

RESPONSES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

The U. S. Government Receives Much Material Information.

COMMUNICATIONS ARE HARMONIOUS

If There Was at Any Time Any Prospect of a Serious International Clash, It Has Been Largely Removed—If the Present State of Affairs in China Is Protracted Until the Arrival of Walderser, Germany Will Endeavor to Control Negotiations—Steps Now Being Taken Toward the Appointment of a Peace Commission.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Within the last twenty-four hours the United States government has received from its representatives at foreign capitals much material information in regard to the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. These give the general nature of the responses made to Russia by certain of the powers. It is stated authoritatively that if there was at any time a prospect of a serious international clash, this has been largely, if not entirely, removed by the harmonious character of the communications the several governments are making. The exact nature of the responses is not made public by the state department, for there are yet some replies to be transmitted, and all of them are in, the negotiations are considered in such an incomplete form that they will not be made public.

It is said, however, that the answers go much beyond the tentative character of those heretofore referred to and are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the governments, although they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the particular proposition advanced by Russia. The responses are understood to be rather long and somewhat argumentative, similar in this respect to the American response. The very fact is a cause for congratulation among officials, as they pointed out that there is no disposition to treat the proposal with tenderness or in any manner to give offense, but rather to bring the powers together on a common basis. On the whole, the general tendency of the responses is such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations.

If the present state of affairs in China is protracted until the arrival there of Field Marshal Count Walderser, which should occur in about ten days or a fortnight, it is not to be doubted that the government of Germany will endeavor to have all the negotiations with the Chinese government conducted through that official as a representative, not of Germany alone, but all of the powers.

The Germans Active.

The German foreign office appears to be active in furthering the negotiations and quite a number of messages have passed between Washington and Berlin. Those persons most likely to have a correct understanding of Germany's attitude look for the suggestion of a compromise or middle course, which will be neither an acceptance nor a rejection of the Russian proposition, but will be such a satisfactory middle ground that all the powers, including Russia, can agree to it. For instance, it is suggested that Germany, with propriety, might suggest that a certain limit be fixed on the extent of the military detachments to be left at Peking, with an understanding that each small detachment confine itself to quarters so long as peace and quiet prevail in Peking, but be ready to act in case of further Chinese depredations. Diplomatic officials say that some such compromise is about the only way of avoiding an impasse, and that the best resources of diplomacy are now being used to secure this middle ground, on which all the powers can reconcile their several policies.

In another diplomatic quarter the strong belief is expressed that the requisite compromise will be found by China's re-establishing a government and naming peace commissioners. Official intimations have reached Washington that steps are now being taken towards the appointment of such a peace commission, including Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Nankin, and Wu Chang, and Prince Ching, though representatives have already named Yung Yu and Hui Ting in place of the two pacific viceroys. But while there is doubt as to the personnel of the commission, it is quite generally accepted among officials that some such move on the part of China has matured and will take form in Washington very soon. In that event, it is believed by diplomatic officials that the entire status of the negotiations between the powers might be changed and that Russia no longer would feel impelled to insist upon the withdrawal of her minister and troops from Peking, as all these matters would be subjects for the commission itself to deal with. It is pointed out also that in the six days since the Russian-American notes were given to the world, the sentiment has been growing steadily in favor of continuing the presence of the troops at Peking.

COAL TARIFF REDUCED.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The Neusten Nachrichten says the coal tariff will probably be reduced during the winter.

NOMINATIONS IN CONNECTICUT

Republicans Select Their Candidates and Declare Confidence in the Administration.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 5.—The state Republican convention finished its work today, nominating George P. McLean, of Simsbury, for governor; H. H. Gallup for treasurer; Abraham Chamberlain for comptroller; and Charles G. R. Vinal for secretary of state.

The platform declares unaltered confidence in President McKinley and in his wise and patriotic administration of the United States and endorses the Republican candidates and vice president; reiterates adherence to the gold standard, favors protective tariff and approves "all that has been and is being done to establish the rightful sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over its recently acquired territory and believes that under the protecting arm of the government, these new possessions will increase in prosperity and wealth and the inhabitants develop into an educated and enlightened people. It is in due time to bear such burdens and responsibilities of the government as the law-making power may find it expedient to entrust to their charge."

On trusts it says: "We declare that trusts which have for their purpose the increasing of the cost of the necessities of life or the decreasing of the wages of labor to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions and that the same should be restrained by appropriate legislation."

TRACTION COMPANY DEFENDANT IN SUIT

The Constitution of the State Is Quoted in Case of Schuykill Corporation.

Norristown, Sept. 5.—James W. Shepp and Daniel B. Shepp, large owners of the stock of the Schuykill Valley Traction company, filed a bill in equity here today against the United Power and Transportation company of New Jersey, which owns a controlling interest in the former corporation, enjoining it from continuing in control of the Schuykill Valley company and asking for the appointment of a receiver. The suit is based on that section of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which prohibits a transportation company from engaging in any other business than that of a common carrier.

The bill sets forth that the United Power and Transportation company, incorporated in New Jersey in April, 1899, has secured the control of the various lines operated by the Schuykill Valley Traction company, of whose stocks the Shepps own \$100,000, and in addition has gotten control of and is operating various electric light plants in the state including those at Lebanon and Reading. The constitution of the state is quoted to show that such operation of transportation and electric light plants is an infraction of the laws of the commonwealth regulating common carriers. It is also alleged that the defendant corporation has not only secured the control of the state regulating foreign corporations and is therefore doing business illegally in Pennsylvania.

WRECK VICTIMS BURIED.

Six Funerals Held at South Bethlehem—Churches Crowded.

South Bethlehem, Sept. 5.—Six victims of the wreck on the Philadelphia and Reading railway at Hatfield last Sunday, were buried here today. The various churches in which funeral services were held were crowded and the streets were thronged with people. The victims were: Miss Annie Sherry, Joseph Madant, Ira and William Ehret, Richard Bachman and Robert Miller.

DENVER MAY LOSE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Will Not Be Held There Unless Railroad Grants Better Rates.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 5.—There will be no Grand Army reunion in 1901 at Denver unless the railroad concede from their present position of demanding a single fare instead of granting a cent a mile rate, as requested by the Grand Army of the Republic committee.

CORPORATIONS CHARTERED.

Harrisburg, Sept. 5.—A charter was issued by the state department today to the Smethport Electric Street railway of Smethport, capital \$12,000, and the Automobile Construction company, of Philadelphia, capital \$5,000.

OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURNS.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The population of the city of Lancaster, Pa., as officially announced today, is 18,000, 41,490; 1890, 35,011. These figures show an increase in population of 8,489, or 24.1 per cent, from 1880 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 25,700, showing an increase of 6,212, or 24.2 per cent from 1880 to 1900. The population of Canton, O., is 20,667, as against 20,190 in 1890, an increase of 4,478, or 17.10 per cent. The population of Dayton, O., is 55,333, as against 41,220 in 1890, an increase of 14,113, or 34.24 per cent. The population of Akron, O., is 47,728, as against 37,601 in 1890, an increase of 10,127, or 26.93 per cent. The population of Birmingham, Ala., is 38,415, as against 35,178 in 1890, an increase of 12,537, or 46.75 per cent. The population of Bayonne, N. J., is 32,722, as against 29,000 in 1890, an increase of 3,722, or 12.83 per cent. The population of Salt Lake City, Utah, is 33,331, as against 41,848 in 1890, an increase of 8,508, or 13.87 per cent.

MR. ODELL THE CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR

Unanimously Nominated by Republicans of New York.

Gov. Roosevelt Speaks A Brief but Forceful Speech—The Convention Congratulated—The Position of Bryan on the Free Silver Question—A Vote for Free Silver—No Such Thing as Militarism or Imperialism—The Tasks Which Confront Us Today—A Nation of Men and Not Weaklings.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

Saratoga, Sept. 5.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 10:13 o'clock this forenoon, and proceeded at once with the nomination of candidates. The ticket nominated, each candidate unanimously, was as follows: For Governor—E. B. Odell, jr., of Orange; For Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings; For Secretary of State—John T. McDonough, of Albany; For Comptroller—William J. Morgan, of Erie; For State Treasurer—John P. Jastrel, of Cayuga; For Attorney General—John C. Davis, of Onondaga; For State Engineer—Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson.

Mr. Odell for governor and Mr. Woodruff for lieutenant governor received the unanimous vote of the convention on the first roll call. The ticket was then completed as above by the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for the renomination of the present secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general and state engineer. This concluded the convention's work and a committee was appointed to invite Governor Roosevelt to address the gathering. The nominee for vice president responded and was given an ovation as he mounted the platform. Mr. Roosevelt, in opening, congratulated the convention on the men nominated, and referred to the fact that the Republican party had been in power for six years in this state. The Republicans had always kept their pledges, he said, and the party felt it had the right to challenge the support of all men who desire the government to be administered with cleanliness and efficiency.

Referring to national affairs, and statements made that the senate would pass the amendment to the silver legislation, even though Mr. Bryan and a Democratic house were to be elected, Mr. Roosevelt said: "If the people of this country declare in favor of Mr. Bryan and elect a Bryanite congress next year, they will have elected a government as well as every delegate nominated in the Chicago platform of '96 and reiterated in the Kansas City platform of 1900; and when the people have elected such a government, they have elected and sent to Washington cannot and will not act otherwise than they have been directed at the polls to act. The election of Mr. Bryan this fall would be the people's mandate for free silver, and as such it would tell upon every senator who has felt doubtful how to act in the past."

Bryan Vote Is a Silver Vote.

The men who directly or indirectly aid Mr. Bryan in this most important election are voting cast except for the re-election of President McKinley is a vote for free silver and for social disorder, a vote for the partial repudiation of the national debt, the abandonment of free financial and industrial systems; and upon all such men will rest forever afterwards the heavy responsibility of having plunged the business world into disaster, the absorbing work into bankruptcy, and of having tainted with dishonor the national name.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Crescus Breaks the World's Record for Stallions—A Purse of \$1,000 Presented.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5.—The big event of the racing in the grand circuit today was the trial of Crescus, owned by Ketcham farm, Toledo, O., to beat the world's stallion record by Directum of 2:05 1/2. Crescus was driven by George Ketcham and was urged by Joe Patchon, driven by Dickerson, and by a runner driven by Walker. Dickerson coached the horse to the half alone, both pushing him in at the flank to the wire. Crescus did not skip a skip in the mile and the time by quarters was 31 1/2, 1:02 1/2, 1:23 1/2, 1:44 1/2, 2:04 1/2; beating the record with apparent ease, finishing very strong and not in the least blowed. Crescus was brought back to the stand amid the greatest enthusiasm. The management gave \$1,000 for the performance.

CALMLY AWAITING STRIKE.

Operators of Wyoming Valley Believe Nothing Can Prevent It.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 5.—The miners of the Wyoming valley are anxiously awaiting news from Indianapolis. The majority of the underground workers have come to the conclusion that a strike will be ordered and that when the order is given the mines will be promptly shut down. The operators here do not look for a compromise of any kind. They say the men are bent on a strike and they might just as well have it out. The coal companies have formulated no programme as to what course they will pursue in case a strike should be declared, beyond taking steps to protect their property. In the event of a lockout, the collieries will be guarded day and night.

REPUBLICAN PLURALITIES IN VERMONT.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 5.—Returns from 230 cities and towns in the state, leaving only seven to be heard from, give Stickey, Republican, 47,870; Senator, Democret, 35,842; all above 1,273. The same cities and towns in 1896 gave Grod, Republican, 53,024; Jackson, Democrat, 41,929; all others, 1,032. Stickey's plurality in these cities and towns is 22,004, and majority over all, 90,781.

NATIONAL PARTY IS ORGANIZED

Another Presidential Ticket Placed in the Field—Caffery and Howe Are the Candidates.

New York, Sept. 5.—The National party—the official name of the third party—met in convention today in Carnegie hall, this city, and nominated candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. A platform was adopted and a title and emblem chosen.

These are the candidates: For president, Donaldson Caffery, of Louisiana; for vice president, Archibald Murray Howe, of Cambridge, Mass. There were no other candidates for the positions and the nominations were received with hearty applause. The platform says: "We find our country threatened with alternate peril. On the one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialism that have prevented a war intended by the people to be a war of humanity into a war of conquest. On the other hand is a public opinion elevated by democratic appeals to factional and class prejudices which have prevented a war of humanity. We believe that either of these influences, if unchecked, would ultimately compass the ruin of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our countrymen."

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The convention was called to order by Theodore M. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., who presided at the Indianapolis preliminary meeting a month ago. Everett V. Abbott was secretary. There was no roll call. All the delegates were volunteers who had replied by their presence to the invitation issued to all persons in sympathy with the objects of the party. Speeches also were made by Mr. Osborne, John Jay Chapman and Archibald Murray Howe.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF MINE WORKERS

Mr. Mitchell Expects the Board Members to Declare for the Anthracite Strike.

Indianapolis, Sept. 5.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, will be present tomorrow at the meeting of the national board to be held here. The meeting will be the most important one held since a general strike was ordered effectively July 4, 1897, when 110,000 men were called out of the mines. The strike now imminent involves 142,000 men. Mr. Mitchell expects the board members to declare for a general anthracite strike. Inasmuch as the eighth falls on Saturday, the strike, if ordered, will not become effective until next Monday. The operators have until Saturday to meet the demands of the men.

HAZLETON OPERATORS WHO RETURNED FROM NEW YORK EXPRESS IGNOREANCE.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 5.—G. B. Markle and W. A. Smith, representing G. B. Markle & Co., of Jeddo; E. L. Bullock, representing the Dodson Coal Co., of Beaver Brook; and C. S. Smith, representing Cox Bros. & Co., returned home last night on the late train from New York. When asked whether a meeting of operators had been held in New York to consider the miners' demands, or whether they had been there, they denied all knowledge of a conference. Mr. Markle, who is one of the largest operators in the anthracite region, said that he would under no circumstances recognize the Mine Workers' union, but was willing at any time to meet committees of his own employes for consideration and settlement of grievances that may be presented. The other anthracite operators will take the same stand. The Mine Workers' union have forwarded printed lists of the miners' grievances and demands to the operators, but, so far as can be learned, no committees have yet called on them, neither have any outsiders been asked to use their influence on behalf of the miners.

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CHILD OF HIS OLD AGE.

Ashland, Ky., Sept. 5.—Saturday night a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Noble, at Cattleburg. The father is over 70 years and the mother just 60 years.

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BRYANISM AND ACCOMPANYING DISASTERS

Mr. Gage Shows How Gold Standard Could Be Destroyed.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary Gage has made the following reply to an open letter he has received from Carl Schurz, of New York: Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your of the 3d instant, in which you utter some words of criticism upon the statements made by me in a newspaper interview, published August 26, in which I expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan, if elected president, could, by the exercise of considerable "persuasive ingenuity," put the government on a silver basis, ruin its credit and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country.

You deny that the dangers set forth by me in that interview really exist, and that any president would be able to do what I declare might be done, "unless the Republican party in control of the government in both the legislative and executive branches should insist upon the silver in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard." You say your denial "is not based on the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to show by figures that a president, desiring over so much to put the country on a silver basis, would lack the means of doing so." On the contrary, you admit "the argument's sake" all I say on that point, and you would not seem, therefore, that there is any particular difference between us as to what Mr. Bryan as president would be able to do under the law, or in spite of the law as it now is.

It ought to have been apparent to you, as it no doubt was, that I was speaking of the possibility of the case under circumstances and conditions as they now exist; but you proceed to point out how, at the next session of congress, which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall any friendly action toward the gold standard, even if Mr. Bryan were elected, and should still cherish the firmest purpose declared by him on September 1, 1896, that a large number of them would be maintained, and that any president who would undertake to do so would be in a false position. If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it should be maintained, I am not at all skilled in controversy and have had no special training in dialectics, but I will indulge in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your criticism.

In the first place, then, no more serious disaster could be visited upon the country, in this respect, than the effects of the consequent placing of our country upon the silver basis, already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business enterprises are already in a state of liquidation, and the number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed. And if these are the effects of a mere appropriation of a possibility, what would be the effect of the limit itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's mere election would cause."

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DEMAND TO BE PRESENTED

Endeavor to Bring About a Settlement of Trouble by Appointment of Committees.

Hazleton, Sept. 5.—The operators having refused to meet with committees of the Mine Workers efforts were begun here today to bring about a settlement of existing difficulties by the selection of an independent committee or committees in accordance with the resolution adopted at last week's convention, authorizing the general committee of Mine Workers which presented the demands of the miners to the operators to secure the assistance of business men, the clergy or committee of miners in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the grievances complained of.

The committee which was appointed to present the demands to the operators consists of Thomas Duffy, of McAdoo; John Fahy, of Shamokin, and J. D. Nicholls, of Scranton. It having been ascertained definitely today that this committee had not received any reply from the operators which is in line with the latter's declaration that they will not recognize the union, Father Phillips, who is one of the most prominent figures in the situation, suggests that the committee avail itself of the power conferred by the resolution. Mr. Duffy came to town this morning and held a consultation with Organized Courtwright, who talked over the long distance telephone with Messrs. Nicholls and Fahy regarding the proposition of Father Phillips. As a result Nicholls and Fahy will arrive in town tomorrow morning and discuss the situation. The committee members may agree to submit to their assistance men not identified actively with the anthracite industry or miners employed at the various collieries to confer with the operators and if possible secure some concessions. Of course at this writing it is mere conjecture as to what will be done, but the outlook seems more favorable than at any time since the adjournment of the convention.

OPERATORS MAKE THIS STATEMENT

Issued at Headquarters of the Anthracite Association.

New York, Sept. 5.—It has been ascertained that the coal operators who do business in the anthracite coal districts discussed at their meeting in this city the threatened strike among their employes and that after a lengthy conference a committee was appointed to draft a statement setting forth the views of the operators and refusing to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. A statement was given out tonight from the operators' headquarters which thoroughly reviews the situation from the mine owners' standpoint. The statement asserts that the United Mine Workers and their leaders are composed of soft coal men not familiar with the conditions of anthracite mining and the association of the anthracite men with the soft coal districts is believed to be antagonistic to the best interests of the men and the mine owners. It is alleged that the soft coal interests would reap the benefit of any troubles or strikes caused by that organization in the anthracite regions.

PRODUCERS SIDE OF CASE

It Is Alleged That the Soft Coal Interests Will Reap Benefits from a Strike in This Section—The Powder Question and Company Store Are Discussed—Present Conditions Will Not Warrant an Increase of Wages.

The statement then goes on to deny all statements coming from the United Mine Workers. It is alleged that the scale of wages has not been reduced in over twenty years, notwithstanding the numerous periods of business depression and repeated reductions in the soft coal mining regions, but on the other hand business have been made in a great many mines to meet changing conditions. The statement also denies that the market price of coal are higher than in many years, but asserts that they are much below the prices received in 1892, and the profits of the business have decreased largely owing to the increased cost of mining coal from lower depths and longer distances underground, and also from the increased cost of materials used around the collieries.

POWDER QUESTION.

Regarding the powder question the statement says it is true that the price charged the miner for powder is much above the present cost, but that the increased wage paid the miner in the anthracite district more than covers the increased price he pays for the cost per keg in other districts.

THE STATEMENT ALSO DENIES THAT THERE HAS BEEN ANY REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW WHERE A REQUEST HAS BEEN MADE BY THE EMPLOYEES, AND ALSO DENIES THE STATEMENT THAT "COMPANIES FORCE MEN TO USE THE SERVICES OF THE DOCTOR."

The mine owners in this statement declare that not over 10 per cent of the labor employed in the entire anthracite region hold membership in the United Mine Workers of America, and that only a small proportion of these members have been sworn in. The statement also denies there has been any refusal to comply with the law where a request has been made by the employees, and also denies the statement that "companies force men to use the services of the doctor." The mine owners in this statement declare that not over 10 per cent of the labor employed in the entire anthracite region hold membership in the United Mine Workers of America, and that only a small proportion of these members have been sworn in. The statement also denies there has been any refusal to comply with the law where a request has been made by the employees, and also denies the statement that "companies force men to use the services of the doctor."

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Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 5.—G. B. Markle and W. A. Smith, representing G. B. Markle & Co., of Jeddo; E. L. Bullock, representing the Dodson Coal Co., of Beaver Brook; and C. S. Smith, representing Cox Bros. & Co., returned home last night on the late train from New York. When asked whether a meeting of operators had been held in New York to consider the miners' demands, or whether they had been there, they denied all knowledge of a conference.

DIXON'S PAPERS ACCEPTED.

Harrisburg, Sept. 5.—Secretary of the Commonwealth Grist has accepted and filed the certificate of nomination of Edward E. Dixon, of East Stroudsburg, Prohibitionist, for congress in the eighth district, and his name will be certified on the official ballot in the regular party column.

CHILD OF HIS OLD AGE.

Ashland, Ky., Sept. 5.—Saturday night a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Noble, at Cattleburg. The father is over 70 years and the mother just 60 years.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today: FAIR; WARMER. 1 General-Administration Receives Responses from Pennsylvania. 2 General-Administration Receives Responses from Pennsylvania. 3 Local-Big Batch of Spies Arrested. Court Record of a Day. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Local-Prohibitionists Nominate a Full County Ticket. Meeting of the Board of Health. Death of Hon. George Fisher. 6 Local-West Scranton and Suburban