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TWO CENTS. TEN PAGES SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1902. TEN PAGES TWO CENTS.

ST. VINCENT IN A WALL OF FIRE

The Northern Part of the Island Is Still a Mass of Sweeping Flames.

ERUPTIONS ARE HEARD ONE HUNDRED MILES

Impossible to Reach Burning District by Land or Sea—Balls of Colored Fire Thrown High in the Air from the Volcano's Crater—Kingstown Still Safe, Though Ashes Fall in the Streets—Governor Says Conditions Are Worse Than Reported.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Castries, St. Lucia, May 13.—The Soufriere volcano on the island of St. Vincent is still in destructive eruption. Sounds resembling a terrific cannonade can be heard 100 miles away. The reports are followed by columns of smoke, rising high in the air. Immense balls of colored fire also issue from the crater, lightning is playing fiercely in the upper sky and the whole northern part of the island is one mass of sweeping flame. It is impossible to reach the burning district by land or sea, and there are no means of estimating the destruction wrought to life and property.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is still safe, though showers of ashes and pebbles are continually falling on the town. The volcano itself is invisible.

London, May 14.—The governor of the Windward islands, Sir Robert Llewelyn, cables to the colonial office from the island of St. Vincent, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"I arrived here yesterday and found the state of affairs much worse than had been stated. The administrator's reports show that the country on the east coast, between Robin Rock and Georgetown, was apparently struck and devastated in a manner similar to that which destroyed St. Pierre, and I fear that practically all living things in that radius were killed. Probably 1,600 persons lost their lives. The exact number will never be nown. The managers and owners of the estates, with their families, and several of the better class of people have been killed. A thousand bodies have been found and buried. One hundred and sixty persons are in the hospital at Georgetown. Probably only six of this number will recover. The details of the disaster are too harrowing for description.

"I got at St. Lucia a coasting steamer, which is running up and down the leeward coast, with water and provisions. Twenty-two hundred persons have received relief. I have asked for medical officers from Trinidad and Grenada. All the neighboring British colonies are assisting generously. Every effort is being made to grapple with the awful calamity. All the best sugar estates in the Carib country are devastated and the cattle are dead.

"The eruption continues, but is apparently moderating. Anxiety is still felt. All the officers and residents are co-operating with me. The ladies are making clothing."

SEARCH AT ST. PIERRE.

Safes with Precious Molten Metal Discovered—Strange Fatalities.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, May 14.—The signal station here reports that a large fire was seen last night in the direction of Fort de France, Martinique. The British steamer Savan, Capt. Hunter, arived here this morning and reports Mont Pelee to be still in eruption. The trend of the flow from the volcano is to the north.

The search parties which are removing the dead from St. Pierre have discovered safes and molten precious metal in stores and dwellings of the town. No one is permitted to penetrate into St. Pierre beyond the street running along the sea front, and a cordon of soldiers has been placed around the town. The St. Pierre cathedral is all down with the exception of one tower, and of the theater the walls alone are now standing. The convent, which contained 20 girls and thirty-six nuns, has disappeared, as has the college, where seventy boys and 22 priests and professors were domiciled.

Many thrilling and hair-breadth escapes from the eruption of Mont Pelee are reported.

London, May 15.—The Fort de France correspondent of the Times in a dispatch regarding the present condition of Mont Pelee, says that volcano is still rumbling and that three luminous points on the lower slopes of the mountain, which are casting incandescent rays, seems to presage a further calamity.

PHILADELPHIA'S FUND.

A Special Committee Appointed by Mayor Holds Conference.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, May 14.—A special committee of five citizens appointed by Mayor Ashbridge today held a conference with Charles Emory Smith, John H. Converse and Joseph G. Darlington, three of the local committee of five selected by President Roosevelt to receive funds for the relief of the Martinique sufferers. Clement A. Griscom and Charles C. Harrison, of the president's committee were out of the city today, but will attend the meeting arranged for tomorrow.

The two committees will act in conjunction with the Citizens' Permanent Relief committee, and an appeal will be made for donations of money and merchandise. Cash contributions amounting to over $3,000 have thus far been received.

Chairman Smith of the joint committee said today that a vessel had not been chartered, as it was expected that government would order a ship from the navy yard to carry supplies from this port.

THE DIXIE SAILS.

Vessel Loaded with Supplies Will Reach Martinique Tuesday.

New York, May 14.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, which has on board almost 3,000 tons of supplies consisting of provisions and clothing for the relief of the people on the island of Martinique passed out of quarantine at 12 minutes past 10 o'clock to-night for Fort de France.

It is probable that the Dixie will reach that place next Tuesday. The vessel also carries a number of surgeons and about $5,000 worth of medical supplies.

The Dixie passed out by Sandy Hook to sea at four minutes past eleven o'clock.

SUPPLIES ON THE STERLING.

Adjutant General Corbin Receives a Telegram on Subject From San Juan.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.—Adjutant General Corbin has received a cablegram from San Juan, Porto Rico, saying the collier Sterling will sail to-day with supplies for Martinique.

The text of the telegram was as follows:

San Juan, P. R., May 13.

Adjutant General, War Department, Washington:

Acknowledge receipt of cable concerning relief Martinique sufferers. Collier Sterling will sail tomorrow with following stores, Captain Crabb, quartermaster's department, in charge: Subsistence stores in pounds sent as follows: 21,000 flour and hard bread, 3,000 beans, 3,000 rice, 5,000 bacon, 1,000 milk, 2,000 coffee, 5,000 sugar, 2,250 codfish and salmon and 500 salt; quartermaster supplies, 100 blankets, 3,250 blouses and coats, 1,200 hats, 11,000 shirts, 10,000 drawers, 2,000 shoes, 5,000 stockings, 8,000 trousers.

Lieutenant A. Moreno, provisional regiment and Quartermaster-Sergeant Samuel L. Kemp accompany Crabb. Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan.

APPROPRIATION BILLS CONSIDERED

They Occupy Greater Portion of Time in the Senate and House. Regarding Martinique Fund.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.—During the greater part of the senate session today, the fortification appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation made should be used for procuring disappearing gun carriages. The amendment participated a debate which continued for two ohurs and had not been concluded when the measure was laid aside for the day. Mr. Proctor led the fight against the disappearing carriages, declaring that they never would be effective and that in actual war it would be shown they were a lamentable failure. Mr. Perkins, (California) warmly defended the war department in adopting the disappearing carriages, maintaining that the bulk of the evidence upon the subject was in support of the carriages. For some time the senate had under consideration the bill providing for the construction of a union railway station in Washington. A vote on the measure will be taken tomorrow.

The naval appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house throughout the day, Mr. Dayton (W. Va.) speaking on the need of strengthening our naval battle line, while Messrs. W. W. Kitchin (N. C.); Fitzgerald, (N. Y.); Metcalf, (California), and Maynard, (Virginia) strongly advocated the building of war ships in government navy yards. The debate took a wide rage at times, Mr. Rhea (Va.) speaking in criticism of the administration's Philippine policy and Mr. Elliott (S. C.) presenting the advantages of the proposed Appalachin forest reserve.

Rising to a question of personal privilege, Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, indignantly denied statements contained in a circular sent to members, alleging that certain contributions had been made to his campaign expenses. Mr. Mahon, who is chairman of the committee on war claims, read a circular signed by Henry A. Smith and said to have been circulated among members, alleging that Nathaniel McKay had told Smith of paying hundreds of dollars for Mr. Mahon's campaign expenses, with similar statements as to other members, not named. Mr. Mahon vehemently denounced the statements of the circular as false, and he presented an affidavit sworn to by Mr. McKay, to the effect that he had never made such statements and had never contributed a cent to Mr. Mahon's campaign expenses. Mr. Mahon added a vigorous denunciation of the author of the circular and announced his purpose of seeking legal redress.

Members of the house appropriations committee are averse to calling a special meeting of the committee for the purpose of considering an additional appropriation for the relief of the people of Martinique. They say that until it is demonstrated that the amount of $200,000, already appropriated, is not sufficient to meet the needs of the sufferers, it would be inadvisable to appropriate an additional amount, in view of the widespread donations now being made and the relief work that is being done to succor the living and care for the dead.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA ELECTION.

Officers Selected by the Grand Commandery at Williamsport.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Williamsport, May 14.—The grand commandery of Knights of Malta continued its sessions today, transacting much business of particular interest to the members of the order throughout the state. The sessions were in secret. At this morning's session, the report of the board appointed to examine and count the returns of the election for grand officers was submitted. The following were declared elected:

Grand commander, James L. Jackson, Williamsport; grand generalissimo, Frederick Arnold, Lancaster; grand captain general, B. M. Bartilson, Braddock; grand prelate, Rev. James G. Boughter, Frackville; grand recorder, G. H. Pierce, Philadelphia; grand treasurer, Charles W. Bassler, Sunbury; grand senior warden, W. P. Long; grand unior warden, W. H. B. Maxwell, Chester; grand warden, Evan R. Jones, Scranton; grand sentinel, George F. Brooks, Lewiston; grand trustee, Charles S. Messinger.

Allentown was selected as the next meeting place.

Tonight a special conclave of the College of Ancients admitted a number of petitioners, who were unable to be present at the annual conclave in Philadelphia in March. It was followed by a social session.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

President Roosevelt Lays the Corner-Stone of the NewCollege.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.—In the presence of a large audience, President Roosevelt today laid the corner stone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government, of the American university, located a few miles outside this city in the northwestern part of the District of Columbia. When completed, the building will be devoted to studies, embracing diplomacy, municipal government, arbitration, civics and international law.

On the platform beside the president were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary Hay, Senators Hanna and Dolliver, Representatives Pugsley, of New York; Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb, Hon. H. B. F. MacFarland, president of the board of district commissioners and many men prominent in educational and church work.

The ceremonies were opened by a hymn written for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, president of Howard university. Responsive reading from the proverbs and prayer by Joseph F. Perry, D. D., of Chicago, followed. Feeling addresses on the life and character of the late President McKinley were delivered by Senators Dolliver and Hanna and Commissioner MacFarland, Dr. F. M. Bristol, who was President McKinley's pastor and Bishop Mallalieu, of Massachusets followed with brief addresses.

The speechmaking closed with a brief address by President Roosevelt, who said:

I am to say but one word. Nothing more need be said than has been said already by those who have addressed you this afternoon—the statesmen who worked with McKinley and the pastor under whose ministrations he sat.

It is indeed appropriate that the Methodists of America—the men belonging to that religious organization which furnished the pioneers in carving out of the west what is now the heart of the great American republic, should found this great universe in the city of Washington and should build the college that is to teach the science of government in the name of the great exponent of good and strong government who died last fall; who died as truly for this country as Abraham Lincoln himself. (Applause.)

The president then, with trowel in hand, threw in the mortar and the stone was lowered slowly into position. At some later date it will be raised sufficiently high to permit of the placing of relics in the zinc box within. The doxology was sung at the president's request and the services closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, of Washington.

WORK OF RELIEF ACTIVELY PUSHED

New York Chamber of Commerce Takes Steps to Relieve the Martinique Sufferers.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, May 14.—The chamber of commerce met today in special session to ratify the action taken by its president, Morris K. Jesup for the immediate relief of the survivors of the Martinique disaster by the purchase of the food supplies on the steamer Madiana and the sending of additional supplies on the steamer Montabelle on Saturday, and to take further action for the relief of the sufferers.

President Jesup presided and reported what he had done. Abram S. Hewitt offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that "the chamber of commerce of the State of New York, mourning for the dead and full of compassion for the living, thus suddenly reduced to a condition of actual starvation, calls upon its members to provide the means for immediate succor to its neighbors in their dire distress; and, with that end in view, hereby constitutes a committee of sixty, to be named by the president of the chamber, with power to add to their numbers and appoint their own officers, whose duty it shall be to provide at once for the forwarding of the necessary supplies, to be secured by the contributions of its members and of such other persons as may desire to assist in this labor of love and duty."

REID REPLIES TO CRITICS

The Journalist Pays His Respects to the Faultfinding Watch Dogs of Liberty.

REMARKS AT BANQUET HELD IN HIS HONOR

Sarcastic Reference Is Made to the Efforts of the Issue-Searchers—The Speaker Startled at the Alarm Raised by the Sentinels in the Watch Towers of Freedom—Some Historical Facts Concerning the Period of Mr. Buchanan's Brush with Royalty.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, May 14.—The Hon. Whitelaw Reid was the guest of honor at a farewell banquet given at the Union League club tonight in anticipation of his approaching departure for London as special ambassador of the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII.

The banquet was attended by about 100 gentlemen, including many prominent figures in politics, finance and journalism from all sections of the country. Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman, read a letter from the secretary of the late Archbishop Corrigan expressing the archbishop's appreciation of Ambassador Reid's public services and regretting that his present indisposition would prevent his attendance at the dinner. Mr. Bliss said that this was probably one of the last letters the lamented archbishop had dictated, as it had been dictated within a few hours of his death.

Mr. Bliss then offered the toast, "The President of the United States," which was drunk standing and with applause. He then said:

"This is a sort of international and ambassadorial affair. I invite you all to rise and drink the health of King Edward." This was greeted with prolonged applause.

At the close of the address, Mr. Bliss offered a toast to Mr. Reid and there was great applause. The Mr. Reid arose and began his address:

Mr. Reid's Address.

It would be an extraordinary person who could listen to those words and face this assemblage without deep sensibility and the warmest appreciation. You will not, I am sure, imagine me ungrateful.

You have referred to the approaching ceremonials in London. The event to be commemorated is one to which special attention and honor have been habitually extended among civilized nations since diplomatic intercourse between them began. The duty in connection with it with which the president has honored me has ever been prized as a high trust and signal distinction. But no event quite like this has occurred within modern history; and it has been the duty of no special ambassador before to carry under similar circumstances the friendly messages of such a people. On the one hand, in a government on which the sun never sets, it is the first change at its head for two-thirds of a century; and marks the constitutional and orderly succession by the eldest son to the best beloved sovereign the English speaking race have ever known. On the other hand, the congratulations and good wishes your representative is charged to present, come from what is now clearly the greatest compact and united body of self-governing people that has ever appeared on the tide of time, and are to be carried to that people's nearest of kin.

The duty thus undertaken is one I did not seek. But when it was laid upon me by the president of my country it became a trust which few citizens could be high enough to decline, and which I was certainly proud to accept.

Gentlemen in search of issues for the next campaign had not then, however, instructed me that we should be abjuring the Declaration of Independence if, like the other nations of the world, we dared to accept the invitation of a friendly sovereign and show him a customary international civility.

Nor had they then explained that quite lately our Republic had properly enough sent one special embassy to the crowning of a Czar, in such an autocracy as Russia, and another to the crowning of a king, in such a monarchy as Spain; but that it could not next with self-respect send one to the crowning of a constitutional monarch, after an unprecedented interval of sixty-five years, over the one people of all the world most closely related to us, and the one with which we have the most intercourse and the most business.

Profoundly Puzzled.

Still less had the searchers for a campaign issue then pointed out how vastly more fragile and brittle is the republicanism of the United States than is that of France, or of Switzerland, or even of Mexico or of the South American countries. These republics send special ambassadors or ministers to this monarchy now with impunity, as they have sent them before, and their institutions do not tremble, while ours are about to be rocked by the perilous experiment to their foundations. That phenomenon I confess myself still profoundly puzzled to explain, excepting perhaps on the theory that issues for the next election are not so scarce in France or Switzerland or Mexico as they are in this unhappy country of ours.

They say that these republics are taking this course as a mere matter of surface politeness. Even that does not explain why we must be thought too big to be polite, so great that our untrammelled soul must soar above courtesy, and scorn on an extraordinary occasion a civil response to a civil invitation. It does not explain why we, the nearest, the most important, with business interests almost as great as those of all the other republics combined, should force our diplomacy, which has been thought the handmaiden of peace and the courier of trade, to seize this opportunity of a national rejoicing, such as has not occurred before for nearly two-thirds of a century, to offer an affront, by either rejecting the invitation outright, or by saying that at any rate we will not take the trouble to give it such attention as is expected, and is given by everybody else.

The latest notion of the issue-searchers impeaches the president's power to send an embassy. He can send no diplomatic agent, they say, without the previous action of the senate. Are we really at war then still with Spain, the treaty of peace having been negotiated by an unlawful body? But perhaps he has full power to send diplomatic agents for the gravest duty diplomatists can ever approach, that of securing peace or allowing war to be renewed, but must not presume to send them only with messages of peace and goodwill.

Aside from these recent and not yet fully authenticated discoveries, it further appears now that I had failed to grasp the sartorial dangers that threaten the republic. I hadn't realized that this great cause of freedom round and round would be in peril, or that the bashful Goddess of Liberty would turn her face from us and veil it, if one wore in the English capital such clothes as other people wear,—such clothes as our own Mr. Choate has now been wearing without perceptible harm to the republic for three years past, and such as were worn before by a long line of his honored predecessors, including Democrats like Thomas F. Bayard and Edward J. Phelps, and such Republicans as James Russell Lowell and Robert Lincoln and John Hay. In fact, in my unfortunate ignorance of these profounder mysteries of diplomacy and of the foundations of the republic, I was thoughtlessly willing to leave the clothes question to the tailors.

Realization of Danger.

But the alarm raised by the sentinels on the watch towers of Liberty startled me from that blind unconsciousness of danger. Still I am bewildered to understand why the costume which our fellow citizens themselves find quite republican, at home, and a favorite in the country or at play, necessarily becomes monarchical abroad. Or, to state the brain-racking problem in its acutest form, why should the liberties of the republic hang entirely on the question whether its representatives on a few ceremonious occasions presume to dress their nether limbs as George Washington did or only and exclusively as—well, not to be too personal—let us say, as Mr. Jefferson Brick does?

I went at last to the fountain of wisdom for a diplomat, the records of the department, and there found that Mr. John Quincy Adams had prescribed in detail the uniform to be adopted by our foreign ministers and had had it engraved for the convenience of their tailors; that afterward General Andrew Jackson had modified this uniform somewhat to suit his more military taste, and that his secretary of state, Mr. Martin Van Buren, of New York, had forwarded to our ministers instructions for its manufacture; that subsequently military uniforms were sanctioned, and that later another eminent citizen of New York, Mr. Hamilton Fish, advised Mr. Jay that congress had withdrawn the secretary's discretion as to prescribing a costume and so we must leave it to the minister's own discretion.

In such perplexity I went at last for light and leading to the contributions of Mr. James Buchanan, to the annals of our diplomacy. As our minister to England he wrestled with the clothes question as no statesman ever did before, and as no one has since, till the publicists of the last two months rose above the horizon. He went to the bottom of it. Like a true-born American, unawed by power, and unbribed by place, he told first the English aristocrats and then the department of state and waiting posterity just what clothes he would wear, and what clothes he would not wear. In a final burst of enthusiasm he reported at the state department his firm declaration to the British authorities, face to face, that he would never, never put on breeches—unless the queen herself asked him to. Do not smile; I am following with historic accuracy his own dispatch. But alas! even in this Achilles of unadluterated simplicity, the foes of our institutions were able to find a vulnerable heel! I blush to tell the tale. Even Mr. Buchanan decided to wear a sword. He did it, as he carefully reports, "without reluctance," since he found it convenient, he said, to be thus distinguished from the servants. But it was a very small one, he hastens to explain, and the hilt was black. What followed! I ask you gentlemen, what was the verdict of the American people on this sagacious and patriotic policy? They yielded to his taste for the sword in place of the breeches, and immediately elected him to the presidency.

The President's Course Approved.

But, gentlemen, whoever supposes from this froth on the surface where the hunters for a campaign issue have been spouting, that the great body of the American people, irrespective of party or race or section, do not with heart and settled judgment approve the course of the president in sending this embassy, is as ignorant of this generation on American soil as he is of the one that preceded Columbus's discovery.

We trade more with Great Britain and her colonies than with any other two countries in the world. We invest more capital under the British than under any other foreign government; and we have more British than any other foreign capital invested here. We send several items as many travellers to British ports as to any others abroad, and wherever else they may or may not travel, they always travel in England. We listen to more English preachers and scientific men and lecturers, and read ten times as many books by English writers as by those of any other foreign country. Thus, whether in business or in social intercourse or in intellectual pursuits, our most intimate relations are with Great Britain. And finally we like her better. In fact we like her so well that we have family jars with her from time to time, and take the liberty of scolding when we feel like it, as we would hardly think of doing with anybody we didn't know so well.

I trespass further on your patience only to thank you again, and I do this not only for the honor you confer, but for the occasion you have chosen. If there is one thing more desirable for our country to preserve, after its liberties, than any other, it is honorable peace with all nations and the good will of all the world. Especially is this true as to the people most important to us in trade, and nearest to us in character, education, beliefs and blood. We cannot if we would refrain from an interest in their approaching celebration of this striking event in their history. It is a high duty to show this kindred people that our interest is friendly, and to manifest, in a way so marked as to be worthy of our exceptional position, our hearty good wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness in working out their own destiny by the methods of their own choice. It is a high privilege to feel the approval of this club and of the great community it certainly stands for, in going out as the representative of the largest self-governing nation in the world to bear that message of good will to its peer.

When Mr. Reid finished Senator Depew was introduced to speak to the toast "The Senate."

Chairman Bliss then introduced Charles Emory Smith, who responded to the toast, "American Ambassadors, Past and Present."

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, Chairman Bliss referred to the presence of many distinguished representatives of the press and invited Mr. Melville E. Stone to speak to the toast of "The Press" which he did and Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. Stephen O'Mear, of the Boston Journal followed briefly.

MR. ELKIN IN THE FIGHT TO STAY

The Attorney General Again Denies a Silly Rumor.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, May 14.—Attorney General Elkin said today, relative to the report that he would soon withdraw as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor:

"The talk about my withdrawing from the gubernatorial fight is the invention of the enemy. I have said publicly on several occasions, and I repeat now, that I will remain in the contest to the end. There is no power that can take me out of it. The people must decide the issue."

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, May 14.—Arrived: Frederich der Grosse, Bremen; Teutonic, Liverpool and Queenstown. Cleared: Bremen, Bremen via Cherbourg; La Lorraine, Havre. Sailed: St. Paul, Southampton; Southward, Antwerp; Germanic, Liverpool. Rotterdam—Arrived: Ryndam, New York. Queenstown—Arrived: Majestic, New York for Liverpool. Naples—Arrived: Kaiserin Maria Theresia, New York for Genoa. Southampton—Arrived: Philadelphia, New York. Liverpool—Sailed: Oceanic, Queenstown and New York.

NO ACTION TAKEN REGARDING STRIKE

AN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Two Men Are Killed and Three Others Seriously Injured In Philadelphia.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Two men were killed and three others were seriously injured to-night at the Baldwin Locomotive works by the fall of an elevator containing an engine tender weighing 5,400 pounds. The dead:

CHARLES COLEMAN, aged 27 years, of Boston.
WORKMAN, name unknown.

The injured:

John Doerr, arm severed at the shoulder and otherwise injured.
Michael Stellman, aged 28 years; skull fractured.
James O'Neill, aged 40 years; badly bruised about the body.

All of the men excepting Stellman were employes of the Boston Elevator company of Boston and were engaged in putting in a new hydraulic lift. They were working at the bottom of the shaft when employes of the Baldwin Locomotive works were loading a heavy tender upon the elevator at the fourth floor. The steel cable supporting the car parted and the lift with its heavy load plunged down upon the workmen. Coleman was killed instantly and the unknown man died at the hospital.

TAMMANY'S BOSS RESIGNS

Lewis Nixon Is No Longer the Representative of the New York Society.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, May 14.—Lewis Nixon, leader of Tammany hall for nearly six months, resigned that position today at a meeting of the district leaders held in Tammany hall. While the resignation was not entirely unexpected, it was not thought that Mr. Nixon would take such positive action until a later date, first waiting the action of the leaders to see if they would give him a vote of confidence. Instead of this he refused to allow any vote of confidence and went so far as to say that he could no longer retain his self respect if he remained as leader.

The meeting of the district leaders was called at the instance of Mr. Nixon, who on Tuesday night sent telegraphic messages to all of the thirty-seven. This action followed a deadlock at the meeting of the sachems of Tammany hall society Monday when Mr. Nixon's intention of retaining Thomas L. Feitner as grand sachem was frustrated by a tie, there being six of the sachems of the thirteen for, and six against the retention, the thirteenth, George C. Clausen, being absent. The action of that time caused a general discussion of the possibilities of Mr. Nixon losing control of the organization and the combination, headed by John F. Carroll, ousting Him. Mr. Nixon, in an interview on Tuesday said if he could not have the confidence of the leaders he would "get out."

When Mr. Nixon arrived at Tammany hall today all thirty-seven leaders were present. As soon as the meeting had been called Mr. Nixon arose from a front seat and said:

"Gentlemen, I have decided to resign as the leader of Tammany hall. This resignation is absolute and positive, and will not be withdrawn. I wish it to take effect immediately. I feel that I cannot retain my self respect and still remain the leader of Tammany hall. My decision is unalterable."

There was a moment's silence when Mr. Nixon had finished. Then Colonel Michael C. Murphy made a very complimentary speech in praise of Mr. Nixon. He did not say, however, that he wished him to remain as leader. He said that Mr. Nixon had done splendid work as the leader and he had the confidence of the organization.

Mr. Nixon jumped to his feet as soon as Col. Murphy had finished and said: "I do not desire any vote of confidence, whatever."

He immediately left the room and the hall. Following the departure of Mr. Nixon, several of the leaders remained for sometime in groups chatting about the resignation and the possible developments. It was announced that a meeting of the executive committee of district leaders will be held Thursday, at which time Mr. Nixon's resignation will be acted upon.

There were numerous rumors about the hall regarding the future policy of the organization. The most persistent one, and one that was endorsed by several leaders was that there would be no actual leader of Tammany Hall for some time to come. This was coupled with a rumor that the finance committee would be abolished, as well as the chairmanship of this committee. The chairman, who is now Lewis Nixon, and was Richard Croker, has always been the leader of Tammany hall, and, as such, had the handling of the funds of the organization in the political campaigns.

London's Relief Fund.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 14.—At the request of Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, the lord mayor of London, has opened a fund at the Mansion house for the relief of the victims of the volcanic eruption on the island of St. Vincent.

The Pope's Contribution.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Rome, May 14.—The pope has contributed 20,000 lire to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

The Convention at Hazleton Adjourned to Meet Again This Morning.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL STILL IN CONTROL

It Looks as Though the Delegates Would Be Influenced by His Judgment in Declaring for or Against a Strike—The Secret Sessions Yesterday Were Devoid of Exciting Incidents—Quiet Reigns Everywhere in the Hazleton Region.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hazleton, May 14.—The convention of the anthracite mine workers, called at the instance of the executive boards of the three districts comprising the Pennsylvania hard coal fields, held two sessions today, and, without taking any action on the question of inaugurating a permanent strike, adjourned until tomorrow morning. The convention is meeting behind closed doors, and, although nothing officially was given out, it is known that the all-important question was not reached, the two sessions being devoted entirely to the organization of the meeting and the report of the committee on credentials. The day brought forth no definite information bearing on the probable action of the convention, and the situation tonight remains about the same as it has been during the past forty-eight hours.

President Mitchell said that all hope of any concessions from the operators was gone. He has had no recent communication, he said, with the mine owners, Senator Hanna or any other member of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Mitchell admitted that he had some advice to give to the delegates at the proper time, but what it is, he will not say. In an interview today, he said that there was no doubt that the sentiment of the men is in favor of a strike, but he refused to make any reply, when asked if he would give advice that would come in conflict with their sentiments. It is admitted that what President Mitchell suggests will be done, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the delegates are in favor of a strike if the mine owners do not make any concessions.

May Rest With President.

Therefore, it looks very much as though the whole matter rests on the words of the national president. The advice that he will give to the miners to-morrow is known to probably four other persons—the three district presidents and National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, who arrived here to-day. There is probably a score of persons here representing railroads, stock brokers and others who are making an effort to get first information.

The convention was held in the opera house and approximately 700 delegates were present when President Thomas Duffy, of this district, called the meeting to order. President Mitchell was elected chairman and the organization was completed by making Mr. Wilson secretary and appointing the three district secretaries a committee on credentials. In taking the chair, Mr. Mitchell said that a great weight of responsibility rests on the delegates and that they should act wisely in whatever they did. He said that the question that will come before them will probably be the most important in the history of labor conventions.

The afternoon session lasted two hours and an early adjournment was taken so as to allow the credentials committee to complete its work. To-morrow morning's session will begin at 9 o'clock and according to Mr. Mitchell, a final adjournment will be had in the afternoon.

Quiet reigned everywhere in the region to-day and not a pound of coal was mined anywhere. A great crowd of mineworkers came into town from the surrounding villages and coal patches to wait for the result of the session. They were greatly disappointed when the convention adjourned this afternoon without taking definite action.

Assassin of Sipiaguine Executed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, May 14.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Central News says that Balschaneff, who assassinated M. Sipiaguine, the Russian minister of the interior, April 15, was executed on Monday last.

Lockout at Washington.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, May 14.—A lockout of about 2,400 men, engaged in the building trades of the city, went into operation here today. The issue is over the employment of non-union plumbers in the building work.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for May 14, 1902:
Highest temperature ..... 61 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 37 degrees
Relative humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 44 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 29 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May 14.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy, probably showers; light to fresh variable winds becoming east.