# Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. TEN PAGES SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1902. TEN PAGES TWO CENTS.


# THE NEW HOME OF COMMERCE

State Library

### Distinguished Guests Who Attended the Dedication of the Noble Edifice in New York.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT BANQUET

**The Speaker Compliments the Body That Stands for the Triumphs of Peace Both at Home and Abroad. The Importance of the Industrial Problem Is Discussed—Good May Come Out of the Present Evils if We Face Them Armed with the Old Homely Virtues, Fearless of Soul, Cool of Head and Kindly of Heart.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 11.—The white marble building of the New York chamber of commerce on Liberty street, the first home of its own that the chamber has had in its 134 years of existence, was dedicated at noon today with impressive ceremonies. Foremost among the score or more of the nation's first financiers and statesmen present, and of the representatives of the larger European countries, were President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland, the latter of whom delivered the oration for the occasion.

Long before the presidential party the German, French and English ambassadors, who arrived from Washington on the president's train, assembled in the chamber's old home at 32 Nassau street and formed the procession to march to the new building on the site of the old Real Estate Exchange, crowds blocked Liberty street and extended half way across Broadway. Inspector Clayton, with Captains O'Reilly and Creamer and nearly 100 policemen tried to keep the sightseers, most of whom were chiefly anxious to catch a glimpse of the chief executive, lined up along the sidewalk. Four hours, however, pedestrians had to force their way down the center of the street, as every one who approached the Chamber building within four or five doors without a ticket of admission was challenged and turned back.

On the programme for the morning's ceremonies in the large hall of the chambers was, first, the dedication prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, followed by the opening adress by Morris K. Jessup. Ex-President Cleveland's oration came next, and, following that, addresses were sceduled to be given by President Roosevelt, Governor Odell, who, however, was not present, and Mayor Low. Luncheon was then served to the guests.

### Many Distinguished Guests.

Among the invited guests famous the world over in banking, finance, law and matters of state were:

Chauncey M. Depew, Charles S. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, Lieutenant General J. W. Laurie, M. P.; Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N.; the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.; Whitelaw Reid, J. Pierpont Morgan, Levi P. Morton, Sir Albert K. Rollit, D. C. L., LL. D., M. P.; Elihu Root, Leslie M. Shaw, Sir Michael Henry Herbert, Jules Cambon, Comte Cassini, Prince Hans Heinlich von Pless, the Hon. Henry C. Payne, Sir Vincent H. B. Kennett Barrington, V. Hugot, Harry Heckmann, vice president Berlin C. of C.; Abram S. Hewitt, Major General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.; Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, Lyman J. Gage, Alexander E. Orr, W. P. Wood, Hugh H. Hanna, the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D. Nicholas, Murray Butler, H. C. Richards, K. C. M. P.; James Dixon, Arthur Serena, J. P.; F. Faithfull Begg, Major S. Flood Page, John Hume, J. Y. Henderson, Kenic B. Murray, Count Roul Chandon, Francis Kimbel, Joseph Guinet, Sir Percy Sanderson, Gaston Velten, acting consul general of France; Karl Buenz, consult general of Germany; Nicholas De Ladygensky, consult general; C. Clive-Bayley, consul of Great Britain; Alfred Mosely, Henry E. Gourd, Eastman Johnson, George B. Cortelyou, Thomas W. Wood, William Mackenzie, John Foord, Edward M. Grout, William R. Wilcox, St. Clair McKelway, Charles R. Miller and Henry M. Stegman.

### The Banquet.

The day's ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the new home of the Chamber of Commerce were brought to a close tonight by a banquet given at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Chamber, in honor of the guests of the occasion. Among the guests of honor were President Roosevelt, Prince Hans Heinrich Von Pless, the representative of the German emperor; Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the British ambassador; M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador; Secretary of War Elihu Root, Secretary of the Treasury Lelie M. Shaw, Major General MacArthur and Governor Benjamin B. Odell. A telegram of regret was received from Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador.

After congratulatory cablegrams had been received by Morris K. Jessup, the president of the chamber, President Roosevelt, delivered the principal address of the evening.

### President Roosevelt's Address.

President Roosevelt, after complimenting the chamber of commerce and speaking of it as an element of weight in the commercial and industrial welfare of the people of the United States, said, in part:

This body stands for the triumphs of peace both abroad and at home. We have passed that stage of national development, when depreciation of other peoples is felt as a tribute to our own. We watch the growth and prosperity of other nations, not with hatred or jealousy, but with sincere and friendly good will. I think I can say safely that we have shown by our attitude toward Cuba, by our attitude toward China, that as regards weaker powers our desire is that they may be able to stand alone, and that if they will only show themselves willing to deal honestly and fair with the rest of mankind, we on our side will do all we can to help and not to hinder them. With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We wish them well. We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility, as the normal international attitude.

Important though it is that we should have peace abroad, it is even more important that we should have peace at home. You, men of the Chamber of Commerce, to whose efforts we owe so much of our industrial well-being, and, I believe surely will, be influential in helping toward that industrial peace which can obtain in society only when in their various relations employer and employed alike show not merely insistence each upon his own rights, but also regard for the rights of others, and a full acknowledgement of the interests of the third party—the public. It is no small matter to work out a system or rule of conduct, whether with or without the help of the lawgiver, which shall minimize that jarring and clashing of interests in the industrial world which causes so much individual irritation and suffering at the present day, and which at times threatens baneful consequences to large portions of the body politic. But the importance of the problem cannot be overestimated, and it deserves to receive the careful thought of all men such as those whom I am addressing tonight. There should be no yielding to wrong; but there should most certainly be not only desire to do right but a willingness each to try to understand the viewpoint of his fellow, with whom, for weal or for woe, his own fortunes are indissolubly bound.

### The Vexed Problems.

No patent remedy can be devised for the solution of these grave problems in the industrial yorld; but we may rest assured that they can be solved at all only if we bring to the solution certain old-time virtues, and if we strive to keep out of the solution some of the most familiar and most undesirable of the traits to which mankind has owed untold degradation and suffering throughout the ages. Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of plunder of the fortunate or of oppression of the unfortunate—from those and from all kindred vices this nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the people's of mankind. On the other hand, good will come, even out of the present evils, if we face them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head, and kindly of heart; if, without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrong doing, we yet show by deeds and words our knowledge that in such a government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper.

At a time when the growing complexity of our social and industrial life has rendered inevitable the intrusion of the state into spheres of work wherein it formerly took no part, and when there is also a growing tendency to demand the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the government of much of the work that should be done by private persons, singly or associated together, it is a pleasure to address a body whose members possess to an eminent degree the traditional American self-reliance of spirit which makes them scorn to ask from the government, whether of state, or of nation, anything but a fair field and no favor—who confide not in being helped by others, but in their own skill, energy and business capacity to achieve success.

### Requisite of a Good Citizen.

The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight—that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of us finds ready to hand; and, furthermore, that in doing his work he shall show not only the capacity for sturdy self-chip, but also self-respecting regard for the rights of others.

The chamber of commerce, it is no idle boast to say, stands in a pre-eminent degree for those qualities which make the successful merchant, the successful business man, whose success is won in ways honorable to himself and beneficial to his fellows. There are very different kinds of success. There is the success that brings with it the seared soul—the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of success—the sucess which comes as the reward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unflinching rectitude of behavior, public and private. The first kind of success, may, in a sense—and a poor sense at that—benefit the individual, but it sl always and necessarily a curse to the community; whereas the man who wins the second kind, as an incident of its winning becomes a beneficiary to the whole commonwealth.

The address of the president was followed with close attention and frequent applause, and at its close the assemblage arose and cheered.

Speeches were also made by Ambassador Cambon, Sir Michael Henry Herbert, Sir Albert K. Rollit, M. P.; Prince Henry of Pless, Mr. Heckmann, vice president of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; W. P. Wood, president of the London Corn Trade association, and Mr. Hugot, representing the French Chamber of Commerce.

### Fire in Philadelphia.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The two upper floors of the six-story building at 713 and 715 Springgarden street, occupied by the Philadelphia Baby Carriage company, were destroyed by fire tonight. The members of the firm, F. Bloch and H. Levi, estimate their loss between $50,000 and $75,000, on which there is a full insurance. The building is owned by Isaac M. Miller. The damage to the structure is estimated at about $10,000.

### Insane Patient Killed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cumberland Hill, R. I., Nov. 11.—Jean B. Fournier, 60 years of age, who recently was liberated from the state insane asylum, was shot and instantly killed at an early hour today by Walter Fiske, a farmer living here. Fournier was shot while coming from Fiske's barn with a bag of grain.

### SCHOOL STATISTICS.

**Extracts from Forthcoming Report of Superintendent Schaeffer.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Nov. 11.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer, in his forthcoming report for the school year ending June 2, 1902, will present the following statistics:

Number of schools in the state, 29,631; superintendents, 139; male teachers, 8,585; female teachers, 22,055; average salaries of male teachers per month, $44.92; average salaries of female teachers per month, $33.78; average length of school term in months, 8.32; whole number of pupils, 1,163,509; average number of pupils in daily attendance, 871,958; cost of school houses, $4,362,561.09; teachers' wages, $11,831,871.38; cost of school text books, $825,477.77; cost of school supplies other than text books, including lamps, globes, etc. (not including Philadelphia), $459,805.09; fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors and other expenses, $5,547,963.09; total expenditures, $23,027,678.82; estimated value of school property, $55,994,694.25.

### MASON FREE; NEGRO HELD.

**State's Witness Becomes Suspect in Cambridge Murder Case.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 11.—The discharge of Alan G. Mason, of Boston, accused of the murder of Clara A. Morton at Waverly a week ago last Saturday night, was ordered by Judge Charles Almy of the Third district court of Eastern Middlesex today. The government lawyer announced that an investigation had failed to disclose evidence sufficient to hold Mason.

Almost immediately George L. O. Perry, a young negro, who yesterday was held as a witness against Mason, was charged with the murder of the Morton girl. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded without bail for a hearing on Nov. 18.

The discharge of Mason was greeted with applause by the spectators. Lawyer Ware shook hands with Mason, and together they left the courtroom. Mason was driven direct to his home in Boston.

### SANTA FE EXPECTS NO TROUBLE

**Officer Says Demands of Brotherhood Are Likely to Be Conservative.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Nov. 11.—Discussing the demand for increased wages, among the railway brotherhoods in the employ of western lines, President Ripley, of the Santa Fe railroad, said today:

"So far as the Santa Fe is concerned we have had it intimated that this subject soon will be submitted. Up to this time no formal demand has been made. What the new schedules are as proposed I do not know, and knowing the general conservatism of railroad brotherhoods, I am convinced both sides in any controversy that may arise will settle their affairs amicably."

### WAGE CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

**Danger of Tie-up On Railroads Near Chicago Has Pased.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The wage controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which for a time threatened to tie up all the principal switching terminals in Chicago, was amicably adjusted tonight at a conference between the railroad managers and officials of the brotherhood.

The settlement was reached on the basis of a compromise. Seventeen of the railroads signed the new agreement, and the Sante Fe, the other road involved, will sign tomorrow. The men will receive an increase of about 12 per cent.

### AN OCULIST MURDERED.

**Dr. Kimberling Shot by John Scanlon, a Former Patient.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Kansas City, Nov. 11.—Dr. W. H. Kimberling, a pioneer citizen and a prominent oculist, was shot and instantly killed in his office in this city, this afternoon, by John Scanlon, formerly a policeman, who then shot and instantly killed himself. The bodies of both men were found in the doctor's office. Both men must have died almost instantly.

Scanlon asserted, it is said, that Kimberling had caused him to lose his eyesight. Dr. Kimberling was 58 years of age and had practiced here thirty years. Scanlon was 37 years old.

### CORPORATIONS CHARTERED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Nov. 11.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: The Scranton Refrigerating company, Scranton; capital, $1,000. The Sayre Real Estate and Improvement company, Sayre; capital, $15,000.

Dover, Del., Nov. 11.—The C. P. Wentz company, of Scranton, Pa., wholesale grocers; capital $100,000, filed certificates of incorporation here today.

### Engine Over an Embankment.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 11.—An engine went over an embankment at the Hinckston Run dam, north of this city, shortly before noon today and crashed into a crowd of Slavish workmen, killing two of them, named Gellot and Braneso, and fatally injured another. Several others were seriously hurt. A relief train has just been dispatched to the scene of the accident.

### Train Wrecker Sentenced.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 11.—Powell Ratherwiski, charged with attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Delaware and Hudson road during the miners' strike, pleaded guilty in court today and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

### Foot Ball Players Hurt.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 11.—Two of Columbia's foot ball players were badly hurt in practice today. H. B. Post broke his collar bone in an endeavor to tackle. S. E. Sladkus his ankle. Sladkus and Post are both ends in the 'varsity team. They are both out of the game for this season.

# MOLINEUX IS ACQUITTED

### The Alleged Poisoner Is Successful in His Desperate Battle for Life and Liberty.

## THE JURY DECIDES IN THIRTEEN MINUTES

**A Burst of Applause Follows the Announcement of the Verdict in Court. After the Formal Discharge of the Prisoner, a Crowd of a Thousand Persons Follow General Molineux and His Son and Cheer Them as They Leave the Court Room—Justice Lambert's Charge.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Molineux jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Although the jury was out about twenty-five minutes, they agreed on their verdict within ten minutes after leaving the court room. Notice was immediately given, but it took some minutes to reassemble the court. Among the first to person enter the court room was Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who seemed to be nervous as he waited for the verdict. Molineux stood while the jury was being polled, and apparently he was not affected. His attitude indicated that he had prepared himself for any verdict that might be given. When the large crowd outside the court heard what the verdict was, a great shout went up and three cheers for Molineux were given.

Molineux was formally discharged a few minutes after the jury returned their verdict. Some delay in this formality was caused by the enormous crowd. When the court room had been cleared, the order of discharge was made out and Molineux left with his father, followed by a cheering throng.

### The Judge's Charge.

At the afternoon session Judge Lambert delivered his charge.

"Katherine J. Adams," he began, "died on December 28, 1898, and the defendant is charged with the responsibility for her death. The defendant may be convicted, if you think the evidence adequate, of murder in the first degree, or if you think well of it, murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter in the first degree, or of manslaughter in the second degree."

Justice Lambert defined the various degrees of homicide, laying stress on the necessity of deliberation and premeditation to constitute murder in the first degree.

"The defendant is presumed to be innocent until the evidence shows his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. It is always with the state to prove guilt and for the defendant to prove innocence.

"If his guilt has not been shown to you beyond a reasonable doubt, you must acquit him."

Justice Lambert summed up the admitted facts in the case, the sending of the package from the general postoffice, its receipt at the Knickerbocker Athletic club and its administration to Mrs. Adams by Cornish, who received it at the club.

"It is necessary," he said, "for the state to prove that the defendant sent this package; that it was received by Cornish and innocently administered to Mrs. Adams before you can find this defendant guilty. It is for you to say that the necessary evidence has been submitted.

"One of the most important efforts of the prosecution has been to connect this defendant with the address on that poison package. The state has attempted to do that by witnesses from banks and by witnesses presented to you as handwriting experts. It is contended by the prosecution that the defendant wrote that address. Unless that is proved, the defendant cannot be convicted of any crime."

Justice Lambert recited the evidence of the handwriting experts on both sides, and said:

"The opinion of the experts are not controlling upon you. You are under no legal requirements to believe what they told you. If the people's case stood on the question of handwriting, it should be dismissed. But, if the contention of the prosecution is sustained in other respects you may consider the handwriting.

"Did the defendant obtain the Tiffany box from Tiffany & Co.? There is no evidence here that he did but evidence has been submitted that he had an account there. The most that can be said for that point is that he had the opportunity.

"Did the defendant have the bottle of bromo? He says he did not. There is no evidence her to contradict it but it was in the box he had the opportunity to obtain."

### No Evidence as to Bottle Holder.

Justice Lambert said:

"It is my duty to tell you that no evidence has been presented here to connect this defendant with the bottle holder. At the same time you are at liberty to consider the contention of the people in connection with the other circumstances presented to you.

"Now the uestion is, did the defendant procure the poison. The defendant told you he never made the poison. Upon the theory that he did not send the poison package, that is reasonable enough, but if you find from other facts that he did send the package, then you may take into consideration the fact of the facility with which he could have obtained the poison.

The justice went into detail in the trouble at the Knickerbocker Athletic club and Molineux's complaint that Cornish was disrespectful and disobedient and touched on the contention of the prosecution that Molineux's motives for killing Cornish was the result of those troubles

He took up the mailing of the poison package at the general postoffice and said the inference was good that it was mailed between two and five o'clock p. m. on December 23, 1898. "If you believe the testimony of Prof. Vulte of Columbia college," he said, "Molineux could not have mailed that package. The defense claims that Cornish was there. Then there is the testimony of Mrs. Stephenson. If that woman told the truth that ends this case and eliminates Molineux. If she saw Cornish mail that package this defendant is not guilty. It is for you to investigate this matter and decide for yourselves."

Justice Lambert repeated his admonition to the jury to weigh all the evidence presented to them and to return the verdict dictated by their consciences.

The jury retired at 3.15.

### Verdict in Thirteen Minutes.

In exactly thirteen minutes after the jury retired, word was brought to the court room that a verdict had been reached. Court officers shouted for order, and a hurry call was sent for Justice Lambert. It was 3.45 when Justice Lambert took his seat. Molineux, who had been brought into court on the first notice from the jury room, sat calm and confident as ever. The old general was far more agitated than his son and it was evident that the suspense was very hard upon him.

"Not guilty," said the foreman, in reply to the formal inquiry, and Molineux, who had been standing to receive the verdict, sank back in his chair.

There was a burst of applause, but it was speedily quelled by the court officers. Justice Lambert ordered the court cleared and told the jurors to remain in their seats until it was cleared. Then, after counsel for both sides had congratulated each other and the jury and had thanked the court, Justice Lambert ordered the formal discharge of Molineux. A crowd of at least a thousand followed, cheering General Molineux and his son as they left the court room.

From the criminal court building, Molineux went to the city prison to get his effects. Then, accompanied by General Molineux and two of his attorneys, he entered a carriage and was driven away. About three thousand persons, cheering and shouting, surrounded the carriage and greatly delayed its departure. Many people waved handkerchiefs from the windows in the street.

Cecil Molineux, after shaking hands with his brother, stood weeping on the steps of the tombs. Molineux himself was smiling and jubilant.

He was thus at liberty after spending nearly four years in prison, and being once condemned to death and twice placed on trial for his life for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

From the tombs, Molineux went to his father's home in Brooklyn, where he was again cheered by a large crowd.

### SUPREME COURT MEETING.

**Will Be Held in Philadelphia the First Monday in January.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—The supreme court for the October term arose at 2.36 o'clock this afternoon to meet in Philadelphia the first Monday in January. Before doing so the court handed down a number of decisions. The list of decisions is as follows:

Wesley Buck vs the New Jersey Zinc company, of Pennsylvania: Appeal by the defendant from the judgment of the court of common pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed. This was a homicide case in which the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree.

### KIDNAPPING CASE.

**Canadian Judge Refuses Colman's Offer to Return the Child.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 11.—Captain Colman, accused of kidnapping his child from San Francisco, has offered to return the child to the mother if the extradition proceedings were waived. The mother and her counsel agreed, but Justice Walkem, before whom the case was tried, said that he could not stop the case now; the law had been set in motion, and justice must be done.

He deferred decision pending an examination of the documents in the case. Meanwhile the child is held by the local police.

### WRECK VICTIMS RESCUED.

**The Zelandia Picks Up 70 Persons from the Ill-Fated Elingamite.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 11.—The steamer Zelandia has picked up one boat and two rafts from the British steamer Elingamite, carrying seventy persons. Three boats from the Elingamite are still missing.

The Elingamite bound from Sydney, N. S. W., was wrecked last Sunday morning on one of the Three Kings islands on the north coast of New Zealand.

### TOTAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

**Judge Pennypacker's Plurality as Indicated by the Official Count.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The official count of last Tuesday's election in Philadelphia county was completed today. The total vote for governor was as follows:

Pennypacker, Rep., 171,005; Pattison, Dem., 74,005; Swallow, Pro., 1,069; Adams (Socialist-Labor), 457; Slayton (Socialist), 1,781.

### Cannon Opens Canvass.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Congressman Cannon gave a luncheon at the Union League club yesterday to Republican members of the Illinois delegation to the Fifty-eighth congress, and formally announced his candidacy for the speakership to succeed David B. Henderson.

### Associate Judge of Mifflin.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Nov. 11.—Joseph C. Brehman, of Lewistown, was today appointed by Governor Stone associate judge of Mifflin county, vice W. P. Mendenhall, deceased.

### Pensions Granted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Pensions have been granted as follows: Amos Spade, of Hazleton, Pa., $8; Mary E. Yetter (widow), of Moscow, $8.

# MR. BAER ANSWERS MINE WORKERS

### The Reading President Reviews the Situation And Denies Mr. Mitchell's Brief in General.

## OPERATORS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION

**Coal Road Head Intimates Willingness to Treat with an Organization Limited to Hard Coal Fields and Displaying Proper Co-operative Spirit—All Assertions Regarding Insufficiency of Wages Rebutted. The Company Insists That It Shall Be Allowed to Select Its Own Workmen.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, has filed with the anthracite coal strike commission the reply of that company to the demands made by John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers of America, concerning the points involved in the anthracite coal strike. Following is the full text of his statement:

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

Answer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company:

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, replying to the demands of John Mitchell, representing certain anthracite mine workers, says:

First—That it owns thirty-seven collieries situated in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, and that it did operate previous to the strike inaugurated by the United Mine Workers of America thirty-three collieries and four washeries, and that at that time it had twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine employes in and about the mines.

Second—The first demand for "twenty per cent. increase upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract or piece work," is arbitrary, unreasonable, and unjust.

This company denies that there is any such similarity between the mining of bituminous and anthracite coal as to make wages paid in one a standard for the other. It avers that the bituminous coal fields extends over many states of the Union; that they differ widely in the physical and local trade conditions which largely control wages; that the work of mining anthracite coal is not substantially similar work to the mining of bituminous coal; and making all necessary allowances for differences in conditions, it denies that the rate of wages in the mines operated by this company is lower than that paid in the bituminous coal fields, whose coal output competes actively with the products of this company's mines.

Third—This company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other ocupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

### Miners Prefer Anthracite.

This company is not informed as to the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields, but it avers that nearly all of its former employes, who, during the past five months worked in the bituminous mines, have returned to the anthracite regions, preferring to work in the anthracite mines. And it further avers that the annual earnings of the anthracite mine workers is largely reduced by their refusal to work as many days as it is customary to work in other occupations, and that by reason thereof this company is subjected to great loss, and the cost of producing coal is largely increased and the annual earnings of its employes diminished.

Fourth—This company denies that the average annual earnings of the men working in the anthracite coal field is less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

Fifth—This company denies that the rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short trade life incident to this employment.

Sixth—This company avers that whilst the sixth specification is too general and vague for specific answer thereto, that it is true that the anthracite coal regions (almost entirely dependent on the anthracite mining industry) are among the most prosperous in the United States; that employes of temperate and economic habits have saved money, and invested their savings in houses, building associations, and other property and that deposits in savings, state and national banks, aggregating millions of dollars, have been made by such employes; that the standard of living is equal to that of the average American workmen; that the towns and cities are better than any mining towns in the bituminous coal fields of the United States.

This company denies that the alleged cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages or from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, and that the condition of the workmen is poorer on account of it.

This company further denies that "the children of the anthracite mines workers are prematurely forced into the break-

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### BOARD OF CHARITIES.

**Its Work Reviewed in the Thirty-second Annual Report.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—The state board of charities has just completed its thirty-seventh annual report to be submitted to the next legislature. The report states that there is a general improvement in the condition of the state institutions, but that the county jails are not properly conducted. The legislature is urged to take some action toward providing for the care of indigent epileptics and to prevent abuses in unincorporated institutions which claim to care for the aged and infirm class.

The board also recommended that at least one poor house, well constructed and wel managed, be erected in every county in the state; that commission be created by the legislature to investigate the system of county jails and to recommend some better plan for the conduct of those institutions; that a suitable building be provided at one of the state penitentiaries for the care of the criminal insane, and that a uniform law be adopted whereby the aid granted by the state to hospitals, etc., should be distributed without discrimination to the institutions within its borders.

## PEACE AT SILVERBROOK.

**A Settlement Is Effected Between J. S. Wentz & Co. and Their Employes.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 11.—The trouble at the Silverbrook colliery of J. S. Wentz & Co., where the men refused to return to work until taken back in a body, was satisfactorily settled today, and the mine will be started up tomorrow. The settlement was effected at a conference between Thomas Righter, a member of the company, and a committee of the men, all of whom, with the exception of two, will be reinstated by the company. These two will be taken on as soon as the company finds room for them. The company has also agreed to give the employes occupying its houses ample time in which to pay their back rent and coal bills. About 450 men are employed at Silverbrook.

The Coxe employes have submitted a counter proposition to that given by President Stearns, yesterday, in answer to the strikers' original demand. The nature of the proposition has not been divulged, but there was no settlement of the trouble at the Coxe mines today.

### WALKERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

**Eleven of the Twenty-five Starters Drop by the Wayside.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11.—Up to 11 o'clock tonight eleven of the original twenty-five starters in the six-day go-as-you-please race have dropped out. The score of the ten leaders at 11 p. m. follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cartwright | 225 |
| Gilck | 216 |
| Dineen | 215 |
| Tracy | 204 |
| Hegelman | 200 |
| Howarth | 199 |
| Davis | 183 |
| Golden | 178 |
| Shelton | 176 |
| Guerrero | 150 |

### MINERS STILL IDLE.

**One Thousand Men Unable to Obtain Work at Shamokin.**

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 11.—All underbosses who went out with the pumpmen and engineers during the recent strike were reinstated today at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company's collieries in the Shamokin-Mt. Carmel region.

One thousand miners are still idle here because of mines not being in good working condition.

### Kline's Plurality, 4,999.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 11.—Milford N. Ritter, of Reading, and Rufus T. Erdman, of Allentown, met here today and computed the returns of the Berks-Lehigh congressional district. The result of the computation shows that Marcus C. L. Kline was elected by a plurality of 4,999. The official figures are: Berks—Sowden, Rep., 9,141; Kline, Dem., 15,17. Lehigh—Sowden, 9,628; Kline, 8,054.

### Troopers Leave Hazleton.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 11.—The First City troop and the Sheridan troop, the last of the National Guard on duty in the coal fields were relieved this afternoon and will return to Philadelphia and Tyrone respectively at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The city troop will go via the Lehigh Valley and the Sheridan troop via the Pennsylvania railroad. General Schall will close headquarters here on Thursday.

### Stabbing Affray at Stroudsburg.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—Following a scuffle on the Lackawanna depot platform early on Monday evening, Harry Whims, a young man of unsavory reputation, stabbed Walter Custard, of Marshall's Creek, three times, twice in the arm and once in the abdomen. At the present time it is not thought that the wounds will result seriously.

### Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 11.—Arrived: Steamers Friesland, Antwerp; Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen. Cleared: Steamers Teutonic, Liverpool; St. Louis, Southampton. Bremen—Arrived: Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York. Antwerp—Arrived: Steamer Finland, New York. Boulogne—Arrived: Steamer Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam (and sailed).

### YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Nov. 11, 1902:

Highest temperature ..... 35 degrees

Lowest temperature ..... 31 degrees

Relative humidity:

8 a. m. ..... 79 per cent

8 p. m. ..... 52 per cent

Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., trace.

### WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Eastern Pennsylvania: Rain and warmer Wednesday; Thursday rain; fresh southeast winds.