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Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1901. TWO CENTS.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION OPENED

Exercises Begin in the Morning with Two Parades in Which Distinguished Guests Appear.

PROGRAMME FEATURES

Vice-President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge and Others Make Addresses—"America for Americans" the Message of the Exposition. Message from President McKinley. Ten Thousand Homing Pigeons Are Released on the Grounds. Musical and Other Features of the Day.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, May 20.—The Pan-American exposition was dedicated to-day. The city authorities had declared a municipal holiday, the larger firms had given fair tickets to employes and their wives, and the whole town turned out to celebrate Buffalo's centennial and practically the formal opening of the exposition.

Two parades started from the heart of the city at 10 a. m. and proceeded to the exposition grounds via Main street and Delaware avenue. The first parade, officially known as the exposition parade, was formed of the Seventy-first regiment band, the Fourth Brigade of the New York National Guard, the Fourth Brigade Signal Corps, United States troops, foreign troops, Sixty-fifth regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y., with the grand marshal, his aides, and official guests.

The foreign representatives came in evening attire and there were a dozen military and naval officers in full uniform in the group. Senators Lodge and Hanna, and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff were cheered as they drove down the line. Vice President Roosevelt and President Milburn did not arrive until 10:08. The crowd gave them a liberal applause.

The parade moved off at 10:10, a squad of mounted police clearing the way. Vice President Roosevelt viewed the marching column from a carriage at the entrance to the City Hall driveway, and raised his hat as swords went to salute, arms to a port or a flag fluttered by.

The Midway Wonders.

The second, or Concessionaires' parade, consisted of all the Midway people, and was made up of twenty-nine divisions, as follows:

Three hundred and fifty Indians, with the Carlisle band [illegible] forty-two tribes; floats symbolizing the Aerocycle, Captive Balloon, Pole, Goddess of the Hawaiian Volcano, Battle of Missionary Ridge, the House Upside Down, Mercury, the Spirit of Niagara and Water Nymphs, Mexican band, ten Mexican Vaqueros, fifteen carriages containing toreadors, etc., in costume; two Andalusian bulls, fourteen Tehauntepec Indians, Marimba players from Guatemala, ox team; two giants and a company of Lilliputians riding ponies, twenty-five gypsies in automobiles from the gypsy camp, float containing people from dreamland, the smallest locomotive in the world and a [illegible] float symbolizing the scenic railway, float showing Dawson City in the Klondike, ten stag hunters in scarlet and hunting horns and two diving girls from the Wild Water Sports, Royal Bavarian band from Alt Nurnberg, twenty Alpine hunters, two companies of Dragoon Guards; float "Koenigssee" with peasants, singers and dancers; six cowboy men, six carriages of market people, Cleopatra in barge, with oarsmen and attendants, a float depicting Johnstown flood, twenty dancing girls of all nations, gondolier singers, [illegible] of Venice and court dignitaries, in costumes of fourteenth century in gondola, a pigeon trainer and 100 trained pigeons, twenty Japanese Geisha girls from Fair Japan, swordsmen, wrestlers; a float containing temple bell; floats containing girls in costumes of every nation seen around the world, a float showing gold mine, a pickaninny band, a float showing old southern plantation, twenty couples of the old slavery type; a float showing Palms in the Midway, twenty-five imported sellers of imported programmes, automobiles with fans, a [illegible] float symbolizing [illegible], twenty-two Esquimaux, a Hawaiian band, twenty hula hula dancers, Hawaiian singers, wild animal show, band of women musicians, [illegible] popcorn float, beautiful Orient, including two Asiatic bands, three tribes of Turks, Bedouins, Soudanese, camels, elephants, Nubians, [illegible], ostrich farm, one carriage, six ostriches.

Cheers for Roosevelt.

When the last of the military had passed, Vice President Roosevelt was escorted to a carriage where he was seated with President Milburn. Senator Lodge rode with Chairman Scatcherd, of the executive board. As soon as they were seated the line of carriages moved off. Vice President Roosevelt was cheered along the line and repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments.

About noon the multitude began to enter on the esplanade about the temple of music, where the exercises were held. The first of the ceremonies on the grounds was the flight of ten thousand homing pigeons. The pigeons, suddenly released from their captivity, rose in a great mass, circling round and round through the towers of the buildings, rising higher and higher, until gradually, as they got their bearings, they darted away, first in pairs, then by the score, until all had disappeared to the four points of the compass bearing their messages announcing the dedication of the exposition.

The troops were massed on and around the bridge of triumph and at 12.15 o'clock the officials and special guests, headed by Vice President Roosevelt and President Milburn, of the exposition, marched through the open ranks and on through the roped enclosure to the temple of music. The paraders formed and marched on through the grounds. After the entry of the officials and guests the temple of music was thrown open to those holding invitations, and rapidly filled.

At 12.30 o'clock the galleries of the temple were opened to the public and as soon as they filled the portals were closed by the police. Twenty minutes later President Milburn led the speakers and special guests to the platform.

As the closing strains of the "Hallelujah Chorus," played by the Seventy-first regiment band, died away, Bishop Fowler delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. McKinley's Congratulations.

President Milburn received an ovation when he arose to read the telegrams and cablegrams of a congratulatory nature received during the day, commencing with that of President McKinley, which was as follows:

San Francisco, May 20, 1901.

Hon. Wm. I. Buchanan, director general, Pan-American exposition, Buffalo.

Fellow citizens of the United States and fellow Americans from all our neighbor nations: I send you greetings from the shores of the Pacific, with fervent prayers for the benediction of heaven upon this beneficent enterprise, with sincere congratulations to all those whose energy and devotion have brought it to pass, and with heartfelt welcome to our guests from our sister republics, to whom we wish continued and abundant prosperity. May there be no cloud upon this grand festival of peace and commerce, no thought of rivalry except that generous competition in useful arts and industries, which benefits all. I earnestly hope that this great exhibition may prove a blessing to every country of this hemisphere, and even that the world at large may profit by the progress of which we give proof, by the lesson of our efforts and their results. I trust that it may become evident before this exhibition closes that our vast and increasing prosperity is fruitful of nothing but good to our elders in the brotherhood of nations, and that our onward march may forever exemplify the divine sentiment of "peace on earth and good will to men."

(Signed) William McKinley.

Telegrams or letters of congratulations were also read from the governor general of Canada, the presidents of Hayti, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentine and Santo Domingo and the governors of Jamaica and Martinique.

There was another cheer when Mayor Diehl was introduced by President Milburn and proceeded with his address of welcome.

Robert Cameron Rogers was next presented by President Milburn, and read his poem, dedicated to the exposition.

The Orpheus society sang "Salve Libert," accompanied by an orchestra, and at the conclusion Vice-President Roosevelt was presented, and a storm of applause gave him greeting as he came forward.

The speech of Vice-President Roosevelt aroused a high spirit of enthusiasm, and he was wildly cheered as he closed and took his seat.

Senator Lodge was then presented. He was enthusiastically received.

Senator Lodge was followed by Frederic Almy, who recited a poem, and he, in turn, by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff was received with cheers. At the conclusion of his address, the audience joined in singing "America," to the accompaniment of the band.

Bishop William D. Walker then pronounced the benediction, and the multitude dispersed.

VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Roosevelt Suggests the Possibilities of the Twentieth Century.

Vice President Roosevelt said in part:

Today we formally open this great exposition, by the shores of the mighty inland seas of the north, where all the peoples of the western hemisphere have joined to show what they have done in art, science and industrial invention, what they have been able to accomplish with their manifold resources and their infinitely varied individual and national qualities. Such an exposition, held at the opening of this new century, inevitably suggests two trains of thought. It should make us think seriously and solemnly of our several duties to one another as citizens of the different nations of this western hemisphere; and also of our duties each to the nation to which he personally belongs.

The century upon which we have just entered must inevitably be one of tremendous triumph or of tremendous failure for the whole human race; because, to an infinitely greater extent than ever before, humanity is knit together in all its parts, for weal or for woe. This twentieth century is big with the fate of the nations of mankind, because the fate of each is now interwoven with the fate of all to a degree never even approached in any previous stage of history. No better proof could be given than by this very exposition. A century ago no such exposition could have even been thought of. The larger part of the territory represented here today by so many free nations was not even mapped, and very much of it was unknown to the hardiest explorer. The influence of America upon old world affairs was imponderable. World politics still meant European politics.

Today, on behalf of the United States, I welcome you here: you, our brothers of the north; and you, our brothers of the south; we wish you well; we wish you all prosperity, and we say to you that we earnestly hope for your well being, not only for your own sakes, but also for our own; for it is a benefit to each of us to have the others do well. The relations between us now are those of cordial friendship, and it is to the interest of all alike that this friendship should ever remain unbroken.

Nor is there the least chance of its being broken, provided only that all of us alike act with full recognition of the vital need that each should realize that his own true interests can best be served by serving the interests of others.

To you of the republics south of us I wish to say a special word. I believe with all my heart in the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine is not to be invoked for the aggrandizement of any one of us here on this continent at the expense of any one else on this continent. It should be regarded simply as a great international Pan-American policy, vital to the interests of all of us. The United States has, and ought to have, and must ever have, only the desire to see her sister republics in the western hemisphere continue to flourish, and the determination that no one world power shall acquire new territory here on this western continent. We of the two Americas must be left to work out our own salvation along our own lines; and if we are wise we will make it understood as a cardinal feature of our joint foreign policy, that on the one hand we will not submit to territorial aggrandizement on this continent by any old world power; and that on the other hand among ourselves each nation must scrupulously regard [illegible] instead of any one of us committing the criminal folly of trying to rise at the expense of our neighbors, we shall all strive upward in honest and manly brotherhood, shoulder to shoulder.

A word now, especially to my own fellow countrymen. I think that we have, all of us, reason to be satisfied with the showing made, in this exposition as in the other great expositions of the past, of the results of the enterprise, the shrewd daring, the business energy and capacity, and the artistic, and above all the wonderful mechanical skill and inventiveness of our people. In all of this we have legitimate cause to feel a noble pride, and a still nobler pride in the showing made of what we have done in such matters as our system of wide-spread popular education, and in the field of philanthropy—especially in that best kind of philanthropy, which teaches each man to help lift both himself and his neighbor by joining with that neighbor hand in hand in a common effort for the common good.

But we should err greatly, we should err in the most fatal of ways, by wilful blindness to whatever is not pleasant, if while justly proud of our achievements we failed to realize that we have plenty of shortcomings to remedy, that there are terrible problems before us, which we must work out aright, under the gravest national penalties if we fail.

It is easy to say what we ought to do, but it is hard to do it; and yet no scheme can be devised which will save us from the need of doing just this hard work. Not merely must each of us strive to do his duty, in addition it is imperatively necessary also to establish a strong and intelligent public opinion which will require each to do his duty. If any man here falls short, he ought not only feel ashamed himself, but in some way he ought also to be made conscious of the condemnation of his fellows, and this no matter what form his shortcoming takes. Doing our duty is of course incumbent on every one of us alike; yet the heaviest blame for dereliction should fall on the man who sins against the light, the man to whom much has been given, and from whom therefore we have a right to expect much in return. We should hold to a peculiarly rigid accountability those men who in public life, or as editors of great papers, or as owners of vast fortunes, or as leaders and moulders of opinion in the pulpit, or on the platform, or at the bar, are guilty of wrongdoing, no matter what form that wrong doing may take.

There are certain truths which are so commonplace as to be axiomatic, and yet so important that we cannot keep them too vividly before our minds. The true welfare of the nation is indissolubly bound with the welfare of the farmer and the wage-worker; of the man who tills the soil, and of the mechanic, the handicraftsman, the laborer. If we can insure the prosperity of these two classes, we need not trouble ourselves about the prosperity of the rest, for that will follow as a matter of course.

While striving to prevent industrial injustice at home, we must not bring upon ourselves industrial weakness abroad. This is a task for which we need the finest abilities of the statesman, the student, the patriot, and the far-seeing lover of mankind. It is a task in which we shall fail with absolute certainty if we approach it after having surrendered ourselves to the guidance of the demagogue or the doctrinaire, of the well-meaning man who thinks feebly, or of the cunning self-seeker, who endeavors to rise by committing that worst of crimes against our people—the crime of inflaming brother against brother, one American against his fellow Americans. My fellow countrymen, bad laws are evil things; good laws are necessary; and a clean, fearless, common-sense administration of the laws is even more necessary; but what we need most of all is to look to our own selves, to see that our consciences as individuals, that our collective national conscience, may be instant to respond to every appeal for high action and lofty generous endeavor. There must and shall be no falling off in the national traits of hardihood and manliness; and we must keep ever bright the love of justice, the spirit of strong, brotherly friendship for one's fellows, which we hope and believe will hereafter stand as typical of the men who make up this, the mightiest republic upon which the sun has ever shone.

SENATOR LODGE'S ADDRESS.

The Origin of Fairs—Review of Gatherings from Olden Times to the Pan-American.

Senator Lodge said:

The dominant note of every great exposition like this now spread before us is novelty. The buildings are new, built only for the immediate purpose and destined to pass away when the curtain is rung down and the lights put out. To their ornament and construction the architect, the artist and the sculptor bring the latest fruits of their arts, the freshest devices of their fancy. Within the buildings all is new; pictures just painted, statues just carved, the last word of science and invention, the latest fashions in stuffs and furniture fill their spaces and line their corridors. To throw all this newness into yet higher relief we have fallen into the habit of placing beside it reproductions made but yesterday of the houses and streets and costumes of centuries long dead and gone so that we may feel still more keenly the vivid existence of that which is our own.

And yet the newest of all things, the latest of expositions is in reality but the continuance

[Continued on Page 4.]

BOERS BLOW UP TRAIN.

Major Heath of South Lancashires Killed Near American Siding.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 20.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, May 18, as follows:

"An armored train has been dynamited south of American Siding. Major Heath of the South Lancashires was killed."

Pennsylvania's War Claim.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, May 20.—Governor Stone received a check for $102,313.06 today from the war department, in part payment of Pennsylvania's claim against the government on account of supplies furnished during the Spanish-American war.

Lord Kitchener's Report.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 20.—Lord Kitchener reports that last week nineteen Boers were killed, fourteen were wounded, 238 were made prisoners, and 71 surrendered, and that 212 rifles and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

Gibbons En Route for Rome.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Gibraltar, May 20.—Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived here on the steamer Trave en route from New York for Rome, landed here and started for Rome.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, May 20.—Patrick J. Gleason, former mayor of Long Island City, and popularly known as "Battle-Ax" Gleason, died at his home in that place tonight, aged about 70 years. Mr. Gleason began failing some years ago, but few knew he was seriously ill. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death.

Towanda, Pa., May 20.—J. T. Donly, of Pittsburg, died of pneumonia here today, at the home of E. J. Ayres, after a week's illness. Mr. Donly, who was 65 years of age, represented Butler county in the legislature in the session of 1881. On May 11 he came here on business [illegible]

WILL EDUCATE THE SCOTS.

Andrew Carnegie's Latest and Greatest Contribution.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 20.—Andrew Carnegie has given 2,000,000 pounds to establish free education in four Scotch universities, Edinburg, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andres. He stipulates that the beneficiaries be his "Scotch fellow countrymen" only, no English, Irish, colonials or foreigners. The fund will apply to medical as well as to commercial education. It will produce an income of 50,000 pounds. Mr. Carnegie's inquiries show that the total fees paid to the four universities is 49,000 pounds annually. He considers that the 2,000,000 pounds he has donated will give an income sufficient to provide free university education for every boy and girl in Scotland capable of passing the entrance examinations.

MRS. HOWELL FOUND.

Missing Avoca Woman Discovered Near Campbell's Ledge.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Avoca, May 20.—Mrs. Webb Howell, aged 53 years, who strayed away from home last Saturday, was found yesterday afternoon by a party of searchers at the foot of Campbell's ledge, in a demented condition.

She had been roaming the woods since Saturday and had not tasted food since she left home.

EFFORTS TO RECALL THE JUDGES BILL

Mr. Haag's Resolution Tabled—He Believes the Democracy Should Have Representatives on Superior Bench.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, May 20.—By a vote of 83 to 46 the house tonight laid on the table a concurrent resolution recalling from the governor for amendment the senate bill relative to minority representation in the Superior court. The resolution was offered by Mr. Haag, of Schuylkill, and was generally supported by the Democrats. Mr. Haag said he was reliably informed that Judges Smith and Mitchell, of the Superior court, would shortly retire under the judges' retirement bill. Judge Smith is the only Democrat on the bench, and should he retire the Democrats would be deprived of representation in the court. Mr. Haag said the Democrats would not be given representation in 1905 and again in 1909, when no more than one judge would be elected if this bill became a law. He thought the Democracy was entitled to at least one judge, and reminded his Republican colleagues that if it had not been for the Democrats they could not have passed a single political measure at this session. When the house convened the Superior court bill was signed by Speaker Marshall.

Mr. Creasy, of Columbia, asked that he delay signing the bill until after Mr. Haag had offered a resolution recalling it from the senate. The speaker replied that the bill had come over from the senate with the presiding officer's signature and that he could do nothing else but sign it. Then Mr. Haag offered his resolution recalling the bill from the governor.

The Creasy resolution, fixing June 1 for final adjournment, was referred to a rules committee by a vote of 73 to 56. Mr. Creasy offered a resolution subsequently fixing June 14 to adjourn and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

The Paul resolution, directing that the apportionment bills be reported tomorrow and that they be taken up on Wednesday for first reading and considered each day thereafter until they are disposed of, was laid on the table.

The debate on this proposition revealed the fact that the congressional apportionment bill was on the house calendar for third reading, the legislative bill was on second reading, the judicial bill had passed and gone to the senate, and that no senatorial apportionment bill has been introduced.

The Hitchcock bill, allowing trolley companies to carry freight, was reported with a negative recommendation from the city passenger railways committee.

Mr. Davis, of Fayette, offered a resolution, which was defeated, that his bill, which was reported adversely, requiring trolley companies to enclose the platforms of their cars, in inclement weather, for the protection of the motormen and conductors, be placed upon the calendar.

A number of house bills were read the second time, after which the house adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FILIPINO SUCCESS.

Detachment of the Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry Suffers Loss.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, May 20.—It is reported unofficially that a body of rebels under Angales attacked a detachment of American troops, supposed to be of the Twenty-seventh regiment near Pasaco, in south Camerines province, killing two soldiers and one native scout and taking one soldier prisoner.

The insurgents continue in possession of the mining town of Paracole, North Camarines. The nearest troops are at Indian, thirty miles away.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Total Deaths to May 1 in Boer War Were 14,978.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 20.—A parliamentary paper just issued shows the total of British troops in South Africa on May 1 to be 249,116. The total deaths were 14,978, and wounded 17,980. In hospital, April 15, there were 13,797.

Corporations Chartered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, May 20.—Charters were issued by the state department today as follows: Monroe County Telephone company, Appenzel, Monroe county; capital, $3,000. The Loetzer Valve and Manufacturing company, Towanda; capital, $20,000. The Homestead Brick company Homestead; capital, $20,000. The Allegheny Coal company, Springdale postoffice, Allegheny [illegible] $5,000.

ARRESTED FOR AYERS MURDER

Mrs. J. I. Bonine Confesses That She Committed the Mysterious Crime at Washington.

MOTIVE FOR SHOOTING

Admits That She Was Alone in the Room with Ayers at the Time the Murder Was Committed and States That She Shot Ayers in Self Defense—Mrs. Bonine Alleges That Ayers Had a Revolver and Threatened to Kill Her Unless She Submitted to His Wishes.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 20.—Mrs. J. I. Bonine was arrested late this afternoon for the murder of Joseph Ayers at the Kenmore hotel early on Wednesday morning last.

She confessed the murder to Major Sylvester, superintendent of police, this afternoon after a severe examination. She has been under suspicion for several days. According to statements of witnesses at the coroner's inquest she was a frequent visitor to Ayers' room.

Mrs. Bonine was a resident of the Kenmore hotel, where the murder was committed, and is the wife of a drummer for a Chicago drug house. She is about thirty-five years of age.

Mrs. Bonine in her confession admits that she was alone with Ayers in his room when the murder was committed.

Mrs. Bonine's confession was entirely voluntary. At a few minutes past 3 o'clock this afternoon she telephoned for Major Sylvester, chief of police, saying that she was coming to his office, and she appeared there a few minutes afterwards. When she reached the office she said she had a statement which she wished to make and she was immediately turned over to Detective Horn, who took her confession. She said that she was alone in Ayers' room with him when the killing took place and that the shooting was the result of his own misconduct. She stated that Ayers had drawn the pistol upon her for the purpose of making her respond to an improper proposal which he had made to her.

At the commencement of the affair she said that Ayers had come to her room in the Kenmore hotel about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning and upon the pretense of being ill had gained admission to her room. He complained of feeling as if he was going to have a chill and asked her to give him some preventive. She had given him, she said, a medicine which she had in her room and he had then referred to some differences which they had had in the past and had asked her to come to his room, where they might quietly talk the matter over and come to an amicable understanding. She had agreed to go to the room as he requested and he left her room, preceding her to his own.

Story of the Struggle.

When Ayers called at her room he was entirely dressed, but when she entered his room as per agreement she found him standing behind the door undressed except as to his undershirt and with a revolver in his hand. He then told her that he had enticed her to the room for his own purposes, and that if she did not submit to his wishes he would kill her. Mrs. Bonine says that she immediately grasped the revolver and in the struggle which ensued it was discharged three different times, striking him at each discharge, the last shot proving fatal. She says that the cries for help which Miss Minas heard were all from her, as were also the sobbing which Miss Minas described.

Mrs. Bonine says that after the shooting she passed through the window of Ayres' room on to and down the fire escape ladder and entering the parlor window of the second floor passed through the parlor and back up the stairway of the hotel to her own room on the fourth floor. She then washed her hands undressed and retired.

Mrs. Bonine was entirely self-possessed when she made her confession and did not exhibit any evidence of either present or past unusual excitement. She is apparently about thirty-two years of age and says she was born in Mason, Missouri. She then removed to Hamilton, in the same state, and afterwards to Richmond, Kansas, where her husband was engaged in the drug business. Subsequently she went to Brunswick, Ga., and then to Florida, where her husband was engaged in orange growing. She says that it was at her husband's solicitation that she learned to practice with a revolver and that he had made the suggestion that she should learn this art for self-defense against possible assaults. She said she had twice in her life fired a revolver to frighten burglars, and that she had brought a bulldog revolver with her to Washington, but had given it away to a negro man.

After she had concluded her statement the woman was placed under arrest and sent to the house of detention.

George M. Stanley Sentenced.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lebanon, May 20.—George M. Stanley, former treasurer of the defunct Economy Building and Loan association of this city, who, in the March criminal court was found guilty of embezzling its funds, was today sentenced by Judge Ehrgood to four years' solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary and $500 fine. The case will be appealed to the superior court.

Decrease in Ireland.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 20.—The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. This is less decrease than during the previous decade. Scotland, the census shows, has a population numbering 4,471,957 persons.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

OCCASIONAL RAINS.

1 General—Dedication of the Pan-American Exposition.
Fifty Thousand Machinists on Strike.
Washington Woman Confesses to Murder.
2 General—Carbondale Department.
3 Local—Machinists of the City Quit Work.
Reorganization of the Police Force.
Animated Meeting of the Board of Trade.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—School Board Up in Arms Against Dr. Lansing.
Educational Contest Interest on the Increase.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Financial and Commercial.
8 Local—Court Proceedings.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIANS

Moderator Minton Announces Appointments—Resolution Against the Pan-American.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, May 20.—Routine matters occupied the attention of the commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly during the greater portion of the day's session. The annual reports of the eight church boards were submitted to the assembly and three of them, ministerial relief, education and freedom, with the reports of their standing committees, were disposed of. The others will be taken up to-morrow and Wednesday, when it is expected the desk will be clear for the discussion of the revision committee's report, which is the special order for Thursday. During the afternoon session Moderator Minton announced the appointment of Robert Pitcairn, of Pittsburg, as vice moderator. Dr. Minton also appointed a committee of five to complete the details of the Peoria overture, the new plan of electing standing committees. A resolution was adopted deprecating the action of the directors of the Pan-American exposition in opening the gates on Sunday and earnestly urging the closing of the exposition on that day.

The special committee on Sabbath observance protested against the publication of Sunday newspapers, and all use of the Lord's day for business purposes or commercial interests.

The report of the special committee on judicial commissions came up for consideration, but debate was interrupted by adjournment.

THE POLICE QUESTION DR. STANLEY'S WIFE

Interest in the Tragic Death of Father Phillips Continues—The New Developments.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, May 20.—Interest in the tragic death of Father Phillips, of Hazleton, which had by no means subsided, was made more acute today by the bringing to the West Forty-seventh street police station of a woman with auburn hair, who answered the description of the woman whom the police have been looking for and who has been referred to as "Dr. Stanley's wife." She was closeted with Captain Donahue for over four hours, and he then took her to lunch, after which the two went back to the station.

The police took extraordinary means to keep the identity of the woman secret. They even went to the extent of denying that she had anything to do with the case of Father Phillips. Late in the afternoon, however, Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has charge of the case for the district attorney's office, was sent for and talked with the mysterious woman for an hour and a half. When he had finished the interview, he said that the woman was the one Stanley had introduced as his wife, and that she might be held as a witness in the case, but that he would not say so positively. He also said:

"I am satisfied that this woman had nothing to do with the case. I shall not give her name because she comes from a very respectable family. I want to shield her because I believe in my heart that she had nothing to do with the case whatever. I questioned her closely and am satisfied that she does not know anything about it."

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Liberals Appear to Have Large Majority in the Deputies.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Madrid, May 20.—Latest reports of the result of the elections to the new chamber of deputies, held yesterday, show that the capital returned six Ministerialists, one Conservative and one member of the National Union party. According to El Correo, the following are the general results of the election:

Liberals, 230; Conservatives, 79; Dissident Conservatives, 15; Dissident Liberals, 18; supporters of Romero, 10; Republicans, 15; Carlists, 6; National Unionists, 10; Catalanists, 4; Socialist, 1, and Independents, 21.

DOES NOT WANT DIVORCE.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 20.—The Marchioness of Anglesey today made a somewhat remarkable application to Sir Francis Jeune, president of the divorce division of the high court of justice, asking the court to rescind the divorce granted her on Nov. 7 last. Justice Jeune characterized the whole case as a most extraordinary one and decided to hear the application in camera on May 25.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 20.—A pension of $17 a month has been granted Theodore P. Hatten, of Bendham, Lackawanna county, and one of $8 a month has been granted Sarah E. Barber, (widow), of Wilkes-Barre.

NINE HOUR STRIKE ON

Over Fifty Thousand Machinists About the Country Quit Their Work Yesterday.

O'CONNELL'S STATEMENT

General Demand Made for Nine-Hour Day at Ten Hour Wage Scale. Many Firms About the Country Yield to the Demands of Workmen. Railroad Machinists as a Rule Are Not Involved—Strike Does Not Extend to Allied Trades. Save in One or Two Instances—Scranton Among the Number.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 20.—Approximately 50,000 machinists throughout the country struck today for a nine-hour day; a scale of wages equal to the present ten-hour per day scale, and other demands. This is the rough estimate of President O'Connell, of the National Association of Machinists, based on the telegraphic advices that have reached him today from the machinists' headquarters in the various cities. The strike thus far has not extended to the allied trades, save in one or two instances, as at Scranton, Pa., where men in a part of the allied trades are out. No machinists engaged in government work are affected. This is due to the fact that on such work an eight-hour a day scale already prevails. Railroad machinists, as a rule, are not involved in the strike, though the men on several roads are out. The Central Vermont shop machinists at St. Albans, numbering probably 200, have struck. The Lehigh Valley railroad machinists at Buffalo, Sayre, Wilkes-Barre and Elmira are out, aggregating about 500 all told. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men at Buffalo, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and intermediate points are out. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe men also are out. The strike order, however, does not apply to the railroads generally.

It is explained at headquarters that there is no competition between the railroad and the private work, and work among the private establishments is to be adjusted first.

President O'Connell's Statement.

The situation this afternoon was summarized by President O'Connell in the following statement to the Associated Press:

"We are demanding a nine-hour day universally throughout the trade, with an increase of wages sufficient to overcome the loss of the hour in time; regulation of the apprentice system and the number that shall be employed, in accordance with the number of journeymen machinists employed; agreements as to arbitration of all disputes that may arise in the future; the right of the machinists to be represented by a committee; and agreements that there shall be absolutely no discrimination against machinists because of their membership in the union.

"From the present indications and the statements issuing from headquarters at the various points, the orders are being generally obeyed and in larger numbers than was anticipated. In certain cases where only a few hundred were expected to be involved, the indications are that the number will be increased fifty per cent. The number of firms signing indicates that in localities where the agreements are being made the strike will not last over a few days. In other localities where a larger number of men are being involved, I look forward to an adjustment being reached within the present week."

Men on Strike.

Following is a statement of the number out at important points: Hartford, Conn., 1,000; Ansonia, and Derby, Conn., 500; Hamilton, O., 1,000; Buffalo, 1,200; Scranton, 2,500; Cincinnati, completely tied up and 3,000 men out; Connorsville, Ind., 200; Palestine, Texas, 200; York, Pa., 300; East Orange, N. J., 300; Oswego, N. Y., 300; Norfolk, Va., all shops out, 500 men.

Word from other large cities is tardy in reaching here. Telegraphic reports to Mr. O'Connell show the following as the number of firms which signed the agreements today: Kenosha, Wis., all; Milwaukee, 5; Wilmington, Del., 2; Toledo, O., 1; Auburn, N. Y., all firms; Anaconda, Mont., all; Denver, Colo., all; St. Louis, all; New Orleans, all; Danbury, Conn., all; Pittsburg, Pa., 90 per cent.; Franklin, Pa., all; Youngstown, O., all; Cleveland, O., 15; Rochester, N. Y., 90 per cent.; Buffalo, 50 per cent.; Niagara Falls, all; Tonawanda, all; Trenton, N. J., 75 per cent.; Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 25; New Haven, 8.

These establishments having conceded the demands, their men are at work as usual.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S CONDITION.

Doctors Find That She Has Continued to Improve.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

San Francisco, May 20, 9 p. m.—Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following statement:

"Doctors Hirschfelder and Gibbons met Dr. Rixey at 8.30 p. m. They find that Mrs. McKinley's improvement has continued throughout the day and that her condition tonight is excellent. Drs. Hirschfelder, Gibbons and Cushing will meet Dr. Rixey at 11.30 a. m. tomorrow."

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May 20.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, with occasional showers; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.