CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1902.

TWO CENTS.

BAILEY ATTACKS MR. BEVERIDGE

the Floor of Senate.

KINS ANNEXATION

It Would Be for s of Both Coun-Annexed to the r. Platt and Mr. the Plan-A Bill Admiral Schley gance of a Rear ive List of the

ssociated Press -Senator Bailey

nator Beveridge, t after the sen executive ses from his opponent out the senate. He as very angry and threatened severe arm to the Indiana senator.

The episode was the result of a heat d controversy which the two senators had during the afternoon when Senator Beveridge had said that Senator Bailey had made "an unwarranted attack" or Solicitor Penfield of the state department. In executive session Senator Beverldge, like other senators who smoke, lighted a cigar and took a sea on the Republican side. He was still sitting there when the senate adjourned. Senator Bailey crossed the aisle and walked through the seats until he was facing Senator Beverldge.

"Beveridge," he said, "I don't wan to have any trouble with you, but I want you to withdraw those words which charges me wih making an unwarranted attack upon Penfield." "I didn't intend to insult you," repilled Senator Beveridge, "and there is othing in my language that you could

onsider offensive." "I don't allow any one to say that ibel a man, and that is what you do n making the charge. Now, if you won't withdraw the words when I ask you I'm going to make you withdraw

Schator Bailey had been getting mor and more angry and excited as he talked. He had been sitting down part of the time or leaning against the desk in front of Senator Beverldge. The latfer in reply to Senator Balley's last remark still remainingsin his chair, said "I repeat that I did not intend to insult you and that I have nothing to retract."

The Assault.

As these words were uttered, Bailey threw himself upon Senator Beveridge, who is a man hardly up to the average in physique, and seized him by the throat with both hands. The rush was so sudden and fierce that the chair in which Mr. Beveridge was sitting was pushed back against a desk and the was toppled over. Before the asault could go any further, senators who had been sitting near had moved between the desks. Senator Hansough, of North Dakota, seized Senator Bailey by one arm and Senator pooner seized the other. The Texas senator is a powerful man and it was with great difficulty that the two senators were able to drag him away from Senator Beverldge, and when they succeeded, a part of the Indiana senator's neckwear was ripped and torn away in the vigorous grasp of Senator Bailey Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Barney Layton, assistant doorkeeper, came quickly and assisted in pulling the Texas senator further away, Senator Bailey meanwhile struggling to get free and lunging toward Senator Beveridge As he was removed a little distance he was heard to utter something like a threat about killing.

Without further effort, however, he walked away when Senator Bacon urged him to dulet and led him toward the De ocratic side.

Senator Bacon engaged Senator Bailey in conversation for some time, advising him to cool down. Senator Sponer also the nisle and discussed the natter with the Texas senator, urging to apologize and if possible fix it at once, but Senator Bailey refused such proffers, declaring that Senator wedge had insulted him in the senand that he had taken the only left, as the Indiana senator had withdraw his remarks.

for some little time and conke his cigar. He remarked ho spoke to him on the sub sat it did not amount to anything de no effort to resist or resent ack made on him. In fact, the thing was over in a very brief before much resistance could offered.

the session, Mr. Elkins, of ringinia, delivered an earnest in favor of the annexation of aintaining that it would be in ests of both countries. as' remarks drew a sharp fire Piatt (Connecticut) and Mr. ilo), who deprecated any an-roposition at this time, and the United States ought to e of its obligations to the orld, if not to Cuba. After a ough, in which General Wood d, by inference, for using a to advance the reciproc-nda, Mr. Elkins' resolution

ault Follows a Warm DR. TIFFANY CONVICTED.

A Former Scranton Physician Found Guilty by Binghamton Jury of a Most Serious Crime.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Binghamton, N. Y., June 30,-After 41 hours of deliberation the jury in the ase of Dr. Thomas J. Tiffany, indicted on a charge of assault in the first degree, today returned a verdict of assault in the second degree. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$1,000.

On the night of March 26 last, Charles Carman was shot at and slightly wounded by a masked man while coming from his barn at Port Crane. After a week of hard detective work, William Carter, a half-breed Indian, was failed and District-Attorney Clark secured from him a confession, in which he said he did the shooting at the instigation of Dr. Tiffany, who he said was infatuated with Mrs. Carman, Tiffany was tried for the assault and convicted as told above. Carter is still

THE KING'S CONDITION

Bonfires Lighted in England in Celebrating His Recovery.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press London, June 30 .- The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham, palace at 7 p. m.:

The king has had a fairly comfortable day and the discomfort in the wound has been less. Treves, Laking, Barlow.

In view of the king's continued improvement, no further bulletin will be ssued tonight. The general feeling of relief as a result of the favorable reports of the condition of the king vented itself tonight

by the touching off of the three thousand bonfires throughout the United Kingdom, which were originally preared to celebrate coronation night. The signal to light the fires was given at five minutes past 9 o'clock. A rocket was sent up from the top of the gigantic wheel in earl's court and burst in a cloud of stars one thousand feet over-

In response to this signal, bonfire rose from every elevation of any consequence from the Lizard to the Orkleys. The celebrations were somewhat dampened by a downfall of rain. London was not officially illuminated. It had been hoped that the Mansion house, the Bank of England and Mariborough house would join in the celebration, all their illuminating stands being intact, but none of the official decorations were lit up. The display in London in this line was confined to the theatres, the hotels and the business houses on the Strand, Fleet street and other thoroughfares.

There was quite a celebration Spit Head today when the nearest approach to a review of the great fleet there was seen in the trip of several guished persons, who inspected the empire's "first line of defense."

The arrangement for King Edward's dinner to the poor of London, to be held July 5 are being rapidly completed. The prince and princess of Wales have arranged to visit a number of the lo calities where the poor are to be entertained and if King Edward's condition continues to improve, Queen Alexandra will probably make the rounds with

The only royal guest in London today was the Chinese representative ap pointed to attend the coronation, Prince Chen, who left for Ostend.

Fatal Results of a Dispute.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Memphis, Tenn. June 30.—A despatch from Huntsville. Ala., says: "Johnson Boyd was instantly killed and his wife slightly wounded as the result of a dispute over the use of water from a well at Manrovia. Ala. Robert Johnson and Fred Stephens came to Huntsville and surrendered. Stephens says he, killed Boyd with a gun and Mrs. Boyd received pistol shot in the arm at the hands of Johnson.

Sixteen Miners Under Arrest. ly Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Tamaqua, Pa., June 30.-Sixteen strik Tamaqua, Pa., June 20.—Sixteen striking miners were placed under arrest today for alleged disorderly conduct in the
Panther Creek valley section of the anthracite region. It is alleged that these
men stopped trolley cars carrying nonunion men and by threats of viblence
forced the men to return to their homes.
A number of cases of actual violence are
charged against these strikers. charged against these strikers.

Honesdale Conference Adjourns.

ly Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Honesdale, Pa., June 30.—Susquehanna county was not represented in the senatorial conference held here today which adjourned to meet at the call of the chalrman. It is said there will be a contest against the legality of the certificate of nomination of C. C. Pratt, who, it has been announced was nominated at a con-

Pried to Bob J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, June 36.—John Barkley, who pleaded guilty June 4 to the charge of attempting to break into the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., was sentenced to-

SHOT BY AN OFFICER.

Joe Unikas, of Upper Pittston, Killed in a Struggle for a Revolver. cial to the Scranton Tribune.

Pittston, June 30 .- Joe Unikas, a e, residing near Boland's crossing, er Pittston, was shot and killed by table Michael O'Dowd, of the Secward, about 6.30 o'clock this even-

ng. During the day the Polanders of

that section had been quarreling and a

warrant was procured at the office of

Alderman O'Brien for the arrest of some of the belligerents and placed in the hands of Special Officer Kearney. The officer visited the home of Unikas, but was thrown from the place by the inmates. He returned to the alderman's office and secured other warrants and accompanied by Constable O'Dowd. again visited the Polish boarding house. While endeavoring to make arrest, It s alleged. Unikas' wife interfered and beat the officers with a shovel. In order to frighten the woman, the officers claim, O'Dowd pulled his revolver. Unikas grabbed the weapon, and in the struggle for its possession it was discharged, a 38-calibre bullet entering Unikas' chin. He dropped to the floor still clinging to the revolver, and died in a few minutes. O'Dowd surrendered to the police and was taken to Wilkes-

Besides a wife, the dead man is survived by five children.

WARSHIP OFF FOR HAYT

The Gunboat Marietta Ordered to Proceed at Once to Scene of Trouble.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, June 30 .- Acting Secreary of State Hill received a request by cable today from United States Consul L. W. Livingston, at Cape Haytien, for an American warship to protect the interests of the United States during the present revolutionary crisis in Hayti. Dr. Hill referred the request to Secretary Moody and it is understood that orders will be sent forward to the gunocat Marietta at San Juan, Porto Rico, proceed at once to the scene of rouble.

Consul Livingston's dispatch said that a warship was needed immediately and hence the Marietta will proceed to Cape Haytien with all possible dispatch. It is a thirty-six hour run from San Juan to Cape Haytien.

HOUSE WORKS HARD

Adjournment Probable Today-Business Transacted - Bills Passed Under Suspension of Rule

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, June 30 .- With final ad-

ournment probable tomorrow, louse worked under high pressure from noon today until far into the night. As preliminary, several resolutions were adopted to grease the legislative wheels. The conference report on the Philipoine civil government bill, which is considered the last obstacle in the way of adjournment, was adopted by a strict party vote with the single exception of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. A partial report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was adopted and after prolonged fight, the house, by a vote of 118 to 101, accepted the senate amendment to appropriate \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, and then sent the bill back to conference. The senate amendments to appropriate \$160,000 for the Charleston exposition and \$1,000,000 to pay the Hawalian fire-bubonic transports loaded with volunteers and plague awards were defeated, the for-colonial troops and a number of distinof bills were passed under suspension of the rules, including the senate bill to allot lands in the Cherokee nation and to provide corporation laws for Alaska. At the evening session the Dick militis bill, which is to be used as a stop gap for the remainder of the session, while the house is waiting for conference reports, was taken up. The adjournment resolution is to be withheld until the conference report on the Philippine bill s adopted by the senate.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE ON.

Walk-Out in Omaha Went Into Effect at 10 O'Clock Yesterday.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Omaha, Neb., June 30.-The order auhorizing a strike of all the machinists n the Union Pacific went into effect at 10 o'clock this morning. There were few men left to walk out in Omaha and Council Bluffs, however, the machine shops having been closed down Friday night. Nobody except the machinists what hour the walk-out would occur and railroad officials were kept in suspense until the men should stop There will be about 1,760 men affected by the strike. This includes noulders and bollermakers who have already struck. Those who were locked out are expected to obey the strike order of the machinists' executive com-

mittee Vice-President Wilson, of the Ma ninists' union, is in the city, and Grand President James O'Conneil is expected in a day or two. Chairmen of the boards of adjustment of the different branches of the trainmen were in the city today, but declare their presence here has nothing to do with the strike. A large meeting of the machinists was in progress during the day at the labor

Iron Workers to Be Assessed

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Pres Reading, Pa., June 30.-Today the board appeals representing the various iron appeals representing the various iron orkers of Eastern Pennsylvania met in its city and planned for the relief of rikers at Bieinbergh's mills and other ants. The skilled men now in employent are to be assessed if and the untilled workers 50 cents to create the ind. The proceed it is claimed, will a large enough to ke good care of the rikers.

SIMPSON ON LAWMAKING

Speech Delivered by the President of the Pennsulvania Bar Association.

REVIEW OF SYSTEM OF APPROPRIATIONS

The Evils of Hurry Up Legislation. Regarding Public Charities-View of Judicial Decisions-A Glance at the Famous 'Ripper" Case-Unrest Plainly Seen-The Constitutional Conventions.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Meadville, Pa., June 30 .- The eighth

annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar association opened at Cambridge Springs today. Alexander Simpson, of Philadelphia, president of the association, delivered the opening address which was filled with scathing references to the Supreme court's action on the ripper legislation. He criticised the custom of appropriating public funds to private charities and declared that the Brooks' liquor law has been productive of much injury to the bench. Mr. Simpson sald:

Ladles and Gentlemen of the Associations Article III, Section 2 of our by-laws advises me that it is my duty at this time to deliver "an appropriate address, with particular reference to any statutory changes in the state of public in terest, and any needed changes suggested by judicial decision during the year." Mr Scott, at our last meeting, reviewed, with signal ability, nearly all the general acts of assembly passed at the session of 1901. leaving to me little else to consider than the appropriation bills. At our second session, Mr. Dickson in his annual address sounded a note of warning regarding these bills.
Since that time the appropriation to

charities have largely increased, and when it is remembered that votes thus obtained are sometimes openly expressed to be, and oftimes hinted to be, upon the im-plied agreement that the importuning friends of the favored charity will assist the legislator to re-election, or will further his ambition for a rore lucrative office; and when we'see our best and most char vielding to the requirements of that implied bargain, it would appear wise to now give the matter a little further consideration, not over-looking the fact, however, that the subject should be a life tudy for the statesman rather than the

propriations and furnishes a table showing the remarkable increase in appro-priations from 1862 until 1891. It shows that the total number of corporations priation \$72,380. while the appropriations or 1900-1901 were \$3,099,825. Thus he says "We find that while the population has increased about 117 per cent, and the assessed value of the wealth of the state has increased about 527 per cent., these appropriations have increased over 4182 er cent.; that is to say the appropriation have increased over 36 times as fast as the population, and nearly 8 times as fast as the assessed value of all our wealth. These are startling figures and compel

most earnest attentlo question indeed whether it is within the true scope of government to turn over any of its revenue to private parties for disburement, no matter how public the intended use may be. It is an equally grave question whether the charities when left to themselves, and to such aid as the individual freely gives, are not even financially better off than when they are given assistance by the state. It is certain that they are morally better off. for logrolling, or begging from him who is dealing with public funds, is demoralizing in the extreme. Indeed it has ofttimes been said in recent years that 15 per cent. of the appropriations must be paid to the lobby to secure the necessary act.

Evils of Hurried Legislation. It would seem certain that the state

ought not to appropriate except those cases where the charities are engaged in a purely public work, benefit the public generally because benefitting a part of those who make up the whole, and who when also the charity is so situate, or the demand upon it is so great, that it cannot possibly carry on its God given work. It is clear that in the hurry of legislative duties proper consideration cannot be given to the questions at issue, however honest the members may be in their desire to do only that which is right, and however industrious they may be in their attempts to ascertain the whole ruth. Perhaps if the board of charities and corrections were given supervisory lower over the matter, under limitations accurately defined by legislation, better results might be obtained, and the legislature left to perform its more appropriate functions. Recent experience has em-phasized the belief, which has been growing in every thoughtful mind, that any-thing which tends to draw the legislative, the executive or the judicial mind from its pecial duty, inevitably operates to injure From every standpoint, therefore, we

From every standpoint, therefore, we cannot too frequently call particular attention to this matter, lest in the press of more personal affairs it may be lost sight of until great scandal has rudely dragged it into public view; nor do I see any escape from the conclusion that the real safety of both our public and private institutions requires their absolute divorce and hence a constitutional inhibition of such appropriations. In its ultimate ansuch appropriations. In its ultimate an-alysis the two controlling reasons which ustify our system of government apply

justify our system of government apply equally here, viz:
1st. Government is organized for general public uses and those only.
2nd. The public money should be expended for purely public purposes, not in the narrow sense found in some of our judicial decisions, but in the broader one that is embodied in the dectrine that trust funds shall not be diverted from the purpose of the trust. purpose of the trust.

far as our eyes are not blisded to
insidious approaches which would
us to forget the imperative necessity
the absolute divorcement of the state

from all private matters, ought we to stand together on this subject. Judicial Decisions.

Mr. Simpson then turned his attention to the Supreme court and said, in To do so would, in the language of Justice Blackton, to supply what wever, I turn to the second of

my particular allotments of duty, viz. th consideration of the judicial decisions of the year, I find a field ample in area and fertility, but in the which I can only hope to turn a few furrows. Perhaps the mos important decision is that commonly called the "Ripper" case. In some respects it is a most refreshing case, for the majority logically follow out the classification decisions, and the minority boldly and truthfully announce that those decisions are leading and in direct the classification are leading and the minority boldly and truthfully announce that those decisions are legally wrong, and in direct antagonism to the intention of the con-vention that framed and of the people who adopted the constitution of 1874. Logic and truth are not usually found so accurately though antagonistically stated in the reports.

The majority decides:

1st. That the mayors of our cities are not constitutional officers, and therefore are not protected in their offices from egislative interference.

2nd. That an act of assembly is not un-constitutional because it is supposed to offend against natural justice or the spirit of the constitution; and 3rd. That the legislature has power to lassify the cities of the state, and to pass acts relative to governmental mat-

what it may, With regard to the first two points there can be but little doubt of the accuracy of the decision, and the third, notwithstand-ing the dissent of three of the justices, is also certainly accurate if the prior de-cisions of that court are to be followed. It is equally clear that it is absolutely wrong if regard is to be had to either the language or the purpose of article III. section 7 of the constitution.

One of the main reasons, if not the principal one, for calling the constitutional convention of 1873 into evistence, was to establish local self government. With increasing frequency the legislature had passed, and the governor approved, local and special acts despite the protests of the locality affected. The evil had reached a point beyond which it could hardly be borne.

Evil Increasing.

After the constitution was adopted al this was changed, though now-thanks to he supreme court's classification decision the evil is again increasing.

One act, such as that now under cor sideration, may carry with it untold trouble and annoyance to the particular ommunities affected. That the lature and governor may at will depos the people's choice of municipal execu tive in a few designated cities, and sub stitute some one else in his place, per-haps a non-resident wholly unacquainted with the people themselves and their needs, compels us to pause and consider needs, compels us to pause and consider whether or not the legal reasoning which permits such results can possibly be

The constitution, article III, section 7,

says: The general assembly shall not pas any local or special laws regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts; nor shall the general assembly indirectly enact such special or local laws by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be

It is safe to say from the debates in expressly stated in the convention that classification could not be made by population or otherwise, but that the proibition was absolute under all circum stances. The reason for the antagonistic judicial

conclusion is not far to seek. In its ultimate analysis it is, plainly speaking, be ts final interpretation upon those who vere unfriendly to this portion of it. Mr. Simpson then cites the case of Wheeler vs. Philadelphia, 77 Penna., 338 that there shall be no such laws, where-(1875), when he says:

The question first arose as to the right of the legislature to classify the cities of the state, and to legislate for the classes separately. Examining it from every possible standpoint that decision may b mmoned up in the following propos

(a). The constitution classifies certain (b). The act of 1874 contemplates that

other cities by increase of population will enter the higher classes, and therefore is not local or special.

(c). If classification be not allowed either the large cities will lose needed egislation, or the small ones be over ourdened by that adopted.

Who does not know, that the object of ection 7, article III was that the legisature should not be permitted to special ly determine the needs of each city, but this district show a strong inclination under general laws the city that felt the to return to work, and mine officials trouble should remedy it?

The Effect Intended

Had the legislature said that each city hould have power to do certain things, as its needs required; should have certain specified officers including a mayor, o recorder, if you please, and two branche of councils based upon population or othrwise, and such other officers as cour cils should deem necessary to carry inte effect the powers in fact exercised, just as now each city of each class has and does under the legislation for classes, effect would have been just what the constitution desired it should be; resulting as it was intended it should, in each citi sponsibility, knowing that upon him and his fellow citizens alone depended

ocal good government they needed. ease to wonder at the error, but it is s plain and so palpably upon the surface to those who will see, that one can only wonder whether or not he is blinded be-cause he cannot "strain at the gnat" while others, with apparent pleasure, swallowing the camel. A careful study of all the cases will

show that the only inconveniences which have arisen have been due to the fact that the legislature, relying on the logi of the decision in Wheeler vs. Philadel-phia, has passed other acts under the classification doctrine which the cour general curative acts, which undoubtedly gave trouble, but the trouble was cause not by the rigidity of the constitutions provisions but by the fact that the legis lature believing the court would follow its own logic, had attempted again to evade the constitution as the court said I

In the majority opinion of the Rippe riusio est aiterius, and when the auect be they only parties to a private ract, or the sovereign people in the tion of their constitution, have fully sidered and determined what shall be rights, the powers, the duties or the itations under the instrument, there to longer any room for courts to in-luce either new powers or new limita-

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE HUNTS BOYCOTTERS

into it whatever in our opinion ought to have been put there by the framers."

And they might have added that that is exactly what is wrongfully done by the classification decisions. But if this be a true statement of the law, how can the court avoid the conclusion that the con-stitution excluded all other classification

than that appearing in it, viz., into counties, cities, wards, boroughs, township aid school districts? Would any one pretend that if the legislature repealed all the acts relative to countles, cities and boroughs and then re-enacted them into shires, towns and villages, it could spe-cially legislate for each shire, each town cities of a given class. Let the result be and each village, because the constitution did not by name deny the right to spe-cially legislate as to them? That the Supreme court has felt the incongruity of its position is plain in its opinions in Ayer's Appeal, 123 Pa. 268 (1888).

Province of Legislature Invaded. But if classification on this subject i permitted, the court clearly invaded the province of the legislature in deciding there was no such necessity, for unlike congress the legislature has unlimited power except as controlled by the constitution, and that instrument nowheres says that classification shall not be per-

mitted except in case of necessity. As pointed out in Wheeler vs. Philadelphia, the customs, even if it could be considered, was all the other way; and as the constitution either permitted or denied it altogether, the decision was a log-ical and palpable absurdity, as certainly so as a demonstration in mathematics, unless without constitutional sanction the doctrine can now be introduced into our political life and the courts ex proprio vigore can override all the other branches of government, on questions of fact peculiarly belonging to the legislative

No other conclusion is possible, for, it the question be one of fact, the consti-tution has furnished no means for determining it, and the court has never hinted how it could proceed judicially to decide it. It would be marvellous indeed were an issue to be granted by any court to determine whether or not there was, as a matter of fact, any necessity for the particular classification, and upon the determination of that issue hold the act constitutional or otherwise. That would surely be a "new thing under the sun," whether the issue was to be determined by a jury or a chancellor, with the con-sequent uncertainty owing to the infirmities of either; perhaps as well as anything else points the falsity of the court's posi-

It is admitted, of course, that it is the court's duty to decide whether or not a given act offends against the constitution either expressly or by necessary impli-cation, but they must find the offense from the constitution itself.

is any limitation on this subject in the lawyer.

Mr. Simpson then gives a brief summary of the carly system of making appropriations and furnishes a table show.

the convention, and from the history of the supreme court chambers, nearly every one suplication on the given subjects. They do posed that the clauses quoted destroyed not say that there shall be none unless the power to legislate for localities. It the courts decide there is a necessity for classification. They put the seal of their condemnation upon such laws in their entirety. The court seals their condemna when they think the law unnec essary: but that is not a subject upon which the constitution, either expressly or by implication, asks the court to think at all. Hence, while it is true that the constitution leaves to the court to de-termine whether "the method of legistermine whether lation" adopted is constitutional, it says

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ENGINEERS TO RESUME WORK

Pittston Mine Officials Predict That All Will Soon Be in Their Places.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Pittston, June 30 .- The engineers of this district show a strong inclination and some of the engineers predict that before the end of the week every engineer will be back at his old place. The first movement in this direction took place the latter part of last week and was continued today. It is estimated that at least 25 of this class of workmen have returned within the past few

days. The Lehigh Valley company, said, had informed their engineers that their places would be held open for them until today, and a majority of them have returned to work. At the Clear Spring colliery it is said all but two are again at their old places, and the Erie company has received a number of its old engineers back. This action is said to be the outcome of a meeting held here Saturday night when these men decided to quite the ranks of the strikers. At strike headquarters the story was denied although it was admitted that several have returned to

Governor's Appointments.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, June 30,-The following appointments were announced today b. Governor Stone: William Bell, of Pitts Governor Stone: Within petr, of rits burg, inspector of boilers for Allegheny county. General Frank Reeder, of Eas-ton, and William F. Hill, of Crawfore county, members of the Pennsylvania commission to the St. Louis exposition.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, June 30 .- Arrived: Zeelan Kronpriz Antwerp. Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg Kensington, Southampton, Hamburg-Ar Bremen, New York, Gibraltar-i: Trave, New York, Lizard-; Noordam, New York for Rotrived: Passed:

Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press

Hayti Situation Critical. Port-au-Prince, Hayti, June 30.—The elections for deputies have been inter-rupted. The various political parties in Hayti are in arms and ready for There has been much age, and the

we might conceive to be its defects, to fill Determined Efforts to Discourage Unlawful Acts at Wilkes-Barre.

LARGE REWARDS HAVE BEEN OFFERED

National Board Member Fallon Discusses the Hazleton Affair-Coal Company Officials Confident That All Engineers Will Be at Work Soon-Saloonkeeper Sues Plymouth. Exhibition in a Church-Pardees Offer Strikers Opportunity to Go to

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 30 .- The Citizens' alliance of Wilkes-Barre offers rewards aggregating \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of all persons engaged in boycotting, hanging efficies and other criminal acts of intimidation prejudicial to the rights of American freedom. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of any one who enters into a conspiracy to boycott any individual, firm or corporation. For hanging anybody in effigy, \$500 reward will be paid. At strike headquarters it is claimed that the offering of such large rewards will cause irresponsible detectives to arrest innocent peaple, in the hope of securing the rewards.

National Board Member John Fallon, who is in charge of Mr. Mitchell's head-quarters during his absence, stated tonight that he had information from the Lehigh region to the effect that several small coal companies in the vicinity of Hazleton had posted notices today requesting their former employes to apply for their old positions at once, lest they should be given to new hands. "In every strike," continued Mr. Fal-

lon, "this bait is thrown out to strikers, but it will not work in the present strike. Every miner is under instruc-tions. He knows just what to do in -case of this kind." The officials of the cost companies operating mines in the Pittston district claim that a number of the old engineers and pumpmen returned to work this morning and that more have

applied for work. that five pumpmen reported for work today. Two were assigned to places in Mt. Lookout colliery at Wyoming and the other three were put on the waiting list. For permitting an effigy to hang in front of his place of business Joseph Frankel, a liquor dealer of Plymouth, has brought suft against the borough for \$10,000 damages. strikers accused Frankel of selling liquor to non-union men, hence incurred their hostility. Frankel says he complained to the authorities of the borough about the effigy but they refused to take any action. Because Michael Poad, an alleged non-union man, attended the services at the Priniitive Methodist church in this city last night, fifty other members of the congregation left the church in a body.

At Hazleton.

Hazleton, June 30 .- Copies of the folowing notices were distributed among the striking miners at the Harwood colliery this morning:

With a view of ending what we deem a hopeless and uncalled for strike, an op-portunity of resuming work at our Harwood colliery is hereby offered to our employes. Let every inside man who wants to begin work quietly notify the outside foreman. When a majority of our adult inside and outside men signify their desire to begin work this colliery will be started. Foremen will not make known the names of those applying for work. C. Pardee & Son. (Signed)

Several hundred strikers stationed along the roads leading to the Drifton colliery of Coxe Brothers & Co. this morning turned back all men who reported for work with the exception of the clerks and the passenger crews of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill railroad. The strikers and the Coxe deputies came together on the Freeland borough line. When Sheriff Jacobs arrived the men dispersed

Resolution to Adjourn. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, June 30.—During the even-ing session of the house, Representative Payne, of New York, the floor leader of the majority, introduced a resolution for sine die adjournment on July 1. The hour was left blank and Mr. Payne explained that the hour would not be fixed by the ways and means committee, to whom the resolution was referred, until the senate had acted on the conference report on the Philippine bill. The house adjourned at 11 p. m. until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

•	Local data for June 30, 1902:
y	Highest temperature 68 degrees
d	Lowest temperature 52 degrees Relative humidity:
	8 a. m 78 per cent.
	Precitipation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., .07
-9	inch.
	COMPARATIVE DATA.
	June, June

Temperature, mean

No. rainy days

WEATHER FORECAST.