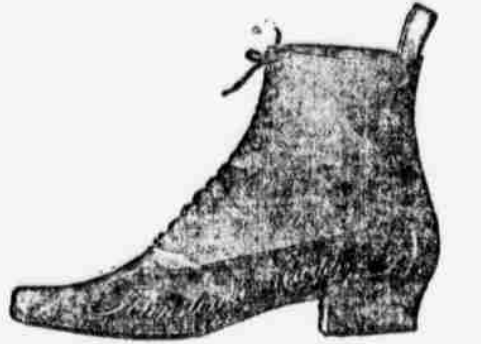


For Men.

L., R. D. & M.



"STETSON."

Shoes for All. Just a few of our new fall styles, bright and fresh. Our prices and up-to-date styles make our competitors uneasy, for we certainly have the most artistic creations of the season. A credit to ourselves and a satisfaction to you, Our stock is ready for your inspection and you may feel welcome as a buyer or looker. The styles in footwear are very attractive this season and we know you will be interested in our display

Harry H. Gray's Sons' Ladies' Fine Shoes.



Misses' and Children's, Boys' and Youths.



For Ladies.



Lewis Ruddy, Davies & Murphy, 330 Lackawanna Avenue.

BIG MINE STRIKE HAS BEEN ORDERED

Monday, but his personal opinion of it was that the four days were allowed to intervene so that the men might fix up their places and take out their tools, and then when the strike was once on, no man could have any excuse for going near the mine.

This did not satisfy all the questioners. Half a dozen or so of English-speaking miners persisted in debating the advisability of this third delay, and two of them vigorously criticized President Mitchell's policy of procrastination. They unreservedly declared that the delay would have a bad effect, in that it would confirm the suspicion that the mine workers' officers hesitated to enter the fight through fear of disastrous results, and that once this feeling became generally implanted, it meant that the men would be fighting with want of confidence in their leaders and their army.

Quit When You Want to. This sort of talk, coming in rather inopportune terms, had the effect of ruffling Mr. Dilleher's usually happy temper and with just a dash of profanity he declared: "We don't care when you go on strike as long as you don't work Monday. Quit tomorrow if you want to. Quit this minute if you will. Use your own judgment about that. I'd advise you though to put your places in good shape before you quit, so that they can't say we went out without caring what became of the mines."

Secretary Dempsey wanted to send out notices of the announcement and asked the crowd to vacate the office that he and Mr. Dilleher might have a little elbow room for their work. As the crowd was leaving Mr. Dilleher called out: "Well everybody the strike has been declared and that the officers of the United Mine Workers didn't sell you out."

One of the notices was directed to Organizers James at Hazleton, but the telegraph company could not send it owing to the wires in the Hazleton region being down, the storm of the afternoon having caused much havoc there. It was finally gotten through by telephone and was the first news that region had of the strike order. The city was cast into general gloom by the announcement that hope of the strike being averted was no longer to be dwelt upon. Everybody spoke of it in doleful tones and with ill forebodings of the possibilities of the coming fortnight. That there would be a general turnout was the opinion of almost everyone. In the region north of Scranton there was no question whatever of a practically complete tie-up, unless something unexpected occurred to change the existing conditions, as to the city and the territory to the south, where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines are mostly located, some held the opinion that there would be no shut-down whatever, while others, less sanguine of the anti-strike influence of the Lackawanna union, argued that while the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines might continue to work, few, if any, of the other collieries would not experience such general turnouts as to make it impracticable to operate.

Much will depend on the events of today. The ardent pro-strike element, which has been, to all practical purposes, on strike since last Saturday, will, of course, stay out, or else go in only long enough to take away tools and the like. The anti-strike element can be expected to continue working, at least as long as they can do so without making themselves liable to unfavorable criticism from the pro-strike element. The anti-strike element will be thrown together for three days, and, as is natural, will size itself up, feel its own pulse and, should it find that by adding the neutrals, it would be quite in the majority, there is no telling but that a resolve may come to ignore the strike order and continue at work.

If men spoke their sincere convictions it would be possible to estimate what percentage of the miners really believe it expedient to strike. It is popular among the miners not to oppose the strike, to say it mildly, and to judge from what talk is heard, no great number of men are not in favor of striking. Get into confidential talk with miners, however, and it will be found that the other side of the question is far from being without its supporters. There is no telling what will come. The slightest little circumstance may be but the hinge on which the whole situation will turn.

The officers of the United Mine Workers say that on next Monday morning there will not be a colliery working in the whole anthracite district. If they prophesy true, 143,000 men will be on strike. Of this number 75,215, or over fifty per cent., are in the territory comprised in District No. 1, which Scranton is the headquarters.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth mine inspection districts compose District No. 1 of the Mine Workers' union. In this division is embraced all the anthracite belt between Shickelmyer and Forest City, Luzerne county, north of the Wilkes-Barre mountains, and all of Lackawanna county and the little corner of Susquehanna county in and about Forest City, where the most northerly limit of the coal measures are found.

The Districts. Lackawanna county and the Forest City tract make up the First and Second inspection districts. A line extending along Market street in North Scranton divides the two districts. In the upper district 17,890 men are employed, in the lower district the men number 12,551. The Pittston-Plains district has 18,095 men and the Wilkes-Barre-Plymouth district, 23,377. The Hazleton region, known as District No. 7, according to the United Mine Workers' division, has the major portion of the balance of the 143,000. Thomas Duffy is the district president. The Shamokin region, or District No. 9, has John Fahy for president. It was these two men who were at the head of the strike movement in the lower region in 1898, when the Lattimer trouble occurred. The Mine Workers' union weakened considerably in that territory in consequence of the outcome of that strike, but the officers of the union claim that it has been built up strongly again. Organizer Dilleher says that Scranton will be made the strikers' headquarters. He will remain on the ground to represent the national executive board and when President Mitchell

comes on Scranton will be made his headquarters. Mr. Dilleher thinks it unlikely that President Mitchell will remain here for any great length of time. Everything, however, will depend on circumstances. The coming strike is the result of the 1898 strike in the Hazleton region. The Mine Workers' union precipitated that strike and essayed to win it. The result was blamed on the fact that the whole anthracite belt was not organized and that because the operators of the belt were organized, it was impossible for any local strike to be sure of success.

They Came Here. Organizers were sent into the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions, and in the course of a year they had the miners fairly well organized. A convention was held in this city and the operators were invited to come into conference with representatives of the union. The operators took no heed of the invitation further than to state through the papers that they would deal with their respective employes, but not with any outsiders. When the day for the conference came and passed and no operator put in an appearance the miners' delegates decided to call another conference and accompany it with a notification that if the invitation was again ignored other steps would be taken to enforce recognition. The operators paid no heed whatever to the second invitation or its alternative and the miners had to content themselves with a conference among themselves.

Talk of a combined movement was strong in the lower region at this time and it was not long in reaching here and meeting with favor. At once the national officers of the Mine Workers' union began to nurture the movement. It was their great opportunity of recouping for their experience in 1898 in the Hazleton region, and establishing their organization on a strong basis throughout the whole anthracite field. The Hazleton convention and the general demand for redress of grievances, with the alternative of a strike, was the result. The ten days grant in which the operators should grant the demands expired last Saturday. The operators were not heard from. The request for permission to strike in case the concessions were not forthcoming was not acted upon by the national board when the ten days expired and since Thursday, when the board was scheduled to meet, all attention has been riveted on Indianapolis. When the executive board adjourned since die Saturday, without ordering the strike, there was much discontent among the pro-strike element, and a general relief of the tension which affected the region at large.

After six days' delay the order came. Whether it was delayed, as the mine workers' officers claim, by hopes held out to them by others of a peaceful settlement, or whether it was a case of sparring for wind and trusting that something would happen to save them from plunging their organization into a very doubtful conflict, is a question. A mass meeting of miners is to be held at Laurel Hill park Saturday evening. It will be held under the auspices of the Central Labor union, and is practically the postponed mass meeting of Labor Day.

Among the speakers will be such well known labor leaders as W. D. Huber, president, and P. J. McGuire, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; J. J. Pol-

las, John M. Parsons, Samuel Gompers, A. C. Cattermull and others.

First News of the Strike. From The Tribune's bulletin board the public of Scranton got the first information about President Mitchell's action in declaring a strike. It was posted about 7 o'clock, an hour before the official information reached here, and quickly attracted a great throng. Bulletins posted at the Tribune's branch offices throughout the city gave the people of the suburbs the news early in the evening.

FOUR RICH FOREIGN MISERS. They Made Fortunes by Begging in Different Countries Across Sea.

In Austria a man who was without feet or arms seven years ago, lacking two months, sentenced to hard labor that term of years, is said to be well and hearty with eager, longing looks forward to the day when he shall be liberated. Simon Oppasich is his name. Born legless and armless he managed in the course of fifty years to make purely by begging \$60,000, and this huge sum he was in the habit of carrying about with him by day and hiding in the wall of the cellar where he slept by night. He got into trouble with the Austrian police by declaring that he was a destitute and taking an oath to that effect.

Lately in England died one Isaac Gordon, who had been a professional beggar, and when he was picked up lifeless out on the street it was found that he had \$15,000 on his person. And a writing was likewise found that signified that he had made a will. Volunteer heirs are coming forward in numbers.

The miser of the story book usually hoards his money in good red gold under the hearthstone or in some such uncomfortable spot. Real misers of today seem, as a rule, to prefer bank notes. They are certainly more easy to handle. Tom, a notorious Italian beggar and miser, who died a little time ago after a life of gripping want and misery left \$400,000, all of which was hidden in boxes, tins and behind the tattered wall paper in his room. It was almost entirely in paper money. Another man of the same type who died in Auxerre, France, in 1898, left a large sum in bonds, but most of his wealth he had invested in rare wine. No less than 400 bottles of one very choice vintage over 50 years old were found in the cellar he lived in. This he must have bought bottle by bottle. It was practically certain that he himself had never so much as tasted a drop of this liquid gold.

FIRE AT ALLEGHENY. Spark from a Locomotive Causes \$10,000 Blaze.

Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 12.—Sparks which it is believed came from a locomotive set fire to the shingle roof of the house of William Lashefski this afternoon. High wind carried the flames along the row of houses, all of which were destroyed. The houses were owned by the Allegheny Iron Works company. Loss, \$10,000. The company has full insurance. The tenants lose nearly everything. They are William Lashefski, John Duffy, Michael White, Frank Moritz, John Baole, Hugh McDev, Neil O'Donald, Michael Gallagher, Michael Golley, John Synder and Patrick Cunningham. They had no insurance.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Republican Administration Forces Generally Successful in the Legislative Contests.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Republican county, judicial, congressional, senatorial and representative conventions were held here today to nominate candidates for the November election. The city treasurer's convention named J. Hampton Moore, secretary to Mayor Ashbridge. There was no opposition to Mr. Moore. Jacob Singer was unanimously nominated for register of wills and Hon. Thomas K. Finletter was renominated without opposition for common pleas court judge. The vigorous contest in the Fifth senatorial district between William H. Berklebach, the organization candidate, and former speaker of the house, Harry F. Walton, was practically ended at the primaries last night, when a large majority of Berklebach delegates were elected. This, added to the fact that Walton declined to go into the convention, caused a moving of interest and foreclosed the possibility of a tight on the floor.

In the legislative district contests the administration forces were generally successful. Geo. Von Paul Jones, the choice of the organization in the Twenty-first ward, the Twentieth district, defeated Representative Z. H. R. Nye, an anti-Quay member of the house, who sought a re-election. The Twenty-first district fight between John F. Keator, anti-Quay member of the legislature, and John T. Harrison, the Quay candidate, was won by the latter. In the Twenty-seventh district, the four wards of which are included in the Fifth senatorial district, Messrs. Palmer Laubach and Chas. W. Beger, the candidates who were on the anti-Quay ticket with Walton, suffered defeat.

In the Twenty-eighth district, the Twenty-ninth ward, the battle was made directly against the leader, Chas. F. Kindred. In the endeavor to dislodge him from control of the ward. While claims of success were made by both sides the anti-kindred candidates were nominated by the convention. Independent contests in several districts will be the inevitable outcome of these contests for the legislature, based upon the charges of fraud in conducting the primary elections.

Following are the nominees for congress: First district, H. H. Bingham; Second district, Robert Adams, Jr.; Third district, Henry Burk; Fourth district, James R. Young; Fifth district, Edward Dev. Morrell. Mr. Burk will run in opposition to William McAleer, Democrat, and present member of congress from the Third district. Mr. Morrell is nominated to succeed the late Congressman A. C. Harner.

WORK OF REV. PHILLIPS. Operators Refuse to Recognize Outside Labor Interference.

New York, Sept. 12.—Rev. E. S. Phillips, pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church at Hazleton, Pa., was in the city today in conference with the executive officers of the following coal mining companies in New York: The Delaware and Hudson, Hillside Coal and Iron, Lehigh Valley company,

Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Pennsylvania companies, and discussed with them the strike situation, with a view to its settlement.

The following is his statement of the conference: "I have seen the executive officers of all the coal-mining companies and they are unanimous in declaring as follows: They will receive committees of their own employes whenever they have any grievances to make or wish to see them otherwise, desiring a friendly relation with them at all times for their mutual interests. They will not, however, recognize outside interference in any manner, regarding such as an unnecessary disturbing element. Especially at the present time they will not recognize the right of any organization subject to outside influence to dictate to the policy under which they will conduct the business of operating their mines. No demands have been made or grievances presented by the employes of the several companies to their employes. If such exist they must be presented in proper form, that is, by their own employes and by no other persons."

Rev. Mr. Phillips said, in addition, that he would see the miners on his return and advise them of the result of his conference in New York, and also confer with them further on the situation in hopes that an amicable result may follow efforts to avert a strike, the effect of which would be a matter of regret. This, Rev. Phillips said, he would assure them, was the opinion held in New York today.

AN ELECTION FOR LOVE.

Palmer and Buckner's Only Township Has a Hot Fight On.

Topeka Correspondence in Kansas City Journal. The result of the election in Dudley township, Haskell county, this fall, hinges on a love affair. Impartialism, trusts and money will be shoved in the background. A love affair will be the paramount issue. At least that is the story that comes from that out of the way region. In 1896 the only township in the United States carried by Palmer and Buckner, Gold Democratic nominees for president and vice president, was Dudley township, Haskell county. Six votes were cast in the township at the election. Palmer and Buckner received three, McKinley and Hobart two, and Bryan and Sewell one. When Colonel Buckner heard of it he proceeded to show his appreciation by sending a two gallon demijohn full of Kentucky bourbon and a \$50 bill to the people of that township, with the injunction that they assemble in a convenient place and eat, drink and be merry. They met in the school-house and all had a good time—for one night.

This year there will be no Gold Democratic national ticket, and the money question will not be the paramount issue. Neither will the trusts or imperialism. A little love affair, as the story goes, will be the ruling issue. James Bradley, a staunch young Republican, and Willis Wilkerson, an equally staunch Populist, both cattle-men and warm friends, are in love with the same woman, Miss Mary Kincaid, a school teacher of that section. Miss Kincaid divides her attention about equally between them. She plays no favorites. She says either would be satisfactory to her for a

husband. Both proposed. This placed her in an embarrassing position, so she called them both in, explained the situation, and declared that the contest should be settled between them by lot or some other way in which it would be necessary for her to take a hand.

"Why not let the result of the national election settle it?" suggested young Bradley, the Republican, with a feeling of absolute confidence that McKinley would win.

"That is too big a handicap for me," replied Wilkerson, the Populist. "Suggest some scheme in which I have some show."

"Why not base it on the result of Dudley township?" put in the girl.

That proposition was accepted as satisfactory by both young men. An agreement was then entered into whereby Bradley was to take Miss Kincaid's hand in marriage if McKinley carries the township, and Wilkerson is to take her as his wife if Bryan carries it.

The same six voters live in the township and no more. Bradley believes that he has the inside track. McKinley got two votes four years ago. It will only take two of the Gold Democrats to win. One will tie the score. On the other hand Wilkerson must get all three of the Gold Democrats to vote for Bryan to win, or two to tie McKinley. Bradley believes that the Gold Democrats having no ticket of their own to vote for will support McKinley, while Wilkerson believes that other national issues will aid him in bringing them back into the Democratic line. It promises to be a spirited campaign. Both young men will do some tall busting. In fact, they are doing it right now. The voters understand the issue, and the doubtful voters will not express themselves for whom they will vote. The two young men will not know their fate until the ballots are counted on Nov. 6.

Should the vote happen to be a tie the young woman says that some other plan will have to be devised to settle the contest.

...thy of David Harum. David Harum was a good horse trader, but a recent transaction in horseflesh which was made by a well known Memphis shows that there are others who know how to get the long end of a horse trade. Several weeks ago the Memphis man saw a fine buggy horse which he thought he wanted. He located the owner and asked the price. "One fifty," was the reply. After looking the animal over closely and trying her speed, he concluded it was a good trade and without more ado wrote a check for the amount. The next day he found that the mare was as blind as a bat, but this did not hinder her speed nor detract from her general appearance. He drove the animal for several weeks and succeeded in attracting the admiration of another lover of horseflesh, who made a proposal to purchase. "Well," said the Memphis, "I gave one fifty for her, but I'll let you have her for one sixty-five."