TWO CENTS KARAGIT STRING

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

TWO CENTS.

ROOT SPEAKS AT CANTON

An Exhaustive Address Delivered by the Secretary at the Old Home of President McKinley.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The Affair Announced for Youngstown Is Transferred to Canton Through Efforts of the Local Committee-Secretary Root Delivers a Speech in Which Nearly All of the Questions Involved in the Campaign Are Covered-A Glance at the Result of American Diplomacy and Progress in Foreign and Other Fields.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Canton, O., Oct. 24.—Secretary Root's meeting here tonight was an impromptu affair. It was conceived, arranged and under way in a period of a little more than three hours. The secretary and Mrs. Root are here for social visit with President and Mrs. McKinley at their Canton home.

The recent illness and present condition of the secretary have prevented him from taking an active speaking part in the campaign, but he came west expecting to deliver one address and that in the old McKinley district. The meeting was announced for Youngstown tomorrow evening. As a mark of respect to the late Secretary Sherman all political meetings arranged for Onio Thursday and Thursday night were called off, including the one at Youngstown. When the local committee heard of these circumstances it prevailed upon the secretary to speak here. The efforts resulted in a crowded hall and a most enthusiastic meeting. The Grand Army band and the Canton Republican league marched to the McKinley home to escort the secretary. An immense crowd followed and there was an enthusiastic invasion of the McKinley lawn. The president himself escorted the secretary to the carriage, elbowing his way down the dark walk and then across the lawn to the street where the band was stationed. He bowed his thanks for the impromptu serenade and then retired to the porch amid deafening cheers.

Secretary Root delivered an exhaustive address, lasting nearly three hours and covering all questions involved in the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He preciative audience here than greeted

A heavy burden of proof rests upon those who ask the American people to reject the further services of the Republican administration. Under that administration the legitimate objects government have been attained to a degree which challenges comparison with the happiest periods in the life of any nation in any age. Never in human history anywhere on earth have security for life and property, unfettered opportunity for intelligence and energy, individual freedom, and the self-respect of manhood, attained a higher level than now marks the con-

dition of this fortunate republic.

The material results of wise and government are visible on every hand. We nevbefore have had so many million people ov ing their own homes unencumbered, so many million people with accumulated earnings in savings banks, such universal employment of labor at such good wages, such abundant production from farm and tactory and workshop of all material things which meet the necessi-ties and contribute to the comfort and pleasure of life. The markets for our products are extending over the whole earth. Chumbant hon capital is obtainable at lower rates of interest than were ever known before for the product ive enterprise which employs labor and wealth. We are rapidly paying our debts to Europe for the money borrowed to build our railroads and develop our country, so that the constant drain upon our carnings for the pay-ment of interest abroad is ceasing; and we are lending money to Europe, so that the current of annual payments is setting in our direction. There never was in this world a greater body of people so well fed, well elethed and well

Universal Opportunities.

Above and beyond all these material things are universal opportunities for education and the general exercise and training of intelligence. The newspaper, the magazine and the book find nto the laumblest home. our free schools are open to every child, and it is rare indeed that poverty withholds their access. The patriotism of the rich is devoting millions to the building up of colleges, tech-nical schools and great universities, in which can rise to the lottlest beights learning and intellectual power. Freedom of thought, freedom of speech and the constant consideration and discussion of political prob-lems are training and exercising the wood people to a degree of competency for rerument never before equaled. The aristo of America is the aristocracy of achieve It is with intellectual and moral qualties that our people achieve fame and fortune. The pathway to the highest distinction is open to every boy who thumbs his primer in the ion school. Inherited wealth oll of those whom the nation has honored the president and his cabinet, the great palges, it freat senators, the great congressmen, the great povernors—call the roll of the men whose great ortunes are the causes of envy and diit, and among them all you will find the man who cannot look back upon a your privation and struggle, with no capital ba own energy and ambition, is the exception softening and ennobling influences of char and religion find sway in every comlospitals and asylums and libraries and schools and churches grow apace with homes and manufactories, and the swift response to every appeal of humanity for the relief of misforts the quickened activity of industrial en-

Wise Government Evokes Enterprise.

Of course this happy pondition has not been reated by government, but without good government. created by government. erument it could not have been created With-nut sound governmental policy and wise and cf-feient governmental administration, the bless ings which we have enumerated would have be impossible. Government does not make trop grow, or weave cloth, or mould from but wirinment opens the markets for crops and for h and for from and for the want of it and I have seen corn burned for that in valley of the Mississippi, cloth mashably gathering dust in the warehouses of New Eng-land, ore's unquarried and turnaces unfited among the hills of Pennsylvanta and Mahama. and the productive power of millions of Amer

PROSPERITY FESTIVAL.

The Marquette Club Enjoys Doughnuts and Cider.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Chicago, Cot. 24.-The Marquette club. Republican, held a Prosperity harvest home festival at the Coliseum tonight. Twenty-five hundred people sat at the banquet tables on the main floor and besides these were a number of spectators in the galleries. The hall was decorated, giving the appearance of an old-fashioned country fair. Four columns twelve feet high, stood behind the speakers' platform, wreathed with corn and oats. The supper consisted of turkey, pork and beans, doughnuts, cider and other viands. James M. Whedon, president of the Marquette club, presided, and eches were delivered by Senator M.

EXPLOSION AT

INDIAN HEAD

A. Hanna, J. K. Cubbison, of Kansas,

and Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago.

It Is Believed That Powder Mills Have Been Destroyed at the Proving Grounds.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 24.-It is reported that an explosion occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds slout II o'clock last night. A flash of light, visible some distance, accompanied the explosion, which was followed by a fire. The explosion shook the windows of houses in Alexandria, 19 miles from

Indian Head. There is no direct communication with the proving grounds by which details can be had tonight. The proving grounds are twenty-five miles down the Potomac river from Washington. It is believed the powder mills and other buildings were destroyed. A number of other explosions followed the first one at recurrent :: tervals, illuminating the surrounding country and the opposite bank of the

MR. WANAMAKER IS FOR REFORM

He Is Certain That Mr. McKinley Will Be Elected and Desires to Regulate the Machine.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Huntington, Pa., Oct. 24.-Hon. John Wanamaker who has frequently appeared in Huntington never delivered an address to a larger or more aphim in the opera house to-night at the anti-Quay meeting. There were delegations present from the East Broad Top and Broad Top districts, and from all the surrounding country towns. The seating capacity of the opera house of 1,200 could not accommodate the throng who sought admission to the meeting. Frank W. Steward, chairman of the anti-Quay county committee called the meeting to order and introduced Thos. A. Appleby, an anti-Quay Republican, of Mount Union, as chairman. Mr.

Wanamaker was greeted with an ovation when he arose to speak and his address was frequently punctuated with the heartiest applause

In beginning his address Mr. Wanamaker expressed himself as certain of President McKinley's re-election. After describing the condition of politics in the state of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wanamaker said:

"We desire reform. We desire it so sincerely that, having thus far fought in vain in our own marty, we are ready to co-operate with any class of our fellow citizens or with any party, or with any faction of any party who will unite with usato accomplish it. Ex-Senator Quay addressing the people of Chester county, uttered one sentence of large significance. He declared that in his judgement, a constitutional convention is the short cut to ballot reform.' This is my judgment also, on record with the reasons for it, as far back as December last, and again in March. In his speech at West Chester Mr. Quay admitted the existence of a regular system of election frauds, minimizing, however, the extent and consequences of them and avowing his own readiness to aid in extirpating.

"We are happy to welcome the choperation of Mr. Quay. But experience teaches us that a leader, however great and distinguished, is of small service in the cause of reform without his followers. When we have seen the 'organization' otherwise known as the machine,' with its mighty train of expert servitors, turn in behind Mr. Quay for ballot reform, our confidence in the result will be largely increased."

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Oct. 24.-Arrived: Occanic, from .iverpool; Noordland, Antwerp; Bremerhaver Antwerp. Cleared: La Bretagne, Havre: Kaise 'riedrich, Hamburg via Plymonth and Cherbourg Sailed: St. Louis, Southampton; Kersington, Antwerp; Majestic, Liverpool, Southampton-Arrived; St. Paul, from New York, Sailed: Lahn (from Bremen), New York via Cherbourg Bremen-Arrived: Kaiserin Maria Theresia, New via Southampton. Browhead Passes Servia, New York for Queenstown and Liver pool. Roterdam—Arrived: Masslam, New Yor via Boulogne, Queenstown-Arrived: Servia New York for Liverpool and proceeded. Brow head-Passed: Germanic, New York for Queens town and Liverpool.

DEATH OF DR. TURNBULL.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphie, Oct. 24.—After an illness wife cartinued over a year. Dr. Lawrence Turnbull as emineral physician and chemist, glod today at his home here, aged 79 years. Dr. Turnbull was a native of ionarisdate, Scotland, and care to this country when iff years of age. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Phar macs and the defferson Menical college Turnbull was the author of many valued, on discusses of the cur and eye.

his crons.

BRYAN'S IDEAS OF FINANCE

Pointed Out by Governor Roosevelt. Who Galls Attention to Recent Nonsensical Utterances.

MONEY LENT TO EUROPE

An Explanation Calculated to Enlighten any Who May Have Been Affected by One of the Silverite's Witty Efforts-The Grinding Mill of Adversity the Only Thing to Bring Some Men to Their Senses. The People Who Visit the Sea-

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Earlville, N. Y., Oct. 24,-Governor Roosevelt found a great gathering of people here despite the threatening weather. In addition to things the governor had already said, he grew trifle facetious in dealing with some of Mr. Bryan's statements. He said, in part:

"In a speech two or thre weeks ago, Mr. Bryan expressed great resentment at the fact that certain people took their families to the seashore and presumably bathed there. He said that only rich people did it. I wish he could come to Coney Island some summer, and he would find tens of thousands of people whom he would not call rich, who are enabled and have been enabled during the past four years to go down to the seashore for a day off with their wives and their little ones. Now, if Mr. Bryan is elected it won't bring to the seashore one man, woman or child who does not now go, but it will keep some-I am tempted to say hundreds of thousands-from going. who now go. That is what it will do. It won't give anyone a better chance. It will give everyone a worse chance." Cazenova, N. Y., Oct. 24.-Governor Roosevelt at this point devoted himself to a discussion excited by remarks by Mr. Bryan concerning our foreign loans. He said, in part:

"I want to call your attention to ust one or two points. This is the nome of the Democratic ex-secretay of the treasury, Charles S. Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild is with us this trip, because in the first place he believes in honest money, and because, furthermore, he believes in civic homesty generally and in orderly liberty under the law.

"I will not. If any human being two Republicans who were shaky about free silver, and it was suggested that it might be well for me to say something on the silver question to them.

"I wil hot. If any human being after the experience of the last four years, is capable of still believing that tere silver would bring anything but ruin, tempered by free soup, to the country, there is no argument that will reach him. That type of man can only be reached by being put through the grinding mill of adversity, as he would be if Bryan came in and we had free silver. It would be a good thing for him, but, unfortunately, we would have to go through it with him.

Sending Money to Europe. "Now the other day Mr. Bryan said in substance that there was talk about our lending money to Europe and then he asked who in the audience had lent any money to Europe. Of course, the money is not lent that way. I know that Mr. Bryan is not well acquamted with financial methods, either govern mental or private, but I think he must know more about them than that question would imply. When money is loaned as it has recently been loaned to the German government for instance, it is not loaned by any of us private citizens, but it is loaned by the big institutions which get their money from us private citizens. For instance, these big foreign loans will be taken by insurance companies. savings banks, which get their mone; from their policy holders or depositors money which we and those like us put in. We deposit money in a savings bank, get a rate of interest for it The savings banks don't take that money for the purpose of keeping it If they had to do that they idle. would refuse to accept it or to pay any interest to use it. It is the same way with the insurance companies: when we take out policies the money we put in is not kept idle. One great insurance company in New York has recently taken a large part of that German loan. Since 1896 the total hundred odd millions to close on a savings bank depositors have increastheir savings in savings banks now as compared with three in 1896. That is and shovels away and warned one of the instances going to mak up prosperity, that makes the reason of our being able to lend money across the water, instead of borrowing it. When we lend money in Germany, it means not only will that mency utilmately come back to this country, but that meanwhile interest is pald for its hire and we receive money from across the water instead of being, as when we are a debtor nation, paid by us to the other side. Mr. Bryan soeras unable to learn that the prosperity of each of us depends very largely upon the prosperity of all. Take the farmer. Four years ago you would have as good a season as you have now, but you would not get as much for your crops, although you money raised the same crop as now, simply because no one could buy them. There was not as many people who could afford to buy them. He could be prosperous only when prosperity came to

velt's third day of campaigning in New York state embraced several feaures not heretofore marked in his reception at other places. At Nearly every place at which he stopped en oute there were huge crowds of peo-

In this city to-night the day's work ended with a review of an immense demonstration. During the day he made nine speeches, some of them extremely long ones while traveling three countles-Chenango,

Madison and Oneida. ... A feature of the day's trip was the meeting here of the vice-presidential andidate's train and that of United States Senator Depew and the grouping together on one stage in this city within a period of three hours of ex-Comptroller of the Currency Eckels United States Senator Depew and Gov. Roosevelt.

Another feature was a preconcerted attempt at Rome to compel Gov. Roosevelt to answer auestions conerning the removal of Mayor Van Wyck, the prosecution of the ice trust the prosecution of the alleged canal thieves and others relating to the office of governor. That this attempt was preconcerted is assumed from the fact that men in the rowd asking these questions held in their hands printed slips and that upon their failure to compel the candidate to answer numbers of these slips were thrown in his carriage.

The governor positively declined to the circulars, or their authorship or a short trip of half an hour to Herkimer where a brief address was made the culminating speeches of the day were at two immense meetings in this city. Senator Depew preceding the governor, spoke at some length on In the course of his speech, he said: 'Mr. Bryan said yesterday in answer to a question that if he had been president he would not have signed the treaty of peace by which the Philtreaty should be ratified by the senate; he did all he could to have it ratified. and now he dares to say that he would not have signed it. If his words that he wished President Mcklinley to do what he himself would not have must be that he wished President Mc-Kinley to take action which he could attack in the campaign. Now that seems incredible. I would but have said it of Mr. Bryan, but I have got

himself. "Now, Mr. Bryan has been heard in this state, for which I am grateful to him. Down in New York he said great was Tammany Hall and Mr. Croker was its prophet. Well, Mr. ocracy in this state that Mr. Bryan would be completed tomorrow. kerism for the state."

Governor Roosevelt reviewed the parade tonight.

TROUBLE BREWING AT WILKES-BARRE

Strikers Refuse to Allow Men to Work at Washeries or Haul Coal from the Culm Piles.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. miners of the Wyoming Valley are anxiously waiting news from Hazleton to-night which will end the strike. The men believe that nothing can prevent a settlement now and that they will give them the ten per cent, increase, when the conference adjourned this all be back to work by Monday sure.

The Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company did not attempt to operate its washeries to-day. Had the attempt ROGUES MAKE A HAUL been made there would surely have beer trouble, as the mob of men that collected in the vicinity of the washeries was desperate and determined Have Probably Obtained \$100,000 not to allow any one to go to work even though it cost some lives. A great many of the men were armed.

Several teamsters who were hauling coal from coal banks in Wilkes-Barre township and outside of the city limits, were stopped by the strikers, or their sympathizers, and told that they would not be allowed to haul any more coal until the strike was settled. The Wilkes-Barre Electric Light company has been getting a supply of coal for its boilers from a coal bank at Minamount of savings bank deposits in er's Mills, but this afternoon the men

his state have gone up from seventy at work on the bank were driven off. The company has only a few days thousand millions and the number of supply of coal ahead and unless the strike is settled soon it will be badly ed nearly thirty-three and a third per crippled. A half-dozen men were cent., nearly four men able to deposit screening coal at a bank in Georgetown. The strikers took their picks not to show themselves there again. The tie-up in the Wyoming valley is now more complete than ever. Up to within a few days past, no serious objections was made to gathering coal from the banks, but now the strikers have closed every avenue of

> securing coal. Most of the miners employed at the colliery of the West End Coal company at Mocanaqua returned to work this afternoon. It is said the wives of the men made them go back to work The Central Railroad of New Jersey

controls the Lehigh Wilkes-Barre mines, where the trouble of the past few days has occurred found a serious obstacle to running their passenger and freight trains be tween Ashley and Wilkes-Barre. tracks had been smeared with soap for a distance of an eighth of a mile The company officials were also afraid that some of the track might be torn all and the people could afford to buy up during the night so they decided his crops." Utica, N. Y., Oct. 24 .- Gov. Rooses of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

DECIDE TODAY

Promises to Indicate Whether Strike Shall Be Continued or Declared Off.

MINE WORKERS' POSITION

It Is the Belief Around Headquarters That the Promised Statement Will Contain Practically a Declaration That the Contest Is Ended-Conference of Strike Leaders at Hazleton Yesterday - Companies That Have Not Posted Notices.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Hazleton, Oct. 24.-President Mitchell to-night announced that he would tomorrow, probably late in the afternoon, or evening, issue a statement defining the position of the United given any expression of opinion as to | Mine Workers in the present situation of the strike. He also said that his to answer any of the questions con-tained in them. With the exception of cate whether the strike would be immediately declared off or whether it would be continued. This announcement was made as a result of to-day's conference between the national and district officers of the United Mine Workers. The impression around headtrusts. Governor Roosevelt followed, quarters to-night is that the statement will contain practically a declaration that the contest is ended.

Coal companies controlling about 80 per cent, of the anthracite coal product it is learned have posted notices, but ippine islands became ours. He went President Mitchell will not say that all on to congress and advised that that of them comply with the terms of the Scranton convention.

The big companies in this district that have not posted the notices are the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. mean anything-supposing that they G. B. Markle & Co., and Coxe Bros. do mean anything-they must mean & Co. The Markles have granted no increase of wages of any kind. Today's conference was in session three to and the only reason for saying that hours and was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Those present were W. R. Fairley, of Alabama; Fred Dilcher, of Ohio; George Purcell, of Indiana: Benjamin believed any man who would have James, member of the national exto believe it when Mr. Beyan says it cutive board; President T. D. Nichols trict No. 1, and Prestlent John Fahey and Secretary George Hartlein of district No. 9.

Plans Discussed.

President Mitchell, at the conclu-Croker and Tammany Hall have just sion announced that the situation was performed the same feat for the Dem- partly canvassed and that the review The and the Bryanites perform at for the conference discussed plans as to what national Democracy-they have swal- should be done in the event of one lowed it, including Mr. Hill, so that or more of the coal companies declin-Mr. Croker stands now as the arch- ing to grant the demand of the mintypical representative of the New York ers as set forth in the resolution Democracy-and the issue is presented adopted at the Scranton convention. of Bryanism for the nation and Cro- No definite conclusion was, however, arrived at.

> Mr. Mitchell declined to say whether the statement of the United Mine Workers that no man will be pemitted to return to work unless they all go in together still holds good.

The notices posted by several of the larger companies in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions today which announced that the mine workers will be given two and one-half cents on every car or ton in order to make up ten per cent, came in for much consideration at the conference. Many of the miners, according to President Nichols, of District No. 1, prefer this Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 24.-The striking method in making up the increase, to that which makes the advance by the reduction in the price of powder alone, but some of the labor leaders believe, however, that the two and one-half cents are not sufficient to evening, this matter was still under By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

ON FORGED CHECKS

From the New York Bankers with Paper Bearing Mr. Muhleman's Name.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Oct. 24.-Operating under the cloak of agents of the Republian national campaign committee, rogues have succeeded in obtaining probably \$100,000 on forged checks in this city and through the state. Their method of operation was shown in the case of H. M. Cook who was arraigned in a police court to-day on the charge of passing bogus checks bearing the name of M. L. Muhleman, treasurer of the Republican national committee. Cook it is alleged induced William J. Wright to deposit checks, purporting to represent \$1,100 to his account in the Mount Morris bank. These all bore Mr. Muhleman's name.

Cook explained that they were contributions to the Republican fund and the committee not desiring to let the amount of the subscriptions be generally known, had arranged to cash the checks in different banks.

Wright gave Cook \$1,100 in cash and a few days ago the prisoner ameared again with \$1,700 in checks. The bank officials began an investigation and found that the checks had been forged. Other similar transactions have been reported from the interior, which lead to the supposition that the total receipts by the forgeries will not fall short of \$100,000.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Ashevitle, N. C., Oct. 24.—G. G. Graham, Rob-ert Earwood, Richard Richaell, employes on George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate were drowned in French broad river today, nine miles south of Asheville. Their boat was overturned.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today, CLEARING; COOLER.

General-Root Speaks at Canton. Not Pleased with the Delay, Mitchell to Decide Today. Bryan's Idea of Finance.

General-Northeastern Pennsylvania News.

Local-Grier to Be Tried Again-

Parade of the Fire Laddies, Editorial.

Local-Mr. Strong Home from Alaska,

Not Pleased with Delay (Concluded). Local-West Scranton and Suburban,

7 Round about the County S Local-Parade of Fire Lachlies (Concluded),

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN

IN DELAWARE Makes Nineteen Speeches During the

Day, and Answers Questions Concerning His Intentions.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press, Wilmington, Del., Oct. 24.-Mr. Bey an made two speeches of length in this city tonight, after having mule seventeen other addresses during the day. Beginning at St. Michaels, on eastern shore of Maryland, he spoke in succession at Easton, Preston, Turlock, Vienna, Salisbury, Berlin, all of which places are in Maryland, and at Frankfort, Georgetown, Milford, Harrington, Dover, Clayton, Middletown, Kirkwood and New Cas-

tle, in Delaware. The audiences of the

day were, as a rule, fair; and a ma-

jority of them were thoroughly appra-

ciative. At a few of the stopping places in Delaware there was apparent lack of enthusiasm. The first of Mr. Bryan's night meetings in this city was held in a big tent, and while the meeting began much earlier, Mr. Bryan did not appear until 9 o'clock. He had a long and busy day, and found it necessary to take an unusually prolonged rest after his arrival in this city. The tem was crowded to suffocation, and there were far more people on the outside of the tent and in its immediate vicinity than there were on the inside of the canvas. The great crowd yelled itself hoarse when Mr. Bryan entered

After introducing his speech by expressing his gratification at being present. Mr. Bryan took up the issues of the campaign. He took cognitance of a series of questions propounded to him by John P. Nields, of this city. The questions were as follows:

and some time was required to secure

quiet.

1. Will be, if elected president, as commandern-chief, immediately he Philipine islands? immediately withdraw the army from

2. How soon does be contemplate that a stable form of government can be given to the Philip-

the Philippine islands?

3. How soon after a stable form of government is established closs he propose that congress. shall declare the independence of these islands? 4. How soon after a stable form of governmen established and independence is declared doe propose that the American protectorate over the Philipine Islands shall continue? 5. Will be pay the obligations of this govern-

ment in silver or gold, if elected president: Mr. Bryan read the questions and replied as he proceeded to each of the inquiries. He said in effect that he would get the army out of the Philippines as soon as possible and with reference to the payment of the national debt that he would obey the

MR. HILL ON THE ISSUES.

He Speaks of Imperialism and Finds Fault with the Porto Rico

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 24.-David B. Hill, ex-senator from New York state, addressed 3,500 persons in Light Guard armory tonight on the issues of the campaign from a Democratic standpoint. His audience gave him an enthusiastic welcome and his speech was interrupted throughout by loud and continuous applause.

Mr. Hill declared at the beginning of his address that the paramount issue of this campaign is imperialism. He said that the control of the Philipoine islands should have been left to the inhabitants, and asserted that this government had no claim on them that was morally tenable. He said ations of the Republican platform as to the disposition of the islands. was reasonable to suppose that they were to be held as colonies and as such governed by congress according to its sole discretion and outside of the provisions of the constitution. The evil effects of a colonial system were then pointed out and the ex-senator said that it meant the degradation of American citizenship. He severely criticised the Porto Rican tariff law and the attitude of President McKinon that measure. In discussing the Kansas City platform, Mr. Hill took up the plank that declares for the election of senators by popular vote and declared, "I am in favor of that plank, first, last and all the time:

INSANE WOMAN'S CRIME.

Kills Her Three Children and Commits Suicide.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 24 .- Carrie 'ardwell a negro woman who lived

The woman cut both of the children's ounty, N. C., to-day killed her three children and committed suicide. in the northern part of Mecklenburg throats witha razor and then killed herself with the same instrument. Her husband was away from home at the time. The woman is supposed to have been insane.

NOT PLEASED AT THE DELAY

Strikers Disappointed When Word Game from Hazleton That the Strike Had Not Yet Been Ended.

A GRAIN OF CONSOLATION

President Mitchell Sends Word That There Will Probably Be Some News by Noon Today-He Is Likely Withholding His Announcement Until He Can Accompany It with a Complete Statement-Independent Operators and Coal Carriers? Representatives Expecting the Strike Would Be Called off Are ranged to Confer Today, Regard. ing Readjustment of Tolls-New. Notices Are Well Received. Trouble at a Washery.

There was a marked display of disappointment among the strikers around district headquarters last night, when the news came that the expected order calling off the strike was not forthcoming and that there was no assurance it would come to-

The belief that the strike was to be ended yesterday was heightened during the afternoon by the publishing of a call for a meeting of all the local officers this afternoon, supposedly, to receive the formal order for the men to return to work, and by a further announcement that President Mitchell had accepted an invitation to stop off on Saturday on his way home to say farewell to the mine workers and receive a committee of breaker boys who are to present him with a badge. This made the disappointing news all the more disappointing.

A grain of consolation was found in a message that came from President Mitchell to District Committeeman Nicholas Burke late in the evening, It said, 'Pay no attention to what any newspapers may say about the strike being settled. Nothing has been done yet, but you will likely hear something about noon tomorrow."

Cause Not Known.

Just what is causing the delay does not develop. President Mitchell, according to the Associated Press dispatches, says it is due to the fact that the whole situation has not as yet been canvassed. It is not impossible that a decision has been practically arrived at, but President Mitchell does not want to make it public until it is accompanied by a complete statement of his position and a recess was taken to give him time to prepare this.

In expectation of the strike being settled to-day, the coal carrying companies and independent operators are to get together in Philadelphia, this morning, to arrive at some understanding in the matter of freight rates, T H Watkins Reese G. Brooks, and E. L. Fuller of this city, will attend They left yesterday the meeting. afternoon for Philadelphia on the 4:27

Delaware and Hudson train. When the order went from New York for the companies to offer a tent per cent, increase in wages, the independent operators made complaint that they could not join with the big companies in making any such offer unless the coal carriers would allow them better terms. A committee, onsisting of T. H. Watkins, R. G. Brooks, Dr. Howe and John Kemmerer, representing the independent operators went to New York to demand a better rate.

Get Sixty Per Cent.

At present the carriers take the coal from the independent operators at the latter's breakers and give them sixty per cent of the tidewater price for it. The independents, for years, have that from the vague, uncertain declar- been demanding sixty-five per cent. and now when the action of the big companies forces them to increase their expense of mining about four per cent, they insist on their longstanding claim being acceded to. When the committee waited on the coal carriers' representatives they were told that it would be inexpedient to do anything in the matter until it was seen whether or not the ten per cent, offer would be accepted. If it was accepted, the carrier's representatives said, the demand for better tolls would be taken up. The offor is now as good as accepted, it is ticought, and the independents are enewing their demand. Mr. Fuller, it is understood

is to attend the meeting only an advisory capacity. was originally one of the members of the independent operators' committee, but because of his prominent participation in the movement for a new road to fight the present idewater carriers, he thought it best that he should decline to serve. Now, however, his presence at the confer-(Continued on Page 5.)

----....... WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 24.-Forecast for Friday; cooler Thursday; fresh north-

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