

MEN WIN AND LOSE

Strike Commission's Report Satisfactory.

GREAT VICTORY, SAYS MITCHELL

Ten Per Cent More Pay Granted. Some Demands Rejected.

SLIDING SCALE AND SHORTER HOURS

A Permanent Committee of Conciliation Recommended—No Discrimination Against Union or Nonunion Men—Present Methods of Payment to Be Retained—The Practice of Boycotting Severely Censured.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The report of the commission appointed by the president last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike, just made public, is generally well received. From the mining regions come reports of satisfaction with the findings.

President Mitchell is reported to have said, "The decision of the strike commission is, on the whole, a decided victory for the miners, and I am pleased with it."

Briefly stated, the report may be summed up as follows:

The miners get an increase of 10 per cent in wages to contract miners from Nov. 1, 1902, and during the life of the award.

An increase of 10 per cent in wages to water hoisting engineers for the same period.

An increase of 10 per cent in wages to other engineers, pumpmen and firemen from Nov. 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, and 5 per cent thereafter during the life of the award.

An increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all company men and other employees.

Company men and other employees not specifically provided for to be paid on the basis of a nine hour working day.

Engineers, firemen and pumpmen to work in eight hour shifts instead of twelve hour shifts.

Engineers and pumpmen to be relieved on Sundays without loss of pay.

Local boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes in individual collieries.

A sliding scale, by which the miners' wages are increased 1 per cent for every 10 per cent increase in price of coal.

Check weighmen to be employed at the collieries by the miners at their own expense.

Uniform distribution of mine cars among the miners.

Any increase in the size of mine car or topping to be accompanied by proportionate increase in rate paid per car.

The operators get no special recognition of the United Mine Workers.

The present methods of payment for coal mined shall continue unless changed by mutual agreement.

Concerted effort on the part of the mine workers to limit output except by agreement with operators forbidden.

Work not to be suspended pending settlement of matters referred to arbitration boards.

No discrimination against nonunion men.

Boycott and violence condemned.

Demand that coal mined be paid for by weight refused.

Interposition of the state militia in the coal regions to preserve peace justified.

The commission also makes a number of recommendations which may be summarized as follows:

The discontinuance of the system of employing the coal and iron police, because this force is believed to have an irritating effect, and a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity.

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children.

Regarding the boycott, the commission says:

"What is popularly known as the boycott (a word of evil omen and unhappy origin) is a cruel weapon of aggression and its use immoral and antisocial, and the concerted attempt to accomplish it is a conspiracy at common law and merits and should receive the punishment due to such a crime."

The report is to be illustrated, and it will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers eighty-seven pages of printed matter.

Mine Officials Satisfied.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 23.—Local mine officials in and about this city who have been seen in reference to the mine commission award nearly all declined to make any comment. The manner in which they express themselves, however, would indicate that they are satisfied. An official of the largest corporations who would talk said the award was a practical vindication of the coal companies.

Two Children Burned to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—At Kansas City, Kan., two children, Asa and Charles Bigelow, aged four and three years respectively, were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home, the mother having locked them in while she went to a store.

MRS. BURDICK TESTIFIES.

Sensational Revelations at Buffalo Murder Inquest.

RUFFALO, March 23.—"Have you received any information as to who killed your husband?" "No, sir."

"You swear you have no knowledge or information as to who killed him?" "I do."

The above questions were addressed to Mrs. Alice Hull Burdick yesterday afternoon at the inquest into the death of her husband by District Attorney Coatsworth. The answers were returned by Mrs. Burdick in a calm, clear voice. The questions came abruptly while the district attorney was drawing from Mrs. Burdick information about her relations with Arthur R. Pennell. She had denied that Pennell took her key to the front door of the Burdick home while they were in New York together and had several duplicates made of it. The district attorney put the question regarding the key to Mrs. Burdick in a number of different forms, but the answers were always emphatic denials that she or Pennell had ever ordered duplicate keys made or that the key had left her possession during her last exile from home.

Mrs. Burdick was on the stand all day yesterday.

With a package of letters in his hands, some of which were written to Mrs. Burdick by Arthur R. Pennell, co-represented in the divorce proceedings instituted by Mr. Burdick, and other communications between Mr. Burdick and his wife, Mr. Coatsworth forced Mrs. Burdick to tell the story of her relations with Pennell from the time he first made love to her in New Haven in 1898 until 1901, when these relations were renewed after Burdick had forgiven his wife and had taken her back to his home for the sake of their children. Mrs. Burdick was deathly pale while on the witness stand. She answered questions in a low, faltering tone, evading a direct answer whenever possible and reluctantly admitting facts when the district attorney pitilessly read extracts from the love letters written to her by Arthur R. Pennell.

Never since the inquest into the murder began has there been such intense interest in the proceedings.

Smallpox Mistaken For Itch.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 23.—Before the nature of the disease was discovered twenty-one of the fifty-four persons in the little hamlet of Stevens Point, about five miles east of Susquehanna, Pa., were down with the smallpox. The disease was brought to the place by a man who had been working in New Jersey. A few days after he returned home he developed what was called the "itch." No physician was called, but many people of Susquehanna and surrounding country were exposed. The latter part of last week other people in the village began to develop the "itch." When a physician was called, the disease was declared to be smallpox. Twenty-one people are sick, and several hundred in the surrounding country have been exposed.

Philippine Colnage.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is learned that the insular division of the war department has requested the secretary of the treasury to purchase the necessary silver and execute the colnage of the Philippine pesos authorized by the Philippine currency act. Although this act authorizes the colnage of not to exceed 75,000,000 pesos, including recognition of Mexican and Philippine coins, it is not contemplated at present to coin more than 20,000,000 pesos at about the rate of 2,000,000 a month. The silver for these coins will be purchased in the United States, but under what conditions has not yet been determined. The treasury, it is understood, will purchase only at the market value in such quantities as may be needed as the colnage progresses.

Army Review Frightened Chinamen.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 23.—According to advices received from the orient, the grand review of Chang Chih Tung's modern drilled soldiers in the Yangtze provinces, together with the Nangang and part of the Pelyang naval squadrons, was a great naval and military display, but it was disastrous to the populace, and a large number of lives were lost. When the sham battle started, a panic seized the whole populace, a report having been spread that an invasion was to take place. So great was the panic that suicide was resorted to, and it is reported many children were drowned in order to get rid of them to allow their parents to run the faster.

Rough Riders to Meet Roosevelt.

TUCSON, ARIZ., March 23.—Fifty rough riders of Bisbee and southern Arizona, finding that President Roosevelt will confine his itinerary to the northern part of the territory, has arranged an excursion to Grand Canyon, where they will greet their former leader. Desiring to give the president some appropriate token of esteem, they have secured a large black bear, captured in Sonora, and will present it to him when they meet him at the canyon. They realize it will be somewhat awkward for the president to carry a live bear around with him, but they have decided he shall get at least one bear on his western trip.

National Packing Company.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Announcement of the incorporation of the National Packing company, capitalized at \$15,000,000 and including several of the smaller plants in Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere, is made by J. P. Lyman, president of the company. The incorporation papers were taken out in New Jersey, and it is announced that the purchase is made for investment with the idea of doing a business of about \$150,000,000 a year.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly Chronological.

Two earthquakes were felt in Derbyshire, England.

A severe blizzard raged in the western part of Michigan.

Senator Hanna's daughter Ruth is ill at Thompsville, Ga., with typhoid fever.

Thirty-two coal barges were sunk at Pittsburg by a rise in the Monongahela river.

The strike situation was reported critical in Colorado. The mines are to close.

Fourteen were killed and forty wounded in the riot at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

"Whitey" Sullivan was put to death in Dannemora prison for murder of a Colkeskill bank watchman.

Four commercial travelers and two negroes were drowned from an overturned skiff in the Arkansas flooded district.

Tuesday, March 24.

Earthquake shocks were felt in northern Italy and south Bavaria.

Six men were killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine near Athens, Ill.

Destructive floods were reported along the Mohawk river in central New York.

Secretary Root has bought a 150 acre farm near the Root homestead at Clinton, N. Y.

Christian college, at Canton, Mo., belonging to the Disciples' church, was destroyed by fire.

At Oshkosh, Wis., a woman died from the effects of yawning for three days without interruption.

The Morris canal bill was killed in committee at Trenton, N. J. The amended pollution bill may pass.

A hungry mountain bear and two half grown cubs ate up the dinners of a score of workmen at Catskill, N. Y.

The town of Surigao, island of Mindanao, was captured by ladrones, who killed a constabulary inspector and several others.

Assistant Treasurer Hamilton Fish assumed office in the New York treasury, and the work of counting \$285,000,000 of government money began.

James H. Mahler, the largest man in Chicago if not in the United States, is dead. He weighed 480 pounds, although his height was only 5 feet 10 inches.

The British home office announced the release next year of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of her husband.

The executive council of the United Textile Workers of America decided to give its unqualified indorsement to the request of the operatives in the cotton mills in Lowell and other New England towns to enforce their demand for an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

Monday, March 23.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed in Missouri.

Fires in Philadelphia caused a loss of \$175,000.

Two of the students injured in the rioting at Budapest had died.

Peace has been signed between the Uruguayan government and the rebels.

Three members of the Colombian cabinet, including the premier, have resigned.

Five men were drowned in the Delaware river by a collision between a tug and a steamship.

President Castro of Venezuela has resigned, handing over his office to the president of congress.

The Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, dean of Canterbury since 1895, died in his seventy-second year.

The eruption of La Soufriere, which began Saturday, continued with increased activity during the night and became very violent.

Arthur Scramling, a freshman at Cornell university, died at his home near Oneonta, N. Y., of typhoid fever contracted at Ithaca.

President Palma summoned an extra session of the Cuban congress to ratify the amended reciprocity treaty with the United States.

An antipool room bill, amended so as to prohibit betting on horse races even at the tracks where the races are run, has passed the Texas senate and been signed by the governor.

The Venezuelan congress by a unanimous vote declined to accept President Castro's resignation handed in at the opening session and passed a resolution requesting him to reconsider his decision.

The American side of Niagara nearly ran dry, and for the first time in fifty-five years people were able to walk about in the river bed. This extraordinary condition was due to an ice jam which formed in the shallow places up the river.

Saturday, March 21.

The temperature was below zero in Wyoming.

Three noted crooks were caught after a hard fight in a Chicago street car.

The Nova Scotia coal mine in West Virginia was reported to be on fire.

An insane man shot four men and was killed himself near Lebanon, Ky.

Students rioted in Budapest, it being the anniversary of Kossuth's death.

The Clarendon hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., was burned. One life was lost.

Water was reported eight feet deep in the streets of Marion, Ark., and rising rapidly.

The New Hampshire house passed a license bill providing for local option in cities and towns.

Hentsch's bonded warehouse at Sidney, N. S. W., was gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,500,000.

have failed, with liabilities of \$1,000,000.

The city of London presented to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain an address of congratulation on his South African mission.

Six persons were killed and several injured by the collision in Long Island sound of the steamers Plymouth and City of Taunton.

Official returns at Melbourne show that the Victorian wheat harvest this season will average only one and a quarter bushels per acre owing to the drought.

The president has reappointed Dr. W. D. Crum, colored, collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and William M. Byrne United States district attorney for Delaware. Both of these nominations failed of confirmation at the recent session of the senate.

The Missouri supreme court has found five large beef packing companies guilty of maintaining an unlawful combination to control prices of meat in the state of Missouri and issued an order of ouster prohibiting them from doing business in that state and to pay a fine of \$5,000 each and to bear the costs of the proceedings. The companies are given thirty days in which to pay the fine imposed, and if during that time they shall accept the judgment and pay the fine the ouster will be held in abeyance.

Friday, March 20.

Fiji Island Catholics have burned 300 Bibles.

The Delaware legislature adjourned sine die.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of Governor Hunt at San Juan, Porto Rico.

More than 250 miners were indicted at Charleston, W. Va., for resisting a deputy marshal.

At Pepperell, Mass., fire, thought to have been of incendiary origin, did \$300,000 damage.

Jewels valued at about \$10,000 have been stolen from the altar of the St. Stephen cathedral, Vienna.

A bar of gold valued at more than \$20,000 sent by express from the west to Buffalo has disappeared at Detroit.

Ira D. Sankey, the famous singing evangelist, who recently lost the sight of his left eye, has become wholly blind.

Fire that destroyed a large barn near Ogdensburg, N. Y., also destroyed 100 cows, 17 horses, 60 pigs and a large quantity of hay.

The runaway of a string of loaded coal cars in the Sunshine mine at South Fork, Pa., caused the death of three men and the injury of nine others.

It was reported that Jose Estrada Palma, a student of Columbia university and a son of the president of the Cuban republic, and Miss Mabel Jacobs, a student of the New York Normal college, were privately married on Feb. 11.

President Roosevelt has received an invitation engraved on a plate of solid gold six inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide to be the guest of the Union League club of San Francisco on the occasion of his visit to that city on his approaching western trip.

After ratifying the Cuban reciprocity treaty by a vote of 50 to 16 the senate adjourned sine die. Practically the entire day was spent behind closed doors in executive session. Most of the time was devoted to consideration of the Cuban treaty. Several speeches were made in opposition to the treaty and one in favor of it.

Thursday, March 19.

The severest blizzard of the winter was reported in Colorado.

Four boys were drowned in the Lachine canal at Montreal.

The British isles were storm swept and Warwickshire inundated.

Andrew Carnegie offered to pay for a filtering plant for Cornell university.

The severest snowstorm of the winter prevailed in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.

King Edward sent Buffalo Bill a diamond scarfpin and a letter praising the Wild West show.

Two American tourists were thrown into jail in Mexico because their automobile caused a panic.

The failure was announced in London of Booty & Bayliffe, solicitors, with liabilities of more than \$1,000,000.

Extremely hot weather was reported in several western states. A temperature of 95 degrees was reached.

The report of the anthracite strike commission was handed to President Roosevelt, but not made public.

Two engineers were killed in a collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad near Washington, N. J.

Five hundred employees of the Buffalo Drydock company went on strike, demanding the reinstatement of a union member.

It was announced from the Adirondack lumber region that one-third of the season's log "cut" had been left in the woods by the early "break up."

By a vote of 214 to 107 the New Hampshire house of representatives voted in favor of a license law. The existing prohibitory system has been in force since 1848.

General Schuyler Hamilton, a classmate of General Grant at West Point and a distinguished veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died in New York city in his eighty-third year.

The body of Amedee D. Chabot, for whom the Fall River (Mass.) police had been searching since Tuesday morning, upon the charge of murdering his wife, Angela, was found in North Watuppa pond.

President Roosevelt withdrew the nomination of William Plimley for assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, against whom grave charges were preferred, and sent to the senate the nomination of Hamilton Fish to the office, and it was confirmed by the senate.



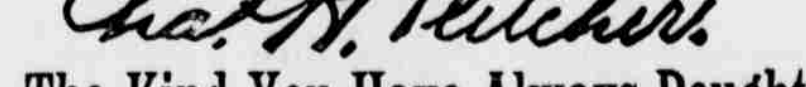
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Table titled 'THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.' listing various goods and their prices. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES. Butter, per pound, 14; Eggs, per dozen, 14; Lard, per pound, 15; Ham, per pound, 15 to 16; Beef (quarter), per pound, 6 to 8; Wheat, per bushel, 1 00; Oats, do, 40; Rye, do, 40; Flour per bbl., 4.00 to 4.40; Hay, per ton, 15 00; Potatoes, per bushel, 75; Turnips, do, 40; Tallow, per pound, 06; Shoulder, do, 12; Bacon, do, 16; Vinegar, per qt., 05; Dried apples, per pound, 05; Cow hides, do, 38; Steer do, do, 05; Calf skin, do, 80; Sheep pelts, do, 75; Shelled corn, per bushel, 80; Corn meal, cwt., 2 00; Bran, cwt., 1 20; Chop, cwt., 1 50; Middlings, cwt., 1 40; Chickens, per pound, new, 12; do do old, 12; Turkeys, do, 18; Geese, do, 14; Ducks, do, 14.

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