

WORLD APPEALED TO

Boer Generals Ask Help For Their People.

BRITISH AID IS INSUFFICIENT.

The Small Amount Given by Great Britain if Multiplied Tenfold Would Not Cover War Losses Alone.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.—The Boer generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey have issued a manifesto in the shape of an appeal to the civilized world. This document recalls how after the terrible struggle in South Africa and the Boers were compelled to accept the British terms of peace the generals were commissioned to proceed to England and appeal to the new government to ally the distress which is devastating the colonies and in the event of the failure of the mission to appeal to the civilized world for charitable contributions.

Continuing, the generals say that, having failed to induce Great Britain to grant further assistance, it only remains for them to address themselves to the people of Europe and America.

After setting forth how sweet it had been during the critical days they had passed through to receive constant marks of sympathy the generals take this opportunity to express on behalf of the people of the late republic fervent thanks to all those who had assisted charitably the women and children in the concentration camps, prisoners, etc. "The small Boer nation," goes on the manifesto, "can never forget the help it received in its dark hours of suffering. Our people are completely ruined. It has been impossible to make a complete inventory, but we are convinced that at least 30,000 houses on Boer farms and many villages were burned or destroyed by the British during the war. Everything was destroyed, and the country was completely laid waste. The war demanded many victims, the land was bathed in tears, and our orphans and widows were abandoned. We are appealing to the world for contributions to assist the destitute and help in the education of children."

The generals reiterate all desire to inflame the minds of the people and declare, "The sword is now sheathed, and all differences are silent in the presence of such misery."

They say the small amount given by Great Britain even if multiplied tenfold would not suffice to cover the war losses alone.

"We solicit the hearty co-operation of all existing committees in the various countries which we are on the point of visiting with the object of establishing a satisfactory organization."

The manifesto is signed by General Botha, General De Wet and General Delarey.

THE BIRMINGHAM DISASTER.

Death List From Mad Stampede Reaches 105.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The total number of dead in the mad stampede at the national negro Baptist convention caused by a fight and a cry of "Fire!" is 105.

Shiloh church is the largest house of worship for negroes in Birmingham, and the pastor says there were at least 2,000 persons in the edifice when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no one else to enter after the building had been filled, but the negroes forced their way inside the church and were standing in every aisle, when a cry of "Fight! Fight!" was mistaken for "Fire!" and a deadly scramble began to get out. The entrance to the church was literally packed, and the negroes were trampled to death in their struggle to escape.

Foreign Coal Arrives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The first consignment of Welsh anthracite coal which large dealers and consumers have found it necessary to import on account of the coal miners' strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania reached this port on board the British steamer Devonshire, which left Swansea, Wales, on Sept. 5. A second consignment of Welsh anthracite is expected to arrive here in a few days on the British steamer Glencoe, which left Swansea four days after the Devonshire sailed. These two shipments consist of about 8,000 tons. It is reported that orders have been placed in Wales for hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite.

German Matchmakers in Trouble.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The German matchmaking business, in which about \$750,000 of capital is invested, has been brought within measurable distance of ruin by the output of the American Diamond Match company's new factories near Mannheim. Matches that six months ago were sold from the German works at \$20 a case are now selling at \$16 a case, or \$1 below the cost of production by the old fashioned process. The Diamond company's new machinery from the United States, says German branch has been in operation for five months, and it always sells at prices below the offers made by the old companies.

Earth Trembles in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 24.—A severe earthquake shock was felt at Guayaquil, capital of Ecuador. It was followed by a violent storm. No damage was done, but the people of the capital were greatly alarmed.

Rocketeer House Burned.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The residence of John D. Rockefeller at Panton Hills has been destroyed by fire. It is supposed the fire started from an electric wire or from a chimney.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told.

An expert discovered a shortage of more than \$73,000 in the county treasury of York, Pa.

Four men were killed, one mortally wounded and several hurt in a feud fight in the Indian Territory.

The clothing store of Louis Saks, Birmingham, Ala., was burned; loss, \$240,000; insurance, \$190,000.

Four officials of the Vienna Laender bank have been suspended as a sequel to the recent defalcation of \$1,150,000.

The Count and Countess de Castries, a young lady friend and an engineer were thrown from the count's motor car near Limeray, France. The engineer was killed, and the other members of the party were seriously injured.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

In New York city Thomas J. Sharkey was held for the killing of Nicholas Fish.

M. David, the well known Paris stockbroker, was shot and killed by an artist.

Governor Odell appointed Miss Grace Gillette of New York a visitor to the Manhattan State hospital.

The British steamer Nithsdale, reported foundered in the Indian ocean, arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

The French government decided to reduce the sugar taxation in the new budget to the amount of \$8,000,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway company, capital \$10,000,000, were filed at Albany.

The grand jury of Suffolk county took up the inquiry into the case of Louis Dishrow, accused of murdering Clarence Foster and Sarah Lawrence.

Monday, Sept. 22.

Heavy rain has extinguished the forest fires in southern Wyoming and northern Colorado.

Dr. Thomas L. Diederick, who was with Peary in his arctic explorations, arrived in New York.

Mgr. Gulli, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, was consecrated with solemn ceremonies at Rome.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who resigned the presidency of Princeton university last June, has accepted the presidency of Princeton Theological seminary.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

The centenary of the birth of Louis Kossuth was celebrated throughout Hungary.

Two aeronauts were killed by dropping two miles from an exploding balloon at Stockholm.

Two were killed and forty-two injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Chillicothe, O.

Seven blooded horses valued at \$11,000 were burned in the stable of Robert J. Walsh of Greenwich, Conn.

The arctic steamer Fram, with the Sverdrup expedition on board, has reached Norway on her way home.

Friday, Sept. 19.

A slight earthquake shock was felt in San Francisco. No damage was done.

The czar entertained the shah at a state banquet and exchanged cordial toasts with him.

Forces of the Haitian provisional government under General Nord were severely defeated at Limbe.

A movement was begun in Chicago for another attempt to free Mrs. Florence Maybrick from prison in England.

The London Missionary society's schooner Southern Cross was reported wrecked on the island of Tahiti. No loss of life.

Thursday, Sept. 18.

Violent earthquakes were reported in the eastern portion of Turkestan.

President Castro of Venezuela retreated from Ocumare before the advance of the revolutionists. The position of the government is critical.

The state mineralogist of California says that the public lands, with big deposits of gold, are being taken up by speculators pretending to be settlers.

The handsome monument which the New York Thirty-fourth Regimental Volunteer association had erected on the Antietam battlefield was dedicated on the fortieth anniversary of the battle.

Thieves Rob a Cornerstone.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—Sunday last President Diaz laid the cornerstone of the new general postoffice building in this city and deposited therein a metal box containing specimens of American gold, silver and bronze coinage, photographs and plans of the edifice as well as copies of the daily papers published here. A few nights later thieves opened the cornerstone and stole the metal box, with its contents.

Trolley Strike Wanes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The company has increased its car service in Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties, and many of the trolley cars on the Glens Falls division were run without accompanying national guardsmen. Captains Wallbridge, Mott and Dennis, who are in command of the troops, reported late last night that there were no sensational incidents on the line of the road during the day.

Crowds Welcome Boer Generals.

ANTWERP, Belgium, Sept. 20.—Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet have arrived here and were received with great enthusiasm by crowds of people estimated to have numbered 300,000. The demonstration was not marred by a single anti-British cry.

Pacing Record Equalled.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 24.—Dan Patch, the famous pacer, went against the world's record of 1:59 2/5, made by Star Pointer on the Readville track five years ago, yesterday afternoon and in a truly magnificent performance equalled the record.

ENGAGED.

Marriage is very largely an accident. In few cases do men or women set up a standard of manly or womanly excellence and choose by it. In most cases people become engaged as the result of proximity rather than because of any deep rooted preference. And so it often happens that the wife enters upon the obligations of maternity just as thoughtlessly as she entered on the marriage relation, because no one has warned her of the dangers she faces.



Thousands of women become invalids for lack of knowledge of themselves. It is to this large body of women that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes as a priceless boon, because it cures womanly ills.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"After my first child was born," writes Mrs. Jordan Stout, of Pawcettgap, Frederick Co., Va. "my health was very poor for a long time, and last winter I got so bad with pain down in back I could hardly move without great suffering. My husband got me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and a trial of his Pleasant Pellets, which I used as directed. In four days I was greatly relieved, and now, after using the medicine three months, I seem to be entirely well. I can't see why it is that there are so many suffering women when there is such an easy way to be cured. I know your medicines are the best in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the favorite family laxative. One 'Pellet' a laxative, two 'Pellets' a cathartic dose.

Told the Truth for Once.

Not long since an editor announced that for just one issue he was going to tell the truth, unvarnished and naked. Here is one item from the issue:

"Married—Miss Sylvia Rhodes to James Carrahan, last Saturday evening at the Baptist parsonage. The bride is an ordinary town girl who does not know any more than a rabbit about cooking and never helped her poor mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty by no means and has a gait like a fat duck. The groom is very well known here and is an up-to-date loafer, has been living off the old folks all his life and don't amount to shucks nohow. They will have a hard life while they live together and we hasten to extend absolutely no congratulations, for we don't believe any good can come from such a union."

The next day there was a funeral.

Museum in Woman's Stomach.

Surgeons took out the stomach of Mrs. Susan A. Spaulding, of Elwood, Ind., on Saturday, and found a tumor clinging to the walls, in which were encysted, a bunch of sugar-cane stalks as large as a marble which had been chewed to a pulp, a ball of chewed thread as large as a bird's egg and a piece of shoestring seven inches long, in which a knot was tied.

The woman is 37 years old, and is the mother of four children, the youngest 11 years old. For 15 years she has been treated for cancer of the stomach.

Leases, 3c each, 30c a dozen. Notices to quit, 10c a dozen. For sale at this office.

Once Millionaire, now Poverty Stricken.

John J. Edwards, who built Wilkes Barre's first hotel, and whose wealth was at one time estimated at a million dollars, on Monday applied at the rooms of the United Charity Organization for something to eat and clothes to wear. He is 93 years of age and says he is penniless.

In his old age the man was made an easy victim of sharpers, who got him to go into all kinds of schemes, none of which paid, but were the means of impoverishing him. The old man will receive good care the rest of his days.

A Mild Winter Predicted.

Here's the prediction that will fall on the ears of the man whose coal bin is still empty like the choicest music. Prof. C. E. Meyers, of the government weather department, says the summer season will be prolonged until late in the fall. He also predicts a mild winter. His theory is that the volume of water which has fallen during May, June and July cannot be evaporated from the earth during the summer and that the water in the earth will hold the summer heat far into the winter.

Silk tassels and pencils for programs for sale at this office.

National Encampment, Union Veteran Legion.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the National Encampment, Union Veteran Legion, at Chicago, Ill., October 8 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return, from all stations on its lines, on October 5, 6 and 7, good to return until October 16, inclusive, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus \$1.00.

WAGES AND LAW.

A Judge Wants to Regulate Pay of Coal Miners.—Judge Benjamin, of Illinois, Holds that the Legislature Has the Right.

Some time ago the papers contained a statement made by Judge R. M. Benjamin, of Illinois, a noted jurist, to the effect that the Legislature has power to step in and compel settlement of the coal strike. Judge Benjamin received so many inquiries as to the basis upon which his contention rests that he has written out his views in full. He quotes the constitution and opinions of various courts to show the right of the government to step into the relations between capital and labor, and he then goes on to say:

The proposed legislation for establishing reasonable minimum prices per ton for mining coal in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania is similar to the legislation of Illinois establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for transportation on the railroads in that state.

The powers of the Legislature over railroad corporations was fully discussed in the convention which framed the constitution that was adopted by the people of Illinois in 1870 (Debates of Constitutional Convention, Illinois, vol. 2, p. 1,641) and the following mandatory provision was incorporated in the constitution: "The General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state."

In accordance with that mandate, in 1873, a "railroad and warehouse commission" was created with authority to make schedules with reasonable maximum rates of charges which are to be taken in all courts of the state as prima facie evidence that the rates therein prescribed are reasonable. The schedules are subject to revision from time to time as often as circumstances may require, and penalties are prescribed for charging more than a reasonable rate. The character of the legislation is such that in a proceeding for a penalty a railroad corporation may escape conviction if it is able to show on trial before a jury that its charges, although above those prescribed in the schedule, are only reasonable.

It is confidently believed that similar legislation in Pennsylvania providing for a classification of the mines with reference to the depth and thickness of the coal veins and any other "differential" that may be deemed important, and providing for schedules prescribing what shall be taken in the courts as prima facie reasonable minimum prices per ton for mining coal, and fixing a suitable penalty against any operator who may make contracts with miners for less than reasonable prices, will be held to be constitutional, and not an unreasonable restraint of the now arbitrary power of these combined mining corporations in making contracts with the individual miner.

In Holden vs. Hardy 69, United States, 366, it is held that a statute of Utah providing that the "period of employment of workingmen in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours per day except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in eminent danger," does not violate the provisions of the fourteenth amendment by abridging the privileges or immunities of its citizens, or by depriving them of their property, or by denying to them the equal protection of the laws.

In this case the court cites with approbation the following from Chief Justice Shaw:

"Rights of property, like all other social and conventional rights, are subject to such reasonable limitations in their enjoyment as shall prevent them from being injurious, and to such reasonable restraints and regulations established by law as the Legislature, under the governing and controlling power vested in it by the constitution, may think necessary and expedient." And thereupon the court added: "This power legitimately exercised can neither be limited by contract nor bartered away."—P. 392.

It is a matter that should be considered and well pondered over by the magnates of the coal combine; that in this same case the supreme courts of the United States says:

"The Legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many states has corroborated, that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and that their interests are, to a certain extent conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, while the latter are often induced by the fear of discharge to confirm to regulations which their judgment, favorably exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health and strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules, and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them." In such cases self interest is often an unsafe guide, and

the Legislature may properly interpose its authority.

In Knoxville Iron Co. vs. Harbison, 183 U. S., 13, it was held that an act of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, requiring the redemption in cash of store orders or other evidences of indebtedness issued by employers in payment of wages due employes, does not conflict with any provisions of the constitution of the United States relating to contracts.

The court quotes extensively from the opinion of the state court sustaining the validity of this enactment, and thereupon adds: "The supreme court of Tennessee justified its conclusions by so full and satisfactory a reference to the decisions of this court as to render it unnecessary for us to travel over the same ground. It will be sufficient to briefly notice two or three of the latest cases:

"In Holden vs. Hardy, 169 U. S., 366, validity of an act of the state of Utah, regulating the employment of workingmen in underground mines and fixing the period of employment at eight hours per day, was in question. There, as here, it was contended that the Legislature deprived the employers and employes of the right to make contracts in a lawful way and for lawful purposes; that it was class legislation, and not equal or uniform in its provisions; that it deprived the parties of the equal protection of the laws, abridged the privileges and immunities of the defendant, a citizen of the United States, and deprived him of his property and liberty without due process of law. But it was held, after full review of the previous cases, that the act in question was a valid exercise of the police power of the state, and the judgment of the supreme court of Utah sustaining the legislation was affirmed."

"In St. Louis, Iron Mountain, etc., railway vs. Paul, 173 U. S., 404, a judgment of the supreme court of Arkansas, sustaining the validity of an act of the Legislature of that state which provided that whenever any corporation or person engaged in operating a railroad should discharge, with or without cause, any employe or servant, the unpaid wages of such servant then earned should become due and payable on the date of such discharge without abatement or deduction, was affirmed.

It is well to remember the language of Chief Justice Fuller quoted in another connection: "The right to contract is not absolute, but may be subjected to the restraint demanded by safety and welfare of the state." Now the question arises: Does the peace and good order, the safety and welfare of the state of Pennsylvania and the inhabitants of the anthracite coal region demand such legislation?

In view of the long train of evils following the present struggle between the mine operators and mine workers over the price of wages, would not the proposed legislation come strictly within the so-called, but never closely defined, police powers of the state? Would not such legislation be as clearly within the police powers as the laws prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or laws making illegal contracts for the purchase of "future delivery" cotton or grain? A sale is a contract. The sale of wine and beer is restrained by law. Why does government in this case interfere with the liberty or freedom of contracts?

It is not because the sale, by itself, is wrong. But laws are made with a view to human nature and the way men are often inclined to act. Men ought not to spend their earnings for drink—ought not to quit all work and allow their wives and children to come to want and destitution—ought not to fight and commit murder. The safety and welfare of the state and its inhabitants demand and justify the enactment of laws controlling the sale of intoxicating liquors.

So in considering what would be proper legislation for the prevention or settlement of controversies between corporations and miners, the wise legislator will take into account human nature as it is and has been for over a quarter of a century in the coal fields. The corporations own the mines, and duly qualified miners own the labor. They are dependent upon each other for their earnings. Unworked mines will remain subject to taxes, and idle miners will become subject to want and destitution. The corporations and miners differ as to the price of labor. The corporations refuse to give what the miners regard as only a reasonable wage. The miners refuse to labor for less than that. The corporations and the miners have the utmost liberty or freedom of contracts, just as the wine seller and the wine bidder have in the absence of all laws for controlling the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The corporations arbitrarily fix the price they will give for labor, and will not listen to proffers by the miners for compromise. The idle miners ought not to molest or use any violence toward other miners from any quarter. They ought not to insult or throw stones at the troops ordered to the mines by the state authorities: on the demand of the corporations. Sooner had he done either of these things the 147,000 miners of the anthracite region

should go back to work in the mines at the arbitrary prices fixed by the corporations, or else abandon the benefit of all the special skill they have acquired in mining hard coal, and go away with their families to other parts of the state or country. But some men at the risk of law and bayonets and sharpshooters will sooner steal food than starve to death. And as men of brightest intellect, when they become hard drinkers, are led on step by step from the commission of one crime to that of another, so we find that a disagreement as to wages for mining coal leads to strikes, and strikes of any considerable duration are always followed by want and destitution, by mobs and murder.

In the language of the supreme court of Colorado (23 Col., 507): "While it is difficult to define the boundaries of the police power, it admittedly extends to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens and the preservation of good order and the public morals. We may properly take cognizance of the fact that the most serious disturbances which have occurred in this country for the last twenty-five years have grown out of controversies between employer and employe. No one doubts the authority or questions the duty of the state to interfere with such force as may be necessary to repress such disturbances and maintain the public peace and tranquility; and as well may the state provide in advance against certain kinds of fraud and oppression which leads to these outbreaks."

The mine operator has no moral right to extort from the mine worker his labor at less than a reasonable price. The mine operator in the "coal combine" of the anthracite region is strong, very strong, but "the strongest is never strong enough to be always master, unless he transforms his strength into right and obedience to duty."

The gold dollar, which passed out of circulation some years ago because the government suspended the coinage of this diminutive piece of metal, is to be temporarily reintroduced in 1904.

A puny child is always an anxiety to the parents. There seems generally no reason why the little one should be weak when it is so well fed. But the fact is that it does not matter how much food the child takes if the stomach cannot extract the nourishment from it. No benefit can be derived from just eating. That is the condition of many a sickly child. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are not doing their work, and the body is really starving. It is little use to give fish foods, like cod liver oil or emulsions, in such a case, because these also have to be digested; they may lighten the stomach's labor but they don't strengthen it. Strength is what the stomach needs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves and increases the action of the blood-making glands. It is superior to every other preparation for children's use, on account of the body building qualities, and also because it is pleasant to the taste and contains no alcohol, whiskey or other intoxicant. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a valuable aid when the bowels are irregular. They are small. Children take them readily.

—One good turn deserves another, but it seldom gets it.

EYES AND NOSE RUN 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.—9 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

—A girl doesn't mind being caught out in the storm if she has a rain bean.

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."—10 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

—A man never knows what a large following he has till he goes to his own funeral.

NEVER WORRY.—Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 20 cents.—11 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

—Women may be riddles, but some of them are certainly plain.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for itching piles, or blind, bleeding piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—12 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

—It is wiser in the long run not to borrow more than you need.

RECOVERED SPEECH AND HEARING.—Messrs. Ely Bros.—I commenced using your Cream Balm about two years ago for catarrh. My voice was somewhat thick and hearing was dull. My hearing has been fully restored and my speech has become quite clear. I am a teacher in our town. L. G. Brown, Granger, O.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents or mailed by Ely Bros., 55 Warren St., New York.

—An overworked conscience becomes clogged.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a healthy growth. Keeps the scalp cool. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures itching dandruff. Hair falling out. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.