

SIX MEET DEATH ON KEARSARGE

The Powder in Big Warship's Turret Ignites.

TWO OFFICERS AMONG THE KILLED.

Disaster Occurs Just After Target Practice on the Battleship in Caribbean Sea—Several Bags of a Thirteen-inch Gun Charge of Powder Explode While Being Moved Below from the Forward Turret.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—News of a disastrous explosion upon the battleship Kearsarge, while at target practice near the Guantanamo station, created consternation at the navy department.

Just two years ago to the day the explosion of a 13-inch gun on the battleship Missouri, while at target practice off Pensacola, Fla., caused the loss of five officers and twenty-six seamen.

The receipt of intelligence found the secretary of the navy out of the city and President Roosevelt assisting in the laying of the cornerstone for the office building of the House of Representatives.

The news was conveyed to the bureau of navigation in the following message from Commander Winslow:

"On April 13, about 3.15 P. M., shortly after completion target practice of Kearsarge, forward turret while the powder was going below, three sections of a thirteen-inch charge were ignited. Charge of powder in other lift just below and one section inside thirteen-inch remained intact. Cause not yet determined."

"Matter is being investigated.

"Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, gun umpire, sent to the Maryland in a very critical state about 9 P. M.

"The following have since died:

"Lieutenant Hudgins, turret officer.

"Peter Norberg, gunner's mate.

"Theodore Naegley, seaman.

"Anthon C. Thorson, ordinary seaman.

"Julius A. Koester, turret captain, first class.

"Ellis H. Athey, seaman.

"Following dangerously injured by accident, recovery doubtful:

"W. King, ordinary seaman.

"Willbury dead at Guantanamo.

"Vessel uninjured."

The translated copy of the cablegram from Captain Winslow was laid before the President. He directed that a message of condolence be sent at once. In accordance with these instructions, Assistant Secretary Newberry sent the following to Rear Admiral Evans, in command of the fleet:

"The department is deeply grieved by the unfortunate accident on board the Kearsarge which occasioned the death and injury to the performance of duty of brave officers and men in the navy, and it extends its heartfelt sympathy to the injured and wishes for a speedy recovery from their wounds. Spare no effort to ease the sufferings of the injured in every possible manner and show every honor to the dead.

"The department recognizes Captain Winslow as a careful officer, but it will demand that a most exhaustive inquiry be made with a view of ascertaining the cause and providing means to prevent a repetition of explosions on American battleships.

"The department is at a loss to understand how the powder should have been discharged after the practice had been concluded.

State Militia on Guard.

Springfield, Mo., (Special).—State militia, reinforced by 200 deputy sheriffs, guard the streets of Springfield against possible renewed action by a mob that during Saturday night lynched three negroes in the public square. There are hundreds of strangers in Springfield, and the anti-negro feeling still runs high. Although no untoward move was made during the day, many threats were heard, and Sheriff Horner, fearing a fresh outbreak when darkness should fall, telegraphed Governor Folk early in the day for aid. The Governor responded promptly, and within a few hours six companies of militia were on the way to Springfield from various parts of Missouri.

Religious War in Poland.

London (Special).—The correspondent at Warsaw of the Chronicle reports that the conflict between the Mariavite sect and the Orthodox Catholics is increasing in intensity. A pitched battle in which 3,000 persons participated occurred on Friday in the environs of Warsaw, resulting in two Catholics being killed and 30 wounded. Grave fears are entertained of disturbances during the Easter fetes.

Six Killed by Tornado.

Dallas, Texas, (Special).—It is reported that six persons were killed and several injured in the tornado which swept over Briggs, Texas. A number of buildings in the district were destroyed. At Cleburne, Texas, the storm blew down the grand stand in the ball park during the progress of a game. Several persons were injured. The heaviest rain in years fell in Dallas and a general rain is reported over North Texas.

Bizzard in Colorado.

Omaha, Neb., (Special).—A wind, snow and sleet storm of unusual severity is sweeping over the western part of Nebraska and extending into eastern Colorado and into the Black Hills. At Union Pacific headquarters the storm was reported more severe in the vicinity of Julesburg, Col., where the wind reached a rate of 60 miles an hour, with a heavy snow falling.

Russia to Get \$450,000,000.

London (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says that the negotiations for the new Russian loan have been concluded. The loan will be issued on April 26, and will be for \$450,000,000. Of this sum \$240,000,000 will be allotted to France, a portion to be given to Geneva and Brussels financiers; \$100,000,000 to St. Petersburg, and the balance will be subscribed in England and Austria.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

It was testified during the legislative investigation of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company that Mrs. Henry L. Palmer, wife of the president of the company, got eight per cent interest on loans from the company.

New York financiers are discussing the formation of an institution similar to the Bank of England, with fifty millions capital, to control the money market.

Contractors Greene and Gaynor were fined \$575,649 and given four years each, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in Savannah harbor work.

While the epidemic of typhoid in Pittsburg is decreasing, towns along the Ohio River below Pittsburg, report alarming number of cases.

Governor Higgins has signed the Armstrong Insurance Bills affecting rebating and the acquisition of real estate.

A six-inch gun crew on the cruiser Pennsylvania broke the world's record by making 17 hits in 90 seconds.

Mrs. W. C. Jutte, widow of a Pittsburg coal millionaire, testified in court that Frank N. Hoffstot and James W. Friend got nearly \$4,000,000 of her husband's money for a loan of \$200,000.

Governor Pennypacker announced that the State of Pennsylvania had recovered all the money it had on deposit in the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny.

Doubt has been cast on the presence of Andrew C. Fields in Dobbs Ferry, as Mutual Life officials and others declare they cannot find him.

Captain Tanager, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Adjutant John Truesdale visited the Georgia battlefields.

Farmers in the mountains near Tamaqua, Pa., are being held up and robbed by a Dick Turpin, who defies police.

The George Washington University of Washington won the annual debate with the University of Cincinnati.

President Connell, of the Conciliation Board, believes a strike in the anthracite mines will be averted.

Miss Mary Callahan, aged 26 years, a Maryland woman, committed suicide on the street in Philadelphia.

Nathan Isaacson, who attempted suicide by jumping from Williamsburg Bridge, New York, and who was descending on a ferryboat, was saved from instant death by the captain of the vessel backing his craft so that Isaacson hit the river 10 feet from the ferryboat.

Mrs. Alice Wright, of Texas, testified that Valet Charles Jones told her he testified falsely against Lawyer Albert Patrick, under sentence to hang for the murder of millionaire William R. Rice.

The Interstate Commerce Commission heard evidence that the six soft-coal railroads allot coal shipments among themselves and fix the rates.

The New York Mutual has instituted a second suit against Andrew C. Field, who was formerly executive agent for the company.

George J. Gould testified in the Mengis-Fitzgerald suit that he contemplated building a rival road to the Western Maryland, but later acquired the line to aid his friend, Attorney Pierce. Its linking with the Wabash was an afterthought.

John Alexander Dowie had a triumphal entry into Chicago, the police and Zion guards being powerless to keep the throng at the railroad station in order.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller is erecting a million-dollar mansion on his Pocantico Hills estate as a present to his grandson.

Among the 1,500 emergency troops in Stutzenberg, Island of Luzon, 143 are suffering from malaria and 117 with other diseases.

FOREIGN

Secretary Root has informed the Russian government that any date after September 20 next will be convenient to the United States for the holding of the second Hague Conference.

Great Britain is vigorously pressing negotiations for an Anglo-Russian entente, with a view to completing a triple alliance of Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany.

Hunger typhus is spreading among the peasants in four Russian provinces on account of the famine. Piteful appeals are made by the famine committee.

Professor Mattucci, director of the observatory at Vesuvius, expresses the belief that the explosive period of the volcano is at an end.

There has been no change in the attitude of France toward Venezuela in consequence of General Castro's retirement.

Sir Richard Thorburn, who was premier of Newfoundland from 1885 to 1890, died at St. Johns.

Richard Garnett, the English author, died in London, at the age of 71. The eruption of Vesuvius is diminishing, but ashes continue to fall over a wide area and obscure the sunlight. In all some 5,000 houses have been destroyed. The Italian government heads the relief fund list with a subscription of \$100,000.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the government on a socialistic interpellation demanding amelioration in the condition of the postmen and a recognition of their right to organize.

The French Court has annulled the opposition of the mother of Count Martempy, who tried to prevent her son from marrying the divorced wife of Count de Pourtales, an American woman. Of the 179 members so far elected to the lower house of the Russian national parliament the Liberals have an overwhelming majority.

Premier Witte is reported to have the best of the fight with Minister of the Interior Durnovo, and the downfall of the latter is imminent.

Empress Francis Joseph privately received Bellamy Storer, the retiring American ambassador.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted the Algeiras credits and the Premier stated that the agreement conformed with French interests and satisfied the other powers.

It is denied that Germany instigated Russia to call the second Hague conference for the month of June, in order to compete with and detract from the importance of the Pan-American Congress.

A large number of invitations to social functions have reached the American Embassy in London for Congressman and Mrs. Longworth.

A SEVEN-YEAR FIGHT IN COURTS

Green and Gaynor Convicted of Conspiracy.

MAY NOW GO TO HIGHER COURT

Contractors Accused of Defrauding Government in Savannah Harbor Work Face Penitentiary—Guilty on Three Indictments—Law Permits From Two to Seventeen Years in Prison.

CHRONOLOGY OF GREENE-GAYNOR CASE.

Indictments, December 9, 1889. Trial begins January 11, 1906. Green and Gaynor found guilty on April 12.

Time spent in courts, six years. Legal proceedings in New York, Savannah, Montreal, Quebec and London.

Reported cost to Federal Government, \$200,000.

Reported cost to Greene and Gaynor, \$250,000.

Bail forfeited by Greene and Gaynor, \$80,000.

Amount Government charged Greene and Gaynor got by fraud, \$575,000.

Time spent by Greene and Gaynor in Canada, four years.

Chief result of battle in Canadian courts, extradition treaty with Great Britain held binding.

Greene and Gaynor twice kidnapped in contest for their possession between Montreal and Quebec authorities.

Case taken to highest courts of Canada and Great Britain; expected to go to United States Supreme Court.

Promise of \$20,000 to Green and Gaynor lawyers if they win.

Savannah, Ga., (Special).—Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were found guilty in the federal court of conspiracy against the government.

The defendants were found guilty, with no recommendation, upon each of the indictments. The verdict was returned a few minutes before 2 o'clock, after the jury had been out three hours and a half.

There was silence in the courtroom as Judge Speer asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. Foreman Hope Thomas answered in the affirmative, and the three indictments were taken up and the findings read by the clerk.

The jury, at the request of the counsel for the defense, was then polled, and each member stated that the verdicts rendered upon the indictments were his.

The maximum sentence that the court may impose under the law is an aggregate term of 17 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$575,000, the amount of the alleged embezzlement. Before adjournment Judge Speer said:

"I have no disposition toward these unfortunate men except to be just as merciful as my duty under the law will permit."

The minimum sentence permissible under the law is two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$1,000.

The defence's counsel will not discuss the next steps to be taken in the case, nor will District Attorney Marion Erwin say what will be done regarding the indictments against Oberlin M. Carter, Michael A. Connolly, William T. and Edward F. Gaynor, who were jointly indicted with the defendants convicted.

Mr. Erwin received a telegram from Attorney General Moody expressing the congratulations of the President and the Attorney General upon the outcome of the case, upon which Mr. Erwin has been engaged for seven years.

AN EMPEROR'S HUMILITY.

Francis Joseph Washes the Feet of Twelve Aged Men.

Vienna, (By Cable).—Emperor Francis Joseph, as usual, carried out the ancient ceremony of Maundy Thursday by washing the feet of 12 aged men, who were on this occasion all nonagenarians, their united ages being 1,066 years. The ceremony took place in the large hall of the Hofburg before a large gathering of archdukes, diplomats and state officials. The American Embassy was represented by Francis G., London, second secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. London.

Before abluting the feet of the 12 old men the Emperor, assisted by the archdukes, personally served them with an elaborate repast of several courses, which, however, was not eaten immediately, but was sent to their homes.

After the ceremony was concluded there was a bestowal of silk purses containing 30 silver pieces, which the Emperor hung around the neck of each of the old men.

A Plucky Preacher.

Dallas, Texas, (Special).—"Not on your life" was the response made by Dr. J. L. Brooks, of Washington, D. C., when invited by a highwayman to hold up his hands. Suiting the action to the words, Dr. Brooks knocked down the man, and then turned to the man's companion, who was unarmed. The latter ran away. The man with the pistol snapped it twice at Dr. Brooks, and then ran off, too. Dr. Brooks chased them four or five blocks, and then notified the police. Dr. Brooks is a Methodist minister, and is attending the Methodist Educational Convention of Texas.

War on Mosquitoes.

Tampa, Fla., (Special).—At a meeting of the authorities of Tampa, West Tampa, Fort Brooke, Port Tampa City and the county of Hillsborough at the board of trade rooms, steps were taken toward organizing a municipal sanitary league of Florida, one of the main objects of which is to wage war on mosquitoes. Dr. L. W. Weedon, of this city, was elected temporary president. A call will be issued to the authorities of other cities to meet here at an early date and form a permanent organization.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

A resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people has been favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress. The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, makes the term of members of the House four years instead of two. Both propositions are to be accomplished by amendments to the Constitution.

Reasons why the term of members should be four years are stated to be because no party can inaugurate its policy in two years.

"The people are tired," the report says, "of this continuous drama and as a result are inclined to give no attention to the primaries and the conventions—the very foundation of our political system—the forum wherein the country's interests can best be guarded and protected.

"With an election every two years the political grafter who thrives on partisan strife and on the nervous uncertainty controlling candidates for office is able to live from one election to another by the hoodle secured at his unholy business. The adoption of the proposed amendment would render it less possible for this creature to ply his trade."

Regarding the election of senators by direct vote the report says:

"The proposition to provide for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people has been before the House of Representatives and has received favorable consideration upon several different occasions. A proposition to amend the Constitution having this object in view has passed the House of Representatives at four different times, and each time by a practically unanimous vote."

President May Go West.

It was stated at the White House that President Roosevelt has taken up the question of a trip through the West during the spring or summer of 1907, although as yet he has not made any definite engagement, and, in fact, has not reached any positive conclusions. The intimation is that he is very likely to make such a trip. He has received a number of invitations from institutions and cities throughout the West to visit them, to all of which he has replied that he will take them under consideration. He expects to reach a conclusion before a great while.

The President has tentatively agreed to attend the commencement exercises of the Missouri Agricultural College at Columbus, Mo., on the 5th of June, 1907, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies incident to the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. The celebration will be held just before or just after the commencement of the Missouri College, to suit the convenience of the President. The invitation was extended by Governor Warner, Representative Sam W. Smith and Deputy Food Commissioner Colon Lillie, of Michigan. The President could not say definitely whether he would accept the invitation or not, but he held out the hope to his callers that he might.

The czar is willing.

Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, called upon Secretary Root at the State Department and advised him that the Russian government was entirely willing to have the meeting of the second Hague conference postponed. It was stated that the Russian government in naming July as a suitable time for the conference had only in mind what it conceived to be the convenience of the Netherlands government and of all concerned. However, upon learning that the date would be inconvenient to the United States and other countries and after consultation with the government of the Netherlands and learning that that government could accommodate the conference at another date, it was deemed best to accede to the general wish of the powers and allow the postponement of the conference to a date to be selected in the future by agreement.

Trouble With the Indians.

At the instance of the Department of the Interior the War Department has taken steps to send whatever military force may be necessary to protect the Indian agent, Major O. C. Edwards, on the Umatilla agency in Oregon, from the Indians, who have threatened to do him bodily harm. Orders were sent to Brigadier General Constant Williams in command at Vancouver Barracks, to send a reliable officer to Pendleton to investigate conditions at the agency, and, if need be, to send one or two troops of cavalry from the agency at Fort Walla Walla.

A Big Hall For Washington.

Senators Dillingham and Long, as a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, heard prominent citizens in favor of the application of the Washington Auditorium Company for charter, exemption from taxation and certain other favors under the District of Columbia code. This company proposes to use the ironwork of the government building at the World's Fair at St. Louis and construct an immense amphitheater in which to hold inaugural ceremonies and similar great gatherings of a national character.

Senator Tillman made charges against Assistant Secretary of the President Benjamin F. Barnes, accusing him of brutal and inhuman treatment in ejecting Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House.

It was testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that unless the Ship Subsidy Bill is passed American lines to Japan and Australia will have to be withdrawn.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Bonaparte will entertain the officers of the French warships, to visit Annapolis, at luncheons in Washington.

Congressman Thomas A. Smith, of the First District, advocated in the House the granting of a charter to the National Educational Association.

A bill providing for the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Green on the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse, N. J., was passed by the Senate.

Representative Burton introduced a bill in the House having in view the preservation of Niagara Falls.

A WOMAN'S LONG TRIP IN BALLOON

Up Two Hours; Lost in Clouds Crossing Mountains.

SHE HAD THE TIME OF HER LIFE.

Wife of Dr. Julian P. Thomas, With Husband and Pilot, Sails From Massachusetts Into Connecticut—Killed Child Good-by and Tossed Flowers to Crowd—Snapped Camera as Balloon Shot Skyward.

Pittsfield, Mass., (Special).—At 3.25 o'clock P. M., the big French balloon Orient, with Dr. and Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, of New York, as voyagers and Charles Levee, the French aeronaut, as pilot, went up from the balloon field in this city followed by the cheers of the thousand onlookers. It was a perfect start. The day was damp and chilly, and the skies were overcast with low-hanging clouds. The fact that Mrs. Thomas was to undertake the voyage had attracted the widest interest. She was on the balloon field early, notwithstanding that the party which came to Pittsfield for the flight did not arrive until 2 o'clock because of delays en route. Her costume was that of a woman out for a shopping trip, a street dress of light check, with a natty spring hat of blue-gray with wings. She wore a rich cream lace waist, and white suede gloves. Over all she wore a long automobile coat, with hood.

Cheers that echoed throughout the locality greeted the daring woman as she nodded in response to Levee's announcement that he was ready. She kissed her husband and her brother, Walter Eberhart, of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. W. R. C. Latson, of Brooklyn, who had come up to Pittsfield to witness the start. Her seven-year-old son Ollie, who came to witness his parents take their initial flight in a balloon, was held up to the car. Mrs. Thomas held the little fellow for a moment up to her, kissed him twice and handed him down to his governess. There was not a tremor of fear, not a semblance of nervousness in her demeanor.

She took up a great box containing hundreds of violet and began to toss them to the crowd which had thronged about the basket. The crush of the spectators for the souvenirs startled Levee, and he signalled to the police to disperse the men who were scrambling dangerously near the balloon for the flowers. Ten strapping workmen, grasping the wicker basket, carried the car and the balloon a distance from the works, then, at a word of command from Levee, all hands let go and the balloon shot upward. Mrs. Thomas waved her handkerchief, then she took up a small camera and began taking snapshots at the multitude below. Dr. Thomas took out his American flag, with which he had saved the Orient from a mob at Glendale, Long Island, and waved it vigorously. Levee doffed his cap again and again to the cheering mass.

"Bon voyage!" "Good luck!" "Bravo!" were sent after the balloon by friends of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. "Good-by, good-by!" Mrs. Thomas kept repeating as long as her voice could be heard. So long as the eye could follow the flight she was standing erect, waving her handkerchief. The balloon did not immediately take a high altitude. It seemed to rise and drift slowly, and for miles its altitude was not more than 300 meters. As it passed up the ridge pole of the Hoosac Mountains, which shut out the eastern horizon, the altitude did not appear to be great, and at 4 o'clock the balloon was lost in the clouds.

The balloon came down on the Connecticut farm of B. F. Kinney at 6.30 P. M. The landing was made easily on meadow land. The party of three made their way to the farmhouse, and later in the evening were driven to Somers by M. Kinney, where they took the trolley for Springfield on their way back to Pittsfield.

Typoid in Pittsburg.

Mount Vernon, N. Y. (Special).—Jas. A. Bailey, the showman, proprietor of Barnum & Bailey's circus, died at his home, the Knolls, Cocoran Manor, Mount Vernon, at 5.20 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from crisyptelas. Mr. Bailey was taken ill last Thursday night after returning from Madison Square Garden and suffered such intense pain that his brother-in-law, Dr. W. F. Harper, of New York City, who has been the family physician for years, was sent for at once and was in constant attendance to the end.

More Carnegie Blast Furnaces.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Fifty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported to the Bureau of Health Wednesday. These are new cases that have developed within the past 24 hours. A new and more serious phase has come over the situation in the reports from the various schools about the city. At present there are about 1,000 pupils absent from school because of illness, and a great many of them are suffering from typhoid fever. The city superintendent of schools, Samuel Andrews, attributed these cases to the unfiltered city water supplied to the schools.

Showman J. A. Bailey Dead.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Contracts have been awarded by the Carnegie Steel Company for the construction of two large blast furnaces at Rankin, Pa., at a cost of \$2,000,000. The furnaces will be 100 feet high and 24 feet in diameter at the hosh, and will have a rated capacity of 500 or 600 tons a day. Efforts will be made to have them ready for blast by January 1 next year.

Pensions For Professors' Widows.

New York, (Special).—Announcement that the widows of college professors may be pensioned under the terms of the \$70,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Carnegie Foundation was made by the trustees of the foundation. A pension not to exceed one-half the pension of a professor, may be paid to his widow, but it will be required that she must have been the wife of a professor during to years of his active service. The pension is to cease on her remarriage.

GIVE UP HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

The Miners Are Settling Down For a Long Strik.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—There was but little hope for industrial peace in the anthracite region Friday among the men most interested in the coal situation. One and all seemed convinced that nothing short of an unexpected intervention of some sort can now prevent a coal strike, or rather can prevent the declaration on the part of the coming miners' convention that a strike exists.

It is regarded as settled according to the general belief in the region that the mine operators have gone as far as they will go.

Tamaqua, Pa., (Special).—The Southern anthracite region is settling down for a long, bitterly contested strike, all hope of peace having been abandoned. President Dettmer, of the Seventh District; Vice President Matti and National Organizer Gildot, all members of the scale committee, returned home. They all express the belief that the die has been cast and that there will be a strike.

At all the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading preparations are being made to accommodate a large force of nonunion men. These men will be used chiefly as guards. It is understood that the plan of the operators will be to concentrate all the practical men possible—fire bosses, foremen, engineers, draftsmen and other men who have a practical idea of mining and of operating on a breaker at certain plants and working them.

It is contended by the operators that if they do this they will be able to ship considerable coal to market—sufficient, they assert, to meet the normal summer demand.

Miners Angry With Officials.

Scranton, Pa., (Special).—District President Nicholls and Secretary Dempsey came from New York and reopened headquarters in Scranton. Mr. Nicholls would not say that there was any hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. He had no idea when the convention of the anthracite workers would be called, but declared that he understood that both Scranton and Wilkes-Barre wanted it.

It is expected that the first duty of Mr. Nicholls will be to quiet the criticism of a number of the miners who are greatly incensed because the holding of the convention has been put off for another week or two, during which they must remain idle and not make a dollar. Already many of the miners are feeling themselves pinched, having missed one payday.

In the meantime there is a show of partial resumption at different mines of the local companies. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company officials say they have men at work in the Bellevue, Cayuga, Brisbin, Diamond, Storrs, Hampton and Truesdale collieries. They also say that their washeries are running almost to their full capacity. The Erie Company is operating the Barnum, at Pittsburg, and No. 5, at Dunmore, again.

There is no change in the situation so far as the Delaware and Hudson, Temple Iron and Scranton Coal Companies are concerned. One operator said this afternoon that in his opinion a strike is certain now.

CARNegie'S GOLD IS TAINTED.

Cincinnati's Mayor Declines to Thank Millions.

Cincinnati, O., (Special).—There has been some comment on the fact that Mayor Dempsey does not mention the name of Andrew Carnegie in his speech accepting the new Walnut Hills branch library last week, for the building of which Carnegie contributed liberally.

"I purposely refrained from any reference to Carnegie, because I desired to be perfectly honest in the matter," said Mayor Dempsey. "I have no deep admiration for a man who has made his millions out of the sweat and blood of the toiling classes, but who attempts to atone for the oppression by giving away buildings and thus advertising himself as a philanthropist. The place his beneficence should have begun was in his workshop and the workmen should have had the first benefit."

"In fact, I am inclined to regret that the great city of Cincinnati did not build and pay for the branch libraries instead of receiving them as charity from a man who could have no real sympathy with a city which he knew nothing, and in which he had no interests. The fact that I did not praise Carnegie was quite deliberate. He is a creation of the system of special privileges that has enriched the few at the expense of the many, which is undemocratic and destructive."