Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S DAY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN

The Policy of the Government Is Outlined in the Speech of Mr. McKinley.

PROGRESS OF CENTURY

Isolation No Longer Possible or Desirable—Reciprocity, Ship Subsidies, Ship Canal, Pacific Cable Should Be Encouraged—The Value of Fairs.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.—President's day at the Pan-American exposition ran its course under very auspicious conditions and was attended with every circumstance in keeping with its high import. President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley by his side and surrounded by eminent persons of high official rank of this and foreign countries, faced a vast throng of people in the esplanade at noon today and delivered an address that brought forth the thunderous applause of the multitude. Never before has such a crowd gathered within the exposition grounds. The people were packed in the esplanade to the point of suffocation and overflowed down the court of fountains and to the vacant spaces in front of the government buildings at the right and the horticultural building to the left. The president's words were listened to attentively by the audience. His references to the name of Blaine as the man inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement; the statements that reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; that the American people must build the isthmian canal and the Pacific cable and encourage our merchant marine service, and that isolation is no longer possible or desirable, were particularly well received. The president's progress through the exposition grounds to the stadium and thence to the various buildings and exhibits of Canada and the South American republics was one continuous ovation.

The president was introduced by Mr. Milburn. Mr. McKinley said in part:

I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. Today I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

Value of Fairs.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvements, the inoculation to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It excites a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people and invigorates the efficacy of high quality and low prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture, and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors commercial enemies we must not be.

The Pan-American exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything—far from it—it has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will cooperate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

Isolation No Longer Possible.

The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere and the press foreshadows with more or less accuracy the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth. Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined.

Reciprocity.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing supplies surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in the fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

Foster Merchant Marine.

Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamships have been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense, they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

Build Isthmian Canal.

We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico.

Lay Pacific Cable.

The construction of a Pacific cable can not be longer postponed.

In the furtherance of those objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and who was ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the New World. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped.

These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

"Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving."

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.

GREAT RACE AT CHARTER OAK PARK

The Celebrated Gelding Boralma Is Defeated by Lord Derby.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5.—A big crowd at Charter Oak park this afternoon witnessed the defeat of Thomas Lawson's celebrated gelding, Boralma, by C. J. Hamlin's Lord Derby. The race between these two was one of the finest of the year and it was only after five heats had been trotted that the Boston favorite's colors were lowered. The betting on the race, the free for all trot, was very heavy. The starters were Boralma, Lord Derby and The Monk. As much as $90,000 went into the pool. Boralma was a tremendous favorite before the start at odds of three for one for the other two. The backers seemed to think he could not lose. Ed. Geers was up behind Lord Derby, James G. Gatcomb drove Boralma and M. E. McHenry held the lines over The Monk. In the first heat Boralma led at the quarter by a length, with Lord Derby second and The Monk third. These positions were maintained into the stretch, when Geers shook out Lord Derby and the race to the wire was a heart-breaker. Lord Derby nailed Boralma at the eighty yards distance and passed the wire a nose ahead. The last quarter was trotted in 30½ seconds. The betting then turned to ten on Lord Derby to seven on the field and the money was put down very fast.

The word for the second heat was given to an even start, but fifty yards from the wire Lord Derby made a disastrous break and fell away back. Boralma took the heat easily from The Monk and Lord Derby was just inside the distance. Boralma was made the pool favorite at 100 to 40 for the field. At the quarter, Boralma led Lord Derby a length and retained this to the half. On the lower turn Lord Derby made an irresistible burst of speed, passed Boralma and going strongly, won the heat by an open length. Lord Derby was again made a favorite at four to one. As in the second heat, Lord Derby broke at the turn and was simply driven to save his distance. Boralma was lapped all the way in this heat by The Monk and won by a short length. Lord Derby still remained the favorite and keeping his feet all the way had little difficulty in taking the last heat and the race.

PUPILS TRANSFERRED.

The Soldiers' Orphans' School at Harford Is Closed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Susquehanna, Pa., Sept. 5.—The pupils in the Soldiers' Orphans' school, at Harford, Susquehanna county, were today transferred by special train to the schools at Chester and New Castle.

By a recent order of the state soldiers orphan school commission the Harford school has been closed.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Word was received at the war department today of the death of General Chauncey McKeever, United States Army, retired, at a health resort near Emden, Hanover, Germany. No details are given. General McKeever was born in Maryland and was graduated at the military academy in July, 1869, and retired Aug. 1, 1892, at which time he held the rank of colonel and assistant adjutant general.

STEEL STRIKE ABOUT OVER

The Prevailing Opinion in Pittsburg Is That the Trouble Is Practically Settled.

A SECRET CONFERENCE

Trustee John Pierce Makes About the Only Approach to a Statement of Any Yesterday—He Says the Proposition of the Steel Company Could Not Be Accepted—Mr. Shaffer's Plans.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5.—The prevailing opinion in Pittsburg tonight is that the great steel strike is practically settled, but absolutely nothing positive can be learned from either side to the controversy.

The day was spent by the Amalgamated advisory board in secret conference behind doors that were guarded closer than ever before. The newspaper "dead line" was drawn most effectively. When the final adjournment for the day came at about 6.30 p. m. those who had been inside headquarters refused to say a word in answer to insisent questioners and volunteered no statement. When the meeting was over it was learned for the first time that President Shaffer had not been with his colleagues during the afternoon session and his whereabouts up to 11 o'clock tonight are unknown. Secretary Williams also disappeared shortly after the adjournment and he too cannot be located.

Reports were current all evening that the two gentlemen had gone to New York, but at a late hour tonight both Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Williams were found at their homes.

Mr. Williams stated that neither Mr. Shaffer nor any other official of the association was going to New York. While no official statement was made regarding any further movements tonight, it was learned on good authority that a meeting of the executive board of the Amalgamated association had been called to take up the peace matter and it was probable this meeting would be held tomorrow or Saturday at the latest.

None of the members living out of Pittsburg arrived in the city tonight, however. If this meeting convenes soon it is believed that some proposition for the settlement of the strike will be decided upon, that will be possible to meet the United States Steel corporation with. Pending such a decision on the part of the Amalgamated association, President Shaffer declined to make any statement and persistently declared that peace talk came only from those outside of the organization whom were acting without authority.

Mr. Pierce would not say that all negotiations had been broken off, and his intimation that the Amalgamated association is willing to arbitrate differences would indicate that all efforts for peace have not been abandoned.

Aside from the mysterious conference, there was nothing much of a startling nature transpired in the strike in this city.

The steel officials claim a big gain in the addition of 225 men at the National Tube works at McKeesport, making the total number at work, 625; and accessions at the Pennsylvania tube works and Continental tube plant in this city. The strikers offset this by claiming that the Demmler tin mill could not be started this morning, as officially scheduled, because of the lack of men.

Manager Lauck, of the Demmler plant, declared this afternoon that 100 men were ready to go to work, but the start would be deferred until tomorrow.

Only Trouble Reported.

The only trouble reported from any district today was that from Canal Dover, where District Manager E. E. Cline, of the Sheet Steel company, was knocked down and narrowly escaped severe treatment at the hands of a party of strikers, during a heated discussion in the bar of the Central hotel. The strikers claim that Cline was the aggressor and charges will be preferred against him.

Sheriff William C. McKinley, of Allegheny county, will not enter into any controversy with Mayor Robert J. Black, of McKeesport, regarding the sending of deputies to guard the plants of the American Tin Plate company at Demmler. The sheriff declares that he is only performing his duty vested in the authority and responsibilities of his office, and will not be disturbed by the criticisms of outsiders.

"As the sheriff of this county I will try to comply with the laws of Pennsylvania, and will send deputies wherever they may be required."

The following telegram was received today by President Shaffer:

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 5.

Shaffer, Pittsburg.

Pay no attention to rumor from here that the men intend withdrawing from the A. A. Boys all solid. Deny all such rumors in Pittsburg papers. (Signed) W. C. Davis,
President Fourth district.

George Powell, president of the Tin Workers' Protective association, called on President Shaffer today. He stated that he deplored a recent publication criticising President Shaffer's conduct of the strike and stated that he had not inspired the article and, in fact, knew nothing of the matter until it was published. In reference to the secession of the hot mill men, President Powell stated that the constitution of the Federation of Labor, to which both the Amalgamated association and the Tin Workers' association, are connected, would prohibit the reported change of the hot mill men. A steel official announced tonight that one hundred men would be taken from the Star plant in this city and transferred to other plants. They will leave the city over the Pennsylvania railroad, but their destination has not been learned. The official says the Star plant has more men at work than can be accommodated comfortably and this division will be made to assist less fortunate mills.

The New York Meeting.

The conference of the members of the conciliation committee was resumed at the Ashland house at 5 o'clock and continued until 8.30, during which time there was more telephoning. When the conference adjourned Mr. Mitchell explained the point reached in the negotiations with the steel corporation has not yet been acted upon, but the board will probably reject it today. Nevertheless, he expressed his opinion that the strike would be yet settled amicably, though he declined to state how he thought this would be brought about.

Mr. Mitchell, while disclaiming that he spoke for the committee and saying that he was merely giving information for the accommodation of the press, said: "When all negotiations between the Amalgamated association and the United States Steel corporation in regard to the strike were broken off the committee on conciliation of the National Civic Federation endeavored to bring the representatives of both interests together, or to act as mediators between them.

"We held conferences at Pittsburg and obtained propositions from it with authority to submit the same to the United States Steel corporation. These propositions we submitted to the committee at yesterday's (Wednesday) conference. The company rejected the propositions.

"We then discussed the situation at length with Mr. Schwab and his colleagues, and obtained from them conditions upon which they would agree to settle the strike, these terms to hold good until this (Thursday) evening.

"We submitted these terms to Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues. The officers of the association expressed their conviction to us that the proposed terms will not be approved. We entertain the hope that an amicable settlement of this conflict will yet be reached."

Mr. Mitchell declined to make public either the proposition made to the steel corporation or the counter proposition made by Mr. Schwab, or to state whether the time limit for the acceptance of the latter proposition has been extended.

Strikers Would Not Work.

Advices from Canal Dover, Ohio, tonight, say:

"The attempt to operate the mills at this place has been a failure. Two mills started three days ago. Today the fires were drawn. The combination has claimed for some days to have enough men to operate least four mills. The strikers have denied this and declared it would be impossible to run the mills with the men who are in the mills at present. It was positively learned today that there are sixty-six men within the mill enclosure. This includes all the combination workingmen employed as clerks and skilled men, of whom there are nine. Twenty-two men were imported; the remainder are residents of this city."

STEEL WORKERS AT JOLIET.

Three Hours' Sessions Yesterday Were Without Results.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 5.—The striking steel workers were in joint session today for three hours, but without important developments, so far as could be learned. Vice-President Davis, of Chicago, presided. Representatives authorized to speak for the strikers say the men are standing firm. They do not credit the report that resumption at the Joliet mills will be as non-union plants, although Superintendent Sheldon refuses either to deny or confirm the report.

Officials of the Swansea lodge of tin plate strikers, in a statement issued today, deny emphatically the report from Pittsburg that the tin plate strikers agitate breaking away from the Amalgamated association and allying themselves with the Tin Workers' International association. The men declare they will stick by the strike order.

WRECK AT CROSSING.

A Freight Crashes Through a Passenger Train—Baggage Car Cut in Two—Mail Clerk Killed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 5.—A Texas and Pacific freight train crashed through a Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe passenger train at the crossing of the roads in the eastern part of this city late this afternoon. The combination baggage and express car was cut in two and the body of the mail clerk, A. E. Jackson, of Waco, Tex., was found buried beneath the cab of the freight engine, which was overturned and badly wrecked.

The two front cars, loaded with horses and mules, were demolished, killing between 15 and 20 of the animals. The engineer and fireman of the freight narrowly escaped with their lives. None of the passengers were hurt. The cause of the wreck is not known.

HAVE FAITH IN COLUMBIA.

Announcement of Her Selection as Cup Defender, However, Causes Surprise at Bristol.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Bristol, Sept. 5.—The announcement of the selection of the Columbia to defend the cup was a great surprise to President J. B. Herreshoff, of the Herreshoff company, but he declined to discuss the committee's action. The news was received with great regret in Bristol. It is the general feeling here that Constitution is the better boat and that ultimately she would prove herself to be all right.

Bristol people, however, have the utmost confidence in Columbia's ability to defeat the new Shamrock.

ECUADOR JOINS THE SQUABBLE

She Has Intervened Against Colombia with an Army and Vessels of War.

SITUATION IS STRAINED

Information Is Considered Clear Evidence of the Intention of Ecuador to Take a Hand in the Sport of the Rebellious Element on the Isthmus of Panama—The First Overt Move.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A cablegram was received here today from an authoritative source in Cali, Colombia, near the Ecuadorean border, stating that Ecuador had intervened as against Colombia, with an army well equipped and with vessels of war.

Under the circumstances, the cablegram states that it will be necessary to meet the move of Ecuador by having Colombian war vessels in Pacific water near the Colombian-Ecuadorean frontier.

The information in the cablegram is considered clear evidence of Ecuador's intention to join forces with the rebellious element on the Isthmus of Panama. Until now, Ecuador has maintained strict neutrality, but the cablegram received today indicates that the first overt move against Colombia has been made.

TROOPS RETURNING FROM PHILIPPINES

When Transports Buford and Kilpatrick Reach Home Only About 43,000 Soldiers Will Remain.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The war department has decided to bring the Twenty-third infantry, now in the Philippines, home on the transport Buford, which sails for New York, via Suez, on the 15th instant. The Kilpatrick, which sails the same day for San Francisco, will bring the Eighteenth infantry. On her next trip, in December, the Kilpatrick will bring home the nine batteries of heavy coast artillery.

When these commands reach the United States, there will be left in the Philippines about 43,000 officers and men, and the present plans don't contemplate a further reduction of the force. Both General MacArthur and General Chaffee have expressed the opinion that about 40,000 men will be required in the Philippines for an indefinite period.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECK.

Four Seriously Injured and Fifty Others Slightly Hurt in a Smashup Near Elmira.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Four persons were seriously injured and fifty others slightly hurt in a wreck which occurred seven miles south of Elmira today. West-bound Delaware, Lackawanna and Western freight train, No. 53, ran into a work train, having on board over 100 laborers, many of whom were Italians. The workmen were hurled high in the air in all directions, the majority receiving minor injuries.

The work train was supposed to have cleared for the freight, but for some reason it did not do so, and the freight crashed into it from the rear, demolishing several cars.

MANILA TEACHERS COMPLAIN.

Expenses of Living Are Double What They Anticipated.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The cabled report from Manila to the effect that the newly arrived American teachers at a mass meeting yesterday decided to cable to the president complaining that commissary privileges were denied them, and that they found their expenses double what they were assured they might expect, attracted considerable attention at the war department.

The privilege of purchasing commissary stores at the government warehouses in the Philippines was taken away from all civilian employes by order of the secretary of war in June, and, as that order was widely published, it was presumed that the teachers, who sailed subsequently to its issuance, were aware of its existence.

Corporations Chartered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Sept. 5.—A charter was issued by the state department, July 31, to the Northern Cambria Street Railway company. The incorporators are: Frank G. Harris, Clearfield; F. L. Snyder, of Kylertown; W. H. Sanford and E. O. Brown, of Patton; J. E. Hedding, of Morrisdale; A. E. Patton, of Curwensville; James Kerr, of Clearfield; I. A. Savidgard, of Philadelphia; A. G. Palmer, of Corning, N. Y.; Fred G. Harder, of Harrisburg, and T. Stewart Pierce, of Saltsburg.

Motor Paced Race.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—The 20-mile motor paced race at the Coliseum tonight between Archie McEachern and Bennie Monroe was easily won by the former by 4¼ laps in thirty-two minutes, thirty-four and one-fifth seconds.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:
GENERALL FAIR

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN VERMONT

The Vice President Speaks at the State Fair and Also Addresses An Audience at Burlington.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 5.—Vice President Roosevelt arrived in this city this afternoon by special train from Proctor, where he was the guest of United Sates Senator Proctor at luncheon after speaking at the state fair at Rutland this morning.

Senator Proctor accompanied him to this city.

This evening Colonel Roosevelt delivered an address at the public meeting of the Vermont Officers' Reunion society held at the Howard Opera house. The building was crowded to the doors. Former Governor E. J. Ormsbee, president of the society, was in the chair. Major Hawley gave a brief address of welcome and the vice president was then introduced. He said:

It is difficult to express the full measure of obligation under which this country is to the men who from '61 to '65 took up the most terrible and vitally necessary task which has ever fallen to the lot of any generation of men in the western hemisphere. Other men have rendered great service to their country, but the service you rendered was not merely great—it was incalculable.

You have taught us many lessons, and none more important than the lesson of brotherhood.

In the first place you have left us the right of brotherhood with the men who wore the gray in the ranks against which you were pitted. At the opening of this new century, all of us, the children of a reunited country, have a right to glory in the countless deeds of valor done alike by the men of the North and the men of the South. We can retain an ever growing sense of the all-importance, not merely to our people but to mankind, of the Union victory, while giving the truest and heartiest recognition to the sincerity and self-devotion of those Americans, our fellow countrymen, who then fought against the stars in their courses. Now there is none left, North or South, who does not take joy and pride in the Union; and when three years ago we once more had to face a foreign enemy, the heart of every true American thrilled with pride to see veterans who had fought in the Confederate uniform once more appear under Uncle Sam's colors side by side with their former foes, and leading to victory, under the famous old flag, the sons of those who had worn the blue and of those who had worn the gray.

The civil war had taught another lesson in brotherhood, in that it drew into its ranks men from all walks in life and in the suffering and hardship that followed brought all classes closer together, thus wiping out, to a great extent, the lines of demarcation between citizens which existed in a lesser degree in the country communities and to a greater extent in the cities.

Touching upon the recent war with Spain, the vice-president said:

The lesson taught by the great war could only be imperfectly taught by any lesser war. Nevertheless not a little good has been done even by such struggles as that which ended in insuring independence to Cuba, and in giving to the Philippines a freedom to which they could never have attained had we permitted them to fall into anarchy or under a tyranny. It was a pleasant thing to see the way in which men came forward from every walk of life, from every section of the country as soon as the call to arms occurred. The need was small and easily met, and not one in a hundred of the ardent young fellows who pressed forward to enter the army had a chance to see any service whatever. But it was good to see the spirit of '61 had not been lost.

When you of the civil war sprang forward at Abraham Lincoln's call to put all that life holds dear, and life itself, in the scale with the nation's honor, you were able to do what you did because you had in you not only the qualities that make good citizens, but, in addition, the high and intense traits, the deep passion and enthusiasm, which go to make up those heroes who are fit to deal with iron times. We can never as a nation afford to forget that back of our reason, our understanding, and our common sense, there must lie in full strength, the great fundamental passions, which are not often needed, but which every truly great race must have as a well spring of motive in time of need.

At 10 o'clock the annual banquet of the society was held at the Van Ness house. Speeches were delivered by Vice President Roosevelt, United States Senators Proctor and Dillingham.

TRIED TO ROAST HIMSELF.

A Desperado Attempts Suicide in a Newark Jail.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 5.—Frederick Ring, awaiting trial for highway robbery, attempted today to roast himself to death by setting fire to his bed in the Essex county jail in Newark. He is now in the jail hospital under close guard.

The prisoner, who is known as a desperado, had received a visit from his mother. During the interview he had wept bitterly. Shortly after she left, and before his attempt at self-destruction, Ring sat down and wrote out a long letter of confession. This was found today by the warden when he searched Ring's cell. In the letter, Ring confesses to having committed a murder in South Jersey about two years ago. Since then, he declares, the fear of arrest and hanging had made his life a torment.

Miners Strike for Pay.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shamokin, Sept. 5.—The eleven hundred employes of the Natalie colliery, which was tied up last Saturday by the men refusing to work unless they were paid in full, did not return to work today. The company failed to pay, and until they do, the miners say they will not go underground.

CANADIANS WIN PALMA TROPHY

An Interesting Contest Between American and British Marksmen at Sea Girt Range.

HAD 28 POINTS TO SPARE

The Match a Practical Duel Between the American Krag and the English Lee-Enfield Weapons—Contest Called for the Use of the National Arm—Score 1522 to 1494

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Canadian and American rifle had a long session today on the state rifle range at Seagirt, N. J., in the contest for the American centennial Palma trophy, emblematic of the world's championship, and the Canadians won by a margin of 28 points. The utmost good fellowship prevailed during the match, which was very close up to the last stage. Two of the members of the Ulster Rifle association, of Belfast, Ireland—W. T. Braithwaite and Thomas Robertson—acted as coaches for the Dominion representatives, and the Americans had General W. H. Spencer, with some of his officers, attending them in a similar capacity.

The conditions of the contest called for the use of the national arm of the country represented by the teams, so that it was practically a duel between the American Krag and the English Lee-Enfield weapons. The Canadians used orthoscopic sights, while the Americans had service sights. The shooting done by at least one of the American team was a revelation to their opponents. Many of the Ulster men who saw it had nothing but the highest praise for the exhibition given by Lieutenant Leizear, of Washington, D. C., who made the highest collective and best individual score in the match, which was shot in three stages, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Each of the teams of eight men had fifteen shots at each of these distances, and, beginning on the shortest range, Lieutenant Leizear made 68, 72 and 63 respectively, making a total of 203 points.

Captain R. J. Davidson, for the Canadians, made 70, 68 and 64, a total of 202 out of a possible 225. In the first stage, the visiting team led by a margin of seven points, their scores aggregating 532 as against 525 for the home team. On the 900 yards ranges each team made 519 points, the Canadians still leading by seven points as they went back to the 1,000 yard marks.

The Final Scores.

It was nearly dusk when the final scores—Canada, 1522; America, 1494—were put on the blackboard, and then General Spencer, gathering his men about him, cheered the winners heartily. Major Mason, captain of the Canadian team, and his men, responded with "three times three." The next contest for the Palma trophy will take place in Canada, in accordance with the rules governing the disposition of the prize.

The carbine team match was won by the men from the First troop of the National Guard of New Jersey, which is known as the Essex troop, and they celebrated the victory royally. This match was shot over the 200 and 500 yard ranges and resulted in a tie between the Essex men and the Pennsylvania squadron, each having a total of 205. But as the Jersey riflemen had the better aggregate score over the longer range the Pennsylvanians had to take second place. Squadron A, of New York, was next, with 184, and Troop A, of Maryland, was fourth, with 180.

In the Schutzen match at the 200 yard ranges D. W. G. Hudson, was top score with 216 out or a possible 225 on the German ring target, and is tied with Harry M. Pope, of Hartford, Conn., and Michael Dorriler, of Jersey City, each having 139 out of a possible 150 on the standard American target.

The special challenge match at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards between teams of eight men for the Ulster Rifle association of Belfast, Ireland, and the New Jersey Rifle association will be the big attraction tomorrow.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 5.—Sailed: Deutschland, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg; La Champagne, Havre. Cherbourg—Arrived: Furst Bismarck, New York for Hamburg. Liverpool—Arrived: Georgian, New York; Teutonic, New York. Rotterdam—Sailed: Potsdam, New York. Lizard—Passed: L'Aquitaine, New York for Havre.

Negro Hanged in Jail.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 5.—Levi Carroll, a negro, who was convicted of murdering his father and a negro woman last February, was hanged in the county jail here today.

Pensions Granted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A Spanish war pension of $12 has been granted Maria Berry (mother), of Pittston.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Sept. 5, 1901:
Highest temperature ..... 84 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 56 degrees
Relative Humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 79 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 69 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds.