TWO CENTS.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

TEN FAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE LEADERS

DELIBERATE AT

Apparently Have Been in

No Haste to Order

INDIANAPOLIS

ENDEAVORING TO SOLVE

Minister Wu in Conference with Depart-

SPECULATION ON SECRET INTERVIEW

ment Officials.

It Is Intimated That the Government Is Preparing a New Plan of Action in the Chinese Affair-The Important Subject Is Being Treated with the Greatest Deliberation. Minister Wu Has Admiration for Earl Li-An Official Dispatch from General Chaffee Is Received.

Washington, Sept. 7.-Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May this afternoon and although it was It has no more constitutional right to near the close of the official day he set up a colonial system than it has proceded directly to the state depart-ment. It is understood that he had of the present national administration received an intimation that the depart- has been weak, inconsistent and unment officials were desirous of conferring with him hence his return to the country—the best students of his-Washington. For nearly an hour the tory—the most intelligent of Ameriminister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, the door being locked meantime, and not even the messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference was communicative as to Dr. Hill repaired to the white house with a portfolio well filled with papers.

For several hours preceding the min-Ister's visit Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee had been engaged in short conferences and it was gathered that the negotiations relative to China were approaching another phase and that another pronouncement of some kind was in prep-The fact is recalled that when the United States made its responce to the Russian note on the 20th ultimo the officials here expressed the belief that about a week's time would be required to determine upon the next and at the end of that time it wolud be definitely known whether or within our reach." not the troops were to be withdrawn from Pekin. That period of time has now elapsed. The reports from the European chancellors indicate that officially at least this important subject is being treated with the greatest deliberation and at least another week, hably even more time, may be can sumed in framing the last of the an-

swers to the Russian note. Attitude of Powers.

Our government has pretty well satisfied itself as to the attitude towards this last proposition of each and all of the powers interested in the Chinese problem. It may be that this knowledge is regarded as sufficient upon which to base another forward and perhaps in this case an independmovement by the United States toward the ultimate withdrawal of the troops and the settlement with China, which the government has had in mind since the beginning of the trouble.

The consultations with Mr. Wu are believed to have been inspired by a desire to learn something of the personality of Chinese notables whose names have been suggested as likely to constitute the Chinese side of any commission which may be named to arrange a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Wu is an ardent adherent of Earl Li. There is much speculation here as to the personnel of the American commissioners in case the peace negotiations should be entrusted to such a body, and the names of men prominent in international affairs in recent years all have been canvassed. Included in the list is the name of General John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he apwill be in his old place as a representative of the Chinese government. He was associated with Li Hung Chang during the peace negotiations which closed the China-Japanese war, and it said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work for China

News from Chaffee.

There was a dearth of official information from China today. General Chaffee got through a dispatch, dated September 1 at Pekin, indicating that couriers are still employed to close the gap in the line of communication between Tien-Tsin and Pekin. This distary situation, and it was inferred that affairs in Pekin remain quiet. It read: Copy of cablegram received, Sept. 6, 1900, from

Adjutant General, Washington, Pekin, Sept. 1.—Following extract my cabled: "I wish to " " special C Auron S. Daggett, Fourteenth United States is good judgment in attack on Pekin, Aug. 14, aud for gallantry and excellent supervision of the attack on the gates of the Imperial City, Aug. 15. Colonel Daggett nine months to serve before arriving at sixty-four. If promoted beligadier general he will gladly accept retirement immediately

on premetion. LI HUNG CHANG'S REQUEST.

He Wants an American Guard to Escort Him to Pekin.

(Signed) Chaffee.

London, Sept. 7 .-- In a special dispatch from Shanghai it is said that Li Hung Chang has made a request for an American escort to accompany him on his journey to Pekin, and that United States Consul Goodnew is considering his request.

SENATOR HILL ON THE STUMP

THE PROBLEM The Sage of Wolfret's Roost Breaks the Silence of Many Seasons by Taking Up Bryan's Burden.

> Herkimer, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ex-Sena-or Hill's apeparance here this evening occasioned something of a sensation in political circles. He came os-tensibly to visit his old friend ex-

> In the evening the Fort Dayton band serenaded Mr. Hill and a large crowd of citizens assembled.

He was introduced by Judge Earl and made a speech, the chief feature of which was his reiterated declaration in support of Bryan. Senator Hill, among other things

"An appeal is made by our opponents to our love of country? We heard the same specious appeal in 1896, and we always hear it when our opponents seek Democratic votes to aid their cause. It is a partisan and not a sinere patriotic appeal. It is based upon false pretences. The country is not in danger except from those who are now administering its government. will protect the flag wherever it goes, but we will see that the flag goes only where it belongs. It shall not be hauled down in disgrace, neither shall it be raised anywhere in dishonor. The people are opposed to this government acquiring territory which is not to be governed by our constitution. set up a colonial system than it has patriotic, and the best thought of tory-the most intelligent of Ameri-

cans are against it. "No right minded man can defend a eresident who said in his annual message that it was our 'plain duty' to give free trade to Porto Rico with the United States and then within a few the conference, but at its conclusion months thereafter signed a measure which imposed a tariff duty of 15 per

> "Our party has always been the true and genuine friend of labor, and aided at every opportunity the efforts of workingmen to improve their condi-

> "While disagreeing with Mr. Bryan in some matters I need not reiterate that I carnestly desire his election, Our opponents are entrenched in patronage and power, and the struggle to oust them must necessarily be terrific.

> "The tide, however, is with us. The skies are becoming brighter every day. Let us then all work together enthusiastically for the cause and victory is

IN HOTEL FIRE

Sempsey's Hotel in Liberty, Tioga County, Is the Scene of a Disastrous Conflagration.

broke out in Sempsey's hotel barn at Liberty, Tioga county, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and before the flames were controlled they had destroyed the structure in which they originated. Jacob Kemble's blacksmith shop, Robert Reed's wagon shop, Huyler's tailor shop, a pool room, Ferguson's furniture store, the Woodruff business block and the Sempsey hotel building.

George Weegand, who occupied room in the Sempsey hotel, was burned to death. All the other guests escaped, but lost nearly all of their clothes Five horses also perished in the hotel stables.

IN SECRET SESSION.

Democratic Leaders Make an Effort to Get Together.

New York, Sept. 7.-There was an important conference of the leaders of all factions of the state Democracy today at the Hoffman house. Richard Croker, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, jr., Frank Campbell, Perry Belmont, State Senator H. McCarren, Corporation Counsel John Whalen and expears at all in these negotiations it Governor Stone, of Missouri, who looked afer the interests of the national committee in his capacity of chairman of the sub-committee of that body, were present. The conferees were pledged to secreey, and about all that any of them would admit was that an earnest effort, and partially effective, had bee made to secure har-

Justice Earle, of Albany, was mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility. Senator Murphy said that he and Senator McCarren had visited Hugh Mc-Laughlin today, but declined to say what had been discussed beyond the statement that harmony was practicalpatch made no mention of the mili- ly assured. He said that the national committee would co-operate with the state committee in the campaign.

AUTOMOBILES IN PLACE OF TROLLEY CARS

Detroit, Sept. 7 .- At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Street Builway Employes, beld here today, President Mahon was instructed to draft a plan by which the local unions are to be assessed for raising a funa with which to purchase automo biles for use by the street railway men is where street railway strikes are in progress.

DEADLOCK IN THE TWENTIETH.

Johnstown, Sept. 7.-The deadlock which has cisted in the Twentieth congressional conference for the past two weeks still continues. The conferces met again today, when another ballot was taken, each of the three delegates receiving the sual three votes. The conference then adjour meet next Monday evening at the Capitol

Hotel, this city. STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

OBJECTIONS TO TOBACCO TARIFF
OBJECTIONS TO TOBACCO TARIFF
Havens. Sept. .—The tobacco growers have submitted a petition to General Wood asking the removal of export duty on tobacco. The petition is being favorably considered, as it affects only the low grade product, which is not used in the United States, but goes chiefly to Spain.

New York, Sept. 7.—Arrived: Trave, from Southampton: Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg.—Minneapolis, London. Havre—Arrived: L'Aquiticalne, from New York. Hamburg—Arrived: Raiser Friedrich, from New York. Southampton: Arrived: Edizard—Fassed: Hamburg—Arrived: New York via Cherbourg. Queenstown—Arrived: Umbria, New York for Liverpoot (and proceeded). Limit—Passed: Belgravia, New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

ENTHUSIASM AT GRAND RAPIDS UNSURPASSED

Immense Crowds Listen to Governor Roosevelt's Speech.

UNUSUAL DEMONSTRATION

Thousands Unable to Obtain Admittance to the Hall Which Was Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity. A Masterly Review of the Issues of the Campaign-The Importance of Having Intelligence and Common Sense at Washington-A Plea for Support for the Policy That Has Induced Prosperity at Home and Upheld the Flag Abroad.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 7 .- Governor Roosevelt arrived at this city at 6 o'clock this evening, and was ac-corded a grand street demonstration. Tonight he spoke in the Auditorium, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and later made a brief speech n Powers' theatre.

During his trip through Michigan oday Colonel Roosevelt made eight speeches, beginning at Bay City at 8.30 in the morning. The crowds at the various stopping places during the day were large, appreciative and responsive. The governor sleeps here tonight in his private car, and goes to Bend tomorrow, where he speaks at 5 o'clock in the evening. The demonstration at the Auditorium to-night, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, surpassed anything that has yet taken place at any meeting held during the present campaign in honor

the vice-presidential candidate. Thousands were unable to obtain admittance to the hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The meeting was called to order by Congressman William Alden Smith, who intro-duced Governor Roosevelt. When the latter advanced to the front of the stage the great audience broke into enthusiastic applause. When it had subsided, he spoke as follows:

There are several great issues at stake in this campaign, but of course, the greatest issue of all is the issue of keeping the country on the plane of material well-being and honor to which it has been brought during the last four years, I do not claim that President McKinley's admirable administration and the wise legislation olely responsible for our present well-being, but I do claim that it is this administration and this legislation which have rendered it possible for the American people to achieve such wellbeing. I insist furthermore that the one and only to insure widespread industrial and social ruin would be now to reverse the policy under which we have so prospered, and to try that policy of financial disgrace and economic disaster which we rejected in '96. Our opponents now advance the most extraordinary arguments that have ever been advanced in a presidential campaign by any party on behalf of its presi-dential nomines. They have reaffirmed specifical-ly their entire '96 platform and yet they insist vigorously that all they considered of most vital importance int '96 shall now be relegated to a shordinate place, and more extraordinary still, they actually ask that Mr. Bryan and a Demo-cratic house be elected, because the senate will remain Republican anyhow, so that the president and the house won't be able to do much harm. Think of it gentlemen! This is the position actually taken by not a few of our opponents, and specially by the men who know that Mr. Bryan's inancial policy is utterly ruinous, but who want to give themselves some excuse for voting against President McKinley, because, forsooth, President McKinley has been too active in up holding the honor of the flag. Mr. Bryan himself is suffi-ciently strident when he talks about those figments of disordered brains, militarism and im-perialism; yet he coos as mildly as a sucking

we when he whispers his unchanged devotion free silver. Now, it is worth while remembering that if the question of the unsettlement of our currency raised in this campaign, it must be one of be paramount questions. The other day, in acepting the Populistic nomination, Mr. Bryan differed in essentials on the greenback questions He is quite right. Both are believers in flat money, what particular kind of flat money is necessarily a minor detail. It mokes no difference whether free silver as flat money is championed as the first or second issue so long as it is championed at all, save that to subordinate it as an issue removes the least justification for raising the issue at all. The one element more ntial than any other to the prosperity of a reney. The only possible excuse for jeopardizing the prosperity of the whole nation by attacking its system of currency is a conviction so intense that the issue must of necessity be a burning one. If our opponents do not regard the silver issue as a paramount issue, then they have been guilty of gross wrong to the countrymen in raising it at all. As a matter of fast, it is para-mount, and the attitude of the Populistic Democracy in trying to keep it out of sight east of the Mississippi, while insisting upon their adherence to it west of the Mississippi, is in itself enough to discredit them in the eyes of all good citi zens, whether Republicans or genuine Democrats. Moreover, the attitude is entirely futile. The leaders among our opponents are doubtless un-easily conscious that their free silver policy would be disastrous to the welfare of our coun try; but, having played the part of demagogues they must now reap the fruits of their action If they came into power, their mere possession of power would throw this country into convulsions of disaster. They would be obliged to make war upon the principles of sound finance. The victory for Mr. Bryan would mean such a strengthening of the fees of honest money as to weefully impress every wavering mind in the senate, so that free silver legislation could prob ably pass boht houses, and no secretary of the treasury who would accept office under Mr. Bryan could do anything but follow a course of action which would plunge our financial system into chaos. If the farmer, the business man and the wage-worker want prosperity to continue, they must make up their minds that the incoming of Mr. Bryan would mean terrible and widespread

In Regard to Trusts. A word as to the trusts. Beyond a question the great industrial combinations which we group under the name of trusts have produced great and serious evils. There is every reason why we should try to abate those evils and make men of wealth, whether they act individually or col-lectively, bear their full share of the country's burdens and keep as scrupulously within the bounds of equity and morality as any of their neighbors. But wild and frantic detunciation

does not do them the least harm and simply pestponen the day when we can make them amenable to proper laws. Hasty legislation of a violent type is either wholly ineffective against the evil, or else crushes the evil at the expense of crushing even more of good. We need to approach the subject both with firm resolution to abute the evil and in a spirit of hard common sense as we search for the means of abating them. One of the first things to obtain is publicity. We must be able by law to find out exactly what each corporation does and earns. actly what each corporation does and earns. This mere publicity itself will effect something toward remedying many evils. Moreover, it will give us a clear idea as to what the remaining evils are, and will therefore enable us to shap our measure for attacking the latter with good prospects of success. Immoderate attack always invites reaction and often defeat. Moderation, combined with resolution, can alone secure re-

sults worth having.

Let me point out to you that within the last two years we have in New York established a franchise tax under which the corporations which owe most to the state, but which had hitherto largely escaped taxation, have been required to pay their just share of taxation. This law has re-sulted in putting upon the assessment books nearly two hundred millions of property which and heretofore escaped taxation. It represent ten times over more than our opponents ever did in the state, or, so far as I know, any other state, to remedy the inequalities which can justly be complained of, and yet we did it without any demagogie outcry, and we did it in no anarchistic spirit, but simply as the friends of order and aberty, of property and in-dividual rights, who intended temperately, but firmly, to insist upon justice for all. In other words, we made our performance square with our promise. Contrast this with what our op-ponents in that state did. The leader of the Democratic party in my state, and the gentleman who ran against me for governor on an anti-trust platform and who served on the committee trust platform and who served on the committee on resolutions at Kansas City which drew up their present platform, are both of them very loud in their demunciation of trusts. They say a great deal more against them than I should say, because I am hampered by the fact that want to have my deeds always make good my ords. When we come to deeds, however, we find that in a particularly flagrant trust, the ictrust, the two gentlemen referred to, stand fore most among the stockholders, ...e same stock holders including a number of New York city officials, and this in spite of the fact that the city itself had dealings with the trust. Such a endition of affairs calls for but scant commen rom me. You can hope for but little from mer who, in other words, plays the demagogue abou trusts; you can hope for infinitely less when these very men join to public denunciation of trusts

A Curious Similarity.

ership in them.

In many points there is a curious similarity between this campaign of 1900 and the campaign of 1864, when President Lancoln was re-elected. Not since the close of the Civil war have we ever had an administration which did so much to uploid the honor and interest of America as President McKinley's, and not since the close of the Civil war, not even in 1868 or 1886, has there no such vital consequence to overwhelm a political party as it now is, for the success of our opponents would mean to the country a disaster fraught with the gravest consequence. There is a close similarity between the arguments used by the populistic Democracy at the noment, and by their analogues, the Copputments used by the populistic Democracy at the ments used by the populistic Democracy at the ments of 1854; and exactly as in 1854, so now we appeal for the support of all good citizen We have a right to ask that the old line Democrac always championed hard money and expansion Moreover, more fortunate than in 1854 we can now appeal to all good men, north and South East and West, to the sons of the men who wor the blue and the sons of the men who wor the blue and the sons of the men who we the gray alike. Not only was the Spanish with most righteous foreign war undertaken I any nation during the life time of the presengeneration, but it welded this country of and for all into an undivided nation. Our generals, included not only men who fought of the Union side in the Civil war, but men will had with equal gallantry and equal devotion what they deemed their duty, borne arms of the South—men like Joe Wheeler, Fitzlugh La and many another whom I could mention. A alike were Americans and the country or equal pride in them all. That Deway was ben in Vermont concerned them no more that they does not be that they was been in Vermont concerned them all allows are that the that they was been in Vermont concerned them all allows are that the that they was been in Vermont concerned them allows and the country can equal pride in them all. That Dewey was been in Vermont concerned them no more than that Hobson was born in Alabama, or that Funsion came from Kansas and Hale from Colorado. As we in the time of the war appealed to all men who were good Americans, so now in preserving the results of the war, in justifying what we did two years ago, we appeal arigin to all good men, whatever their political affiliations have been in the past, whether they come from the North or the South, the Atlantic or Pacific coast, to stand with us because we stand for the honor and interest of our common country.

War Denounced.

war Denounced.

In 1864 the hemocratic platform denounced the further prosecution of the Civil war just as the further prosecution of the Civil war just as the presecution of the war in the Philippines today. Moreover, in 1864, the platform contained precise is the same frantic assection that civil fiberty and private rights had been trampled en and that justice and fiberty demanded an immediate effort for the cessation of hostilities. Much of what is put in the two platforms could be interchanged on this point, and in 1864, there was the same hypecritical sympathy expressed again in 1760; in cach case the expression of sympathy for the soldiers and sailors that is expressed again in 1760; in cach case the expression of sympathy for the soldier was fighting, a declaration which was certain infinitely to increase the work and danger of the soldiers, The chairman of the covention in 1841 made a speech in which he isolated that every lover of civil liberty throughout the world was interested, in the same type of appeal that is being made now, and it is just as baseless in one case as it was in the other. In 1844 the name of liberty was invoked to secure the continuance of slavery. In 1800 it is invoked to secure the anticular collaration, and transmous cligarchy. In 1864 the ray of impericions was raised exactly as it is now raised, with just as little basis. The Indianapolis Science, declared that if Mr. Lincoln was re-elected there would be "no longer a requible in the United States, but a consult of an empire-one orator saving "We also have our emperor. Librole, who can tell stale lokes while the land is running red with the blood of the run of the same party declared on the field then, whereas now our army including not merely the regulars, but velouiters, is not half as large relatively to the population of the country as is the New York city petice force relatively to the population of the country as is the New York city petice force relatively to the population of the population of the population of the pop

Word as to the Philippines. Now a word specifically as to the Philip nest It is in connection with the Philippins at Mr. Bryan has chiefly harped upon the consent of the governed" theory. As a mai Now a word specifically as to the Philippines: It is in connection with the Philippines that Mr. Bryan has chiefly harped upon the "consent of the governed" theory. As a matter of fact we cannot too clearly keep in mind that the success of the Aguinaldian beels would mean not liberty for all Pilipines, but liberty for a certain bloodthirsty section to oppress a givent majority of their follow countrymen. Under Spainish rule the Pilipines were treated with intolerable crucity. The Aguinaldian lerders have, wherever their power has extended, continued a system almost as had. The chief victims of this system have been not the Americans but their fellow Filipines: for their hatred and crucity have been axhibited chiefly at the cost of their fellow Filipines: for their hatred and crucity have been axhibited chiefly at the cost of their fellow countrymen who have had the good same and genuine patriotism to realize that the true interests of the islands lay in the American government. So far as I am aware not one competent witness who has actually known the facts believes the Filipines capable of self-government at present, or believes that such an effort would result in anything but a horrible confusion of tyranny and anarely. Judge Taft, President Schurman, Professor Worcester, Richap Potter, and all our army officers are a unit on this point. The institutions of a free repudicannot at a leap be transplanted into wholly alien soil among a people who have not the dightest conception of liberty and self-government, and we use those words, "You might as (Continued on Page 16.1)

(Continued on Page 10.)

BIG BATTLE OCCURS IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Buller Attacks the Boer Forces at Lydenburg.

General Hamilton Trying to Turn the Burghers' Right Flank-Gallantry of Canadian Mounted Infantry-Praised by Lord Roberts. General Baden-Powell Has Been

London, Sept. 7 .- Lord Roberts reports from Belfast, Transvaal, under date of Wednesday, September 5, as

Ian Hamilton traversed Dulstroom esterday with slight opposition.

Buller engaged the enemy's left (near Lydenburg) this morning. Hamilton is endeavoring to turn his right.

Boers, with two guns and one pomoom, this morning attacked 125 Canadian mounted infantry guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein. Mahon proceeded to their assistance, but the little garrison had It was a very creditable performance. The wounded were Major Handers and Lieutenant Moodie, slightly, and two men. Six men are missing

BADEN-POWELL HONORED.

Ovation in Cape Town to the Hero of Mafeking.

Cape Town, Sept. 7 .- General Baden-Powell arrived here teday. In spite of the early hour of his arrival, a great public ovation was given in his honor. The crowd carried him on their shoulders from the railway station to the Government House, a distance of

DEADLOCK IN

Bradford-Wyoming Squabble Results AN EFFORT FOR in Two Republican Candidates for Senator.

Wyalusing, Pa., Sept. 7.—Conference of the Twenty-third Senatorial district met in Brown's hotel, Wyalusing, today. Present, Bradford, five conferees. Wyoming, six conferees. Bradford refused to meet Wyoming in conference except on a basis of Bradford five conferees, Wyoming, two, Wyoming was willing to meet on a basts of equal representation in both coun-

The delegations separated, and the Wyoming conferees nominated B. W. nominated R. O. Edmisten, of Athens. Both factions will file certificates of nomination and the matter will have to be decided by the Dauphin county

SITUATION AT LUZERNE

Opposition to the Proposed Strike Is Encountered in Kingston.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 7 .- Miners' meetings were held in various parts of the Wyoming valley tonight and the strike situation discussed. In nearly all the meetings the sentiment was in favor of abiding by the decision of the excutive board of the United Mine Workers now in session in Indianapolls. Some of the speakers deplored a lockout, but said they were willing to

stand by the majority. At the meeting held at Kingston there was considerable opposition to a strike. Some of the miners said the organization was not strong enough to carry the men through a long strike. At Wanamie and Glen Lyon the miners were almost a unit for a strike At the Woodward mine of the Lackawanna company this afternoon the foreman took a vote of the employed to see how they stood on a strike. I is said only four out of 470 men voted not to strike.

If a strike is ordered, Wilkes-Barro will be the headquarters for the operators, and the strikers will have their headquarters at Hazleton. The operators in this section are now convinced that nothing but a miracle can prevent a strike, and they are making preparations to hire coal and iron policemen to guard their property during the continuance of the strike.

GETTING AFTER THE AKRON RIOTERS

Akron, O., Sept. 1.-Andrew Halter, brother f the police court clerk, was arrested today in the charge of having participated in the ecent riot. He is the most prominent man yet rrested. He waived examination and was b William Hunt, a well known contractor, was

also arrested, accused of using the dynamite which blew up the city building. He was bound over in \$2,500. WATER COMPANY CHARTERED.

Harrisburg, Sept. 7.-A charter was issued by the state department today to the Huntington Water Supply company, of Scranton; capital,

BLAME FOR HATFIELD WRECK IS PLACED

Coroner's Jury Censures the Engineer and Conductors of the Excursion Train.

Lansdale, Pa., Sept. 7.-The coroner's ury, which has been investigating the causes of the wreck on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Hatfield on last Sunday morning, in which thirteen persons were killed and over fifty injured in a collision between a milk train and a crowded excursion train, today rendered a verdict fixing REPORT FROM ROBERTS the responsibility upon Engineer John Davis and Conductor Thomas Shelby of the colliding excursion train; B. D. Beidler, telegraph operator at Souder ton, which is next to Hatfield, and W. S. Groves, train dispatcher in the Reading terminal station at Philadel-

phia. Following is the verdict: william C. Blackburn, of Ambler, and others ame to their deaths from shock and injuries eceived at Hatfield station in a collision on the Philadelphia and Reading railway, Sunday morning, Sept. 2, 1900.

ing, Sept. 2, 1900.

"We strongly recommend that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company strictly observe the five-minute rule in the running of all trains not guarded by some sort of block system.

We recommend the continuation by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company of the Hall signal system to Bethlehem. We condemn John Davis, the engineer of the excursion train, for running past the red flag at the station at Souderton, for running his train ahead of time and running his train recklessly. We condem-Thomas Shelby, of the excursion train, for per mitting Engineer John Davis to run recklessly and ahead of time, and for not ordering Davis to reduce speed. We believe that Operator D. B. Beidler, at Souderton station, neglected his duty in his failure to raise the red board after the milk train had passed. We are of the opinion that Train Dispatcher W. S. Groves did not perform his duty, failing to keep in continuous touch with the milk train and the first section of the excursion train.

District Attorney Hendricks said there would be no arrests today. William S. Groves, train dispatcher at the Philadelphia terminal, was by beaten off the enemy before he arrived. | far the most important witness of the day. To the coroner's question: "Were the special train and the milk train under your control last Sunday morning?" Groves answered, "No, they were not. All the operators from Perkasle down to Souderton were slow in reporting them and none of these operators answered our repeated calls." Groves' testimony made not only Engineer Davis but every one who had anything to do with running the special responsible in some measure for the accident.

Groves produced his records, which showed that reports had not been promptly made.

The witness further declared that it was the duty of Davis to have stopped his engine at Souderton when he saw the flag which had been placed by Watchman Benner. The red board should also have been displayed after the milk train had left Souderton. 23d DISTRICT Davis also violated the rules by running into Hatfield ahead of time.

ARBITRATION

Presidents of the Districts Prepare Another Statement in Hopes of Averting Strike.

Hazleton, Sept. 7 .- A statement, prepared with the hope of effecting an arbitration conference and averting a strike in the anthracite region, was today issued by the district officers of United Mine Workers of America. The statement is as follows:

We, the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America, of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsyl-Lowis, of Tunkhannock. Bradford vania, having exhausted every effort to induce the operators to meet us in friendly conference for the regulation of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and all other points at issue, do hereby agree to submit our cause in If all the 143,000 men go out, it is arevery respect to honest arbitration, as enjoined by the constitution of our organization, as follows:

"To use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employes, adjusting all differences, so far as possible, by arbitration conciliation, that strikes may become unnecessary.

"(Signed) T. D. Nicholls, president district No. 1; McComas Duffy, president district No. 7: John Fahey, president district No. 9."

OFFICIAL CENSUS RETURNS.

Washington, Sept. 7.- The population of Portind, Mc., is 50.145, an increase of 13,720 ove 800, or 20.07 per cent. Yonkers, N. Y., 47,911, an increase of 15,808, Wis., 29,102, an increase of 8,088, or

S.49 per cent. UTAH STATE CONVENTION.

Sait Lake, Utah, Sept. 7 .- At the Democrati tate convention reassembled today the following iominations were made: State auditor, S. S. Haves; treasurer, R. C. Lamd; attorney general, Weber; superintendent of public instruction, T. Porter.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today,

PARTLY CLOUDY.

General-Anthracite Strike Has Not Yet Been Receivelt Talks to Multitudes at Grand Rajdda. Administration at Work on Chinese Problem. Big Battle Fought in South Africa. General-Northeastern Pennsylvania News.

The Tribune's Educational Contest.

Financial and Commercial.

General-Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow Religious News of the Week.

Final Letter from Rev. Dr. Pierce.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs.

5 Local-Social and Personal.

6 Local-A Typhoid Epidemic.

Local-Scrauton Is Now a Second-Class City Will Convert Abington Turnpike Into a Boule

vard. Local-West Scranton and Suburban 9 Round About the County.

10 General-Live News of the Industrial World.

a Strike.

THEY MUST DECIDE TODAY

Under the Constitution of the United Mine Workers of America the Executive Board Will Be Obliged to Act Upon the Applications from Districts for Permission to Strike. President Mitchell Is of the Opinion That a Big Strike Is Inevitable-Belief That the Strike Can Be Won in Thirty days-Programme of the Labor Leaders.

Indianapolis, ept. 7 .- Under the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America, the executive board must decide before 6 o'clock tomorrow night upon the application of the districts embraced in the anthracite region for permissison to strike. Indications tonight are that before the time limit has expired, messages will have been sent to the presidents of the three districts in question announcing that the permission has been granted. Following these messages will be others ordering the men out of the mines.

The question of ordering the strike was not submitted to a vote at the meeting of the executive board which was in session here all day today. Expressions were heard from the members of the board as to the advisability of ordering a strike, and after a day spent in discussisng the situation and hearing the views of the board members, President Mitchell said tonight:

"I said some time ago that in my opinion there would be a big strike. After talking with my colleagues all day I have no reason to change my

This assertion is considered very significant at this time, and is taken as an assurance that unless conditions change very materially before tomorrow night the big anthracite strike will be a question of but a few hours.

A report was circulated here today that a committee of eastern business men whose interests are vitally concerned in the outcome of the strained tors of the anthracite region in an effort to bring about a wage conference and thus avoid a strike President Mitchell, Vice President

Lewis and other officers of the Mine Workers, tonight denied any knowledge of such a meeting and put little credence in the report. In so far as actual results are concerned the situation is practically the same as yesterday. The deliberations today were for the purpose of putting the members of the board in possession of such facts as must necessarily enter into their consideration before a strike can be

Facts in Three Questions.

The facts embraced three questions! Will all the men strike? How can the half-million people be maintained during the strike? Can the bituminous districts prevent coal from being diverted to aid the anthracite operators? All have been satisfactorily answered. gued by the Mine Workers' officials that the strike can be won in thirty days. There is, it is said, plenty of aid in sight to maintain the strikers and their families. The organizers and officials of the bituminous districts have been called here and all report favorably on the ability to prevent di-

version of coal. It requires a majority vote of the board to grant permission to strike. No vote has been taken. In the event the majority of the members of the board are in favor of a strike teles grams announcing the decision will be sent to T. D. Nichols, of Nanticoke, Pa.: John Fahey, Shamokin, Pa., and Thomas Duffy, of Kellyares, Pa., presidents of districts Nos.1, 9 and 7, respectively, to the effect that the men in their districts have been given permission to strike. The men will then be ordered out by President Mitchell, who will immediately depart for the region to take personal supervision of the strike. Several members of the executive board will, in all probability, accompany Mr. Mitchell to lend their assistance.

WILL CLOSE MINES.

Hazleton, Sept. 7 .- The only new development in the strike situation here tonight is the unconfirmed rumor which has gained general circulation that if a strike is declared by the national executive board of Mine Workers tomorrow all the operators in the region will close their collieries down for an indefinite period on Sunday night. Operators and superintendents, when asked about the matter, professed entire ignorance of the alleged general understanding to this effect among the coal interests. If such a decision has been reached and is carried into effect, it will be impossible next Monday to tell really how many men are in favor or against the inauguration of a strike. It can be positively stated that the operators will not agree to arbitration,

++++++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 7 .- Eastern Pennsyl-

vania: Moderate temperature and partly cloudy weather Saturday; fresh northwesterly winds; probably rain Sunday