 1,000 deaths were reported last week.

A tower of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has been blown down.

Clara Barton of the Red Cross society will leave Washington for Galveston.

An allied force left Tien-tsin Sept. 8 to disperse a threatening body of Boxers at Sheng-Hae-Sien and Tille.

A Swiss has been arrested at San Sebastian with papers revealing anarchist plot to assassinate a European monarch.

The Russo-Chinese bank at Peking has confiscated 5,000,000 taels of Chinese money as part of the indemnity to be paid Russia by China.

Maine Hotel Burns. BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10.—The Astleau inn, located at Astleau, near Northeast Harbor, was destroyed by fire, and the financial loss will reach \$20,000. The insurance covers but a small part of that sum. The fire originated around the range in the kitchen. There were about 50 guests in the hotel, all of whom escaped in their night clothes.

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS

Vice Presidential Candidate Makes Public His Letter.

CONDEMNNS KANSAS CITY PLATFORM.

Boys Trust Problem Should Be Carefully Studied—Names Thomas Jefferson as First Expansionist. Our Territorial Acquisitions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt has made public his letter accepting the nomination for vice president on the Republican national ticket. Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the various issues brought to the front by both the Republican and Democratic parties. The currency question, trusts and expansion are the subjects to which he has devoted the greater part of his letter.

"I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are farsighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation, for that platform stands for reaction and disorder, for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering, but the abandonment of the nation's good faith, and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, north and south, east and west, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

"If this nation is to retain either its well being or its self respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice. The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household and above all to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1, they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship, they of course forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country."

Speaking of trusts, Mr. Roosevelt says: "The first thing to do is to find out the facts, and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing exclusion of all unhealthy, destructive and antisocial elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in."

Concerning expansion, he says: "In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so called Louisiana, which included what are now the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley. The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the 'consent of the governed' doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common sense grounds in the new territory, and he rallied at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle.

"Properly speaking, the question is now the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war. Then came the acquisition of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Nearly 30 years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the Island of Hawaii.

"When we expanded over New Mexico and California, we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the 'militarism' of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna or the 'imperialism' of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed.

"The next great step in expansion was not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as General Wood, Governor Allen and Judge Taft, and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done."

UNDESERVING OF SYMPATHY

The people of Pennsylvania, generally speaking, will decline to sympathize with the Republicans of Philadelphia in their present unenviable predicament. As a rule unfortunate persons are entitled to such assistance as moral support affords, and nine times out of ten Pennsylvanians are ready and willing to extend sympathy wherever there is distress without stopping to inquire the cause of it. But the tenth time is where reason gets in his fine work, and then sympathy is extended or withheld accordingly as it is deserved or not. Everybody knows that a profligate is not helped by kindness. The people of Philadelphia are not more likely to be benefited by sympathy.

The present cause of distress in Philadelphia is the absurd mayor of that town. "Sam" Ashbridge, as he is called by those who enjoy intimate relations with him, has undertaken to boss the politics of the city in a way never before known, even in that boss-ridden place. Maybe his purpose is to prove that Quay has not been as hard as he might have been, and possibly he has some other reason for his action. But in any event he is ruling his part with an iron hand and makes no concealment of his plans. With the arrogance of an autocrat he orders this man to be nominated and that one to be defeated.

The people of Philadelphia, that is the Republican people there, would be entitled to sympathy if they had not brought the trouble upon themselves with their eyes wide open. They know as well as other people the effect of "putting a beggar on horseback." They knew before they elected Sam Ashbridge to the office of mayor that he was unfit, mentally and morally, for such a position. He had been a candidate for sheriff of the city and was defeated because of his unfitness. But when he subsequently ran for the higher and more important office of mayor the Republicans accepted him, though they knew that the choice was between an unfit Republican and a fit Democrat.

Under such circumstances they deserve no sympathy. Even if Sam Ashbridge grinds the heel he has on their necks no thoughtful man will pity them. They deliberately chose a clown to rule the city and deserve to pay the penalty of their folly. Thus far Ashbridge has shown a disposition to nominate fairly good men for the offices. In other words, the cause of complaint thus far is against the methods rather than the men that the mayor is imposing on them. But if he should change his fancy and put thugs and ballot box stuffers and ward healers in the positions of trust the people of the state would not extend sympathy. The Republicans of Philadelphia have made their bed. Let them lie on it.

HOW THE QUAY MACHINE VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION.

"The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each decennial census, shall apportion the state into senatorial and representative districts."—Sec. 18, Art. II, Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The state constitution, a section of which is above quoted, went into effect on Jan. 1, 1874, and in accordance therewith the state was apportioned into senatorial and representative districts. Although the United States has taken the census twice since then, the Quay machine has made no senatorial apportionment since, but it did in 1887 make a representative apportionment.

You will notice that this section of the constitution is mandatory; that is, it is a command directed to the general assembly, but the Quay machine, which was in control at the time the constitution was adopted, and which has remained in control ever since, evidently arrogates to itself powers greater than the constitution, for that machine, and that machine alone, is responsible for the flagrant violation of the constitution. As a result a great injustice has been done to the citizens of the state.

We append a statement showing the ratio of population to representatives according to the census taken in 1890, and in this list we have included no county allowed but one representative, as the constitution provided that each county shall have at least one member of the house of representatives. We desire to call particular attention to the counties of Carbon and Wayne. The ratio in Carbon is one representative to each 38,624 inhabitants, while the ratio in Wayne is one to every 15,505 of the population. It is almost needless to add that Carbon county is usually Democratic, while Wayne county is strongly Republican. The fine Italian hand of Senator Quay is again in evidence.

Table with 2 columns: County and Population to each Representative. Adams 16,742; Bradford 19,744; Carbon 38,624; Erie 28,391; Luzerne 33,534; Northumberland 37,349; Philadelphia 26,845; Wayne 15,505.

The Watchword of Women.—Modesty is woman's watchword. Whatever threatens her delicate sense of modesty, frightens her. For this reason many a woman permits diseases of the delicate womanly organs to become aggravated, because she cannot bring herself to submit to the ordeal of unpleasant questioning, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which some physicians find necessary. Doubtless thousands of the women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty. Any sick woman may write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., in perfect confidence; all letters being treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long hailed as "a God-send to women." It makes weak women strong and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

The most agreeable people in the world are those who never have any opinions of their own.

EYES AND NOSE RAN WATER.—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein.

A plausible speech does not always get applause.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by C. A. Klein, druggist, 128 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. 4 26 15.

Even the woman with a sharp voice may be flattered.

HEART RELIEF IN HALF AN HOUR.—A lady in New York State, writing of her cure by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I feel like one brought back from the dead, so great was my suffering from heart trouble and so almost miraculous my recovery through the agency of this powerful treatment. I owe my life to it." Sold by C. A. Klein.

Do you own a horse? Then get Biggle Horse Book. Price, 50c. Wilmer Atkinson Co., publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Some men give their wives wraps and others give them fans.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson.

THE MARKET'S.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Lard, Ham, Beef, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Flour, Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sweet potatoes, Tallow, Shoulder, Side meat, Vinegar, Dried apples, Dried cherries, Raspberries, Cow Hides, Steer, Calf Skin, Sheep pelts, Shelled corn, Corn meal, Bran, Chop, Middlings, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and COAL.

Advertisement for CHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS, featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALM, featuring an illustration of a man's face and text describing the balm's benefits for hair care.

Advertisement for BIGGLE BOOKS and FARM JOURNAL, listing various books for sale such as 'Biggle Horse Book', 'Biggle Berry Book', 'Biggle Poultry Book', 'Biggle Cow Book', and 'Biggle Swine Book', along with details about the Farm Journal.

Advertisement for ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO., listing products like Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts, and mentioning their role as sole agents for various brands.

Advertisement for W. H. BROWER'S, offering Carpets, Matting, and Oil Cloth, with the text 'YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S'.