

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE UNION PLEA

Operators Insist That The Demands of the Miners Transgress the Limits of Arbitration.

THE ANSWERS TO MITCHELL ARE UNIFORM

Coal Road Heads All Insist That No Proposition for Joint Wage Agreement with Miners' Organization Shall Be Entertained—Say Limits to Earnings of Employees Are Self-Imposed—The Agitators Are Wholly Responsible for Discontent.

Washington, Nov. 12.—That the anthracite mine owners will resist to the utmost every effort to make the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America an issue in the arbitration which is now in progress is made evident by the replies to the statement of John Mitchell, published in the strike commission. There are five of these answers in addition to that of President Baer, which was given out yesterday, and all dwell with emphasis on this point. They also agree in resisting the demand for a general increase of pay for piece work, a reduction of hours for time work and for the weighing rather than the measurement of coal.

Recorder Wright left for the anthracite regions today, taking these replies with him. In addition to the statement made for the Reading company by President Baer the list comprises the replies of the Delaware and Hudson company, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania and the Scranton Coal company. The statements made for the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania companies cover the same ground as the other statements.

D. L. & W. Reply. The reply for the Delaware and Lackawanna company is signed by W. H. Truesdale, president. He says that the company owns twenty-five anthracite collieries and employs 12,000 workmen in this branch of its business. As to recognition of the union, he says that in the proposition made by the company for arbitration one of the express conditions was that "the findings of the commission should govern the conditions of employment between it and its employees." He adds: "This company unequivocally asserts that it will under no condition recognize or enter into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America or any branch thereof. Nor will it permit any association or its officers to dictate the terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business."

Mr. Truesdale says that he is reliably informed that 80 per cent. of his employees were opposed to the strike, but were forced to enter upon it by a majority vote of the mine workers in other fields. Mr. Truesdale follows closely the lines of Mr. Baer's argument as to the dissimilarity between the work in the anthracite mines and that in bituminous mines. He declares that it is impossible to adopt a uniform rate of pay paid to the miners for a unit of coal mined at all mines. The declaration also is made that the anthracite miners as a rule do not work as many hours a day as do the bituminous miners, and the opinion is advanced that the wages of the anthracite miners had been less than that of other workingmen they would have found employment elsewhere, which they did not do. On the point of general prosperity he says that prior to the introduction of agitators and mischief-makers the anthracite workers were on an average as prosperous, comfortable and contented as any body of workers in similar employment in this country. The wages, it is added, are such that frugal employees have saved a substantial amount every year.

The 20 Per Cent. Demand. Mr. Truesdale resists the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, saying that no branch of business employing thousands of men can hope to compete successfully in the markets of the world if its hours of labor are restricted. He declares that there is no unjust discrimination in the weighing of coal, as it is measured rather than weighed, and he asserts that the demand is "out of all reason, and its effect, so far as this company is concerned, is a demand for an additional increase in the wages now paid miners of from 10 to 15 per cent." The present method of measurement is declared to be the result of long usage, and fair to all concerned.

President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson company, in his reply, declares that the wages paid by his company are just and adequate. He also says that "those of its employees who perform contract or piece work as a matter of their own volition, work only about six hours a day and take numerous holidays, without the consent or approval of this respondent, and their earnings, by hours of actual work are, therefore, much higher than those in any similar employment."

Denial is made of all the allegations in connection with the demand for shorter hours, and it is contended that such a reduction necessarily would increase the price of coal. While admitting that the mine owners sell their coal by the ton, he says that the coal thus sold is a very different article from that taken out of the mine. He contends against the charge

of the present system of payment to that of paying by the ton.

Olyphant's Exception. President Olyphant also takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the question of the recognition of the miners' union. This opposition is placed on the ground that the organization seeks to control the fuel supply of the country; that the labor and the amount of their earnings is incapable of making a binding contract, and that the association has shown its inability to control its own members. He says his company has no desire to discriminate against members of the union.

President T. P. Fowler speaks for the Scranton Coal company and the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company. He says they own ten collieries and work 5,000 men. He asserts that if the average wage earned by the anthracite piece-workers is less than that paid to workers in other employment it is because they fix their own hours of labor and the amount of their earnings without any regard of the interests or wishes of their employers, and in total disregard of the earnings and welfare of every other class of employees.

He declares that the men in the mines do not work to exceed four or five hours a day. All other charges made by Mr. Mitchell are combated and on the question of miners' unions Mr. Fowler says: "We deny that agreements between employers and employees through workmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields of this country, and we assert that such agreements as a method of regulating production would be and is injurious to the best interests of the public."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL LEAVES WILKES-BARRE

Headquarters of the United Mine Workers to Be Transferred to Scranton Today.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 12.—There was a busy time at miners' headquarters today. President Mitchell was holding conferences all day with delegations of miners, his lawyers and members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers. The case of the miners, as it will be submitted to the arbitration commission, which meets at Scranton, Friday, was gone over carefully by the executive heads of the miners' union, the attorneys and the expert miners who were summoned here especially for that purpose. District President Fahy with a delegation of ten miners from Shamokin, arrived in town at noon. Their testimony as to the conditions of mining in their region was taken down by the lawyers and afterwards submitted to Mr. Mitchell. The evidence collected by President Mitchell in behalf of the miners is very voluminous and covers every possible point that may be raised when the commission sits. President Mitchell and his official family will "break up house" tomorrow and remove to Scranton. The chief officer of the miners' union has made his headquarters in Wilkes-Barre since May 19. He will now make his headquarters in Scranton and remain there until the commission completes its work, when he will return to national headquarters at Indianapolis. President Mitchell and the other executive officers of the miners' union are expected to discuss the replies of the president of the coal carrying roads to the statement filed for the miners with the arbitration commission.

Many Chinese Burned to Death. Christian Alliance Mission Unscathed—Boxers Are Active. Victoria, B. C., Nov. 12.—Mail advices from China report a fire at Kweilin Kwangsi, causing great loss of life and property. The fire, which originated in a fireworks shop, spread and burned several hundred houses. Many Chinese were burned to death. The fire burned houses all around the Christian Alliance mission, which was unscathed. The Boxers are active. In Sze-Chuan the Boxer movement still progresses. The Boxers have plundered all the villages between Sze-Chuan and Chong-Lu and in one place massacred 1,700 Catholic converts. When the last advices were received at Shanghai from Chong-Tu-Yangse it was besieged by Boxers and the gates of several cities nearby were kept closed. On October 17 two parties of Boxers entered Chong-Tu, flourished knives and waved flags. The people were panic-stricken and fled in confusion but the prompt arrival of the garrison resulted in the Boxers being driven from the city with a heavy loss, and eleven, including a woman looked upon as a prophetess, were captured and beheaded in front of one of the temples. A proclamation has been posted at Chong-Tu offering 100 taels for the head of each Boxer captured within the city.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Nov. 12.—Arrived: Oceanic, Liverpool Cleared: La Lorraine, Havre; Bremen, Bremen. Sailed: St. Louis, Southampton; Teutonic, Liverpool Southampton—Arrived: St. Paul, New York; Lizard—Passed: Rotterdam, New York for Amsterdam. Liverpool—Sailed: Georgiana, New York; Majestic, New York via Queenstown; Bow Head—Passed: Germania, New York for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Marconi Telegraph Company. Toronto, Nov. 12.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of Canada, limited, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, has been incorporated by the provincial secretary.

ARMY PROMOTION SLATE

Young to Succeed Miles—Others Who Will Be Advanced.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 12.—The slate for promotions to the rank of major general to fill vacancies caused by retirements which will take place next year has been arranged. There will be three vacancies, General Hughes retiring on April 11, General Davis on July 26 and General Miles on Aug. 8.

General Miles, as lieutenant general, will be succeeded by Major General Young. The brigadiers to be promoted to the rank of major general are James F. Wade, Samuel S. Sumner and Leonard Wood. These men are now the three ranking brigadier generals in the order named.

General Wade has been a brigadier general since May, 1897, and has seen many men advanced to the higher ranks, while he has remained stationary. It is presumed that he will succeed General Davis in command of the Philippines. It is expected that Colonel H. C. Harbrouck, of the artillery, will be made a brigadier general and retired, and that Colonel F. Moore, of the cavalry, will be selected for a longer service.

FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE DESIRED FOR MINES

Recommendations in the Annual Report of the United States Mine Inspector of New Mexico.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the United States Mine Inspector of New Mexico recommends that a commission, composed of experts in explosives, be appointed to experiment and produce a flameless explosive for use in coal mines; restrictions on the present general practice of blasting coal without cutting or underdraining to give a line of weakness for the shot to break to, and renew the recommendation amending the federal laws so as to make all persons employed about a coal mine liable to prosecution for breach of the provisions of the law.

The "last and best" recommendation is based on the statement that a large majority of the accidents in coal mines are due to the gross negligence of the miner himself. There were seventeen fatal accidents in New Mexico coal mines during the year. The total number of tons mined in the territory was 1,322,944, a total of 68,943 tons mined for each life lost.

THE PRESIDENT'S HUNTING TOUR

A Pleasant Journey Through Ohio. Crowds Assemble at Stations to Greet Chief Magistrate.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12.—President Theodore Roosevelt is speeding down through Kentucky tonight on his way to Mississippi for a four day bear hunt. The place selected for the hunt is some miles from the railway, and is in the region which was formerly the favorite hunting ground of General Wade Hampton, the famous leader of the Confederate Black Horse. The president does not anticipate the pleasure of killing a bear so much as the pleasure of a few days' complete recreation in the woods. On the arrival of the president's train at Memphis tomorrow, he will be joined by President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central railroad, and John McElhenny, of Louisiana, who was lieutenant in the president's regiment during the Spanish war. The train will then proceed to Smedes over the Mississippi and Yazoo railroad. It will be held on a siding until next Wednesday, when the president will return to Memphis. This president's trip across Ohio today was pleasant, but uneventful. Despite the fact that the itinerary had not been published in advance, thousands were waiting at almost all the stations, and there was plenty of cheers as the train swept by. At several places he stood on the rear platform and waved his hat. At Dennison, where a stop was made he addressed a few remarks to the crowd. After expression of his appreciation of the kindly greeting accorded, he said: "It is a great pleasure to come here in your beautiful state; to have passed through Pennsylvania; as I have, I have not merely the hope, but the belief, that our people, as a whole, will so handle the present situation that we are now enjoying may be continued; that we shall be careful not to mar them by foolish action and at the same time will have the foresight to cut out any evil that hampers the development of the good." (Cheers and applause.)

The only stop between Dennison and Cincinnati was at Columbus, where a stop of fifteen minutes was made to change locomotives. The gallery at the station, overlooking the tracks, was crowded with people. Dr. Washington Gladden and General Axline greeted the president and he stepped out of his car here. After a brief chat with them, the president went forward and shook hands with the engineer and fireman, who were leaving at the end of their run, and thanked them for the safe journey from Columbus. After the president had greeted the crowd that had gathered outside of the gates he returned to the rear end of the depot, escorted by a crowd and again saluted the engineer and other trainmen as he passed them. As the train pulled out, the president bowed his farewell acknowledgements. The train left here on schedule time and is expected to reach Memphis at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CHOLERA AT MANILA.

The Dreaded Disease Makes Its Appearance Among the Members of the Fifth Infantry.

Manila, Nov. 12.—Cholera made its appearance yesterday among the men of a detachment of the Fifth Infantry, which is stationed here. Seven men were already in bed, and a number of others are seriously ill. The detachment of the Fifth Infantry in question had been placed on guard along the Maraguina river, whence Manila receives its water supply, as it was deemed necessary to protect the stream from possible pollution. The cholera developed while the men were on this duty. It was believed that cholera had entirely disappeared from Manila, and its re-appearance has created feelings of apprehension.

Charles Grether Must Hang.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 12.—Charles Grether, who murdered Adam Strunk, on September 24, 1902, is to hang, this being the decision of the Supreme court in refusing to grant a new trial, which was asked for by the defense after he had been convicted of murder in the first degree, in our lower court. Grether will not be informed of the decision until tomorrow. Already applications have been received for tickets to witness the execution.

Shot by Her Husband.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Carrie Hill, the proprietress of a boarding house who was shot by her husband, Benjamin G. Hill, last Saturday afternoon, died today. Jealousy was the motive for the crime. Hill is a city guide, is 58 years of age and a veteran of the Civil war. He is under arrest.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Toronto, Ont., Nov. 12.—Thomas Mowbray, the sculptor, well known in the United States and Canada, was today found dead in his bed of heart disease.

New York, Nov. 12.—Professor Nicholas Hess, of Columbia university, died today at his home in this city of pneumonia. He was head of the department of physics and had held the position for thirty-eight years. The professor was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1811.

REVOLUTION IN POWER

A New Process in Gas Manufacture Discovered by a Pittsburg Scientist.

By the System Coal Is Distilled and Water Gas Is Generated Simultaneously in One Process—One Ton of Coal Yields 25,000 Cubic Feet of Fuel Gas, at a Cost of Twenty-seven Cents—Importance of the Discovery.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Pittsburg, Nov. 12.—A revolution in light, heat and power is promised as the result of a new process in gas manufacture designed and recently perfected by C. H. Miller, a mechanical engineer of this city of thirty years' experience in gas manufacture. Mr. Miller's process produces fuel gas of 8 to 10 candle power and of heat unit value of 565.4 at a cost, based on Pittsburg coal and labor prices, of only one and two twenty-sevenths cent a thousand cubic feet. This gas will give a 50-candle power light when used with an incandescent mantle on a gas jet.

By the addition of two gallons of oil for each 1,000 feet for the purpose of enriching the gas for illuminating purposes the cost is increased to 14½ cents, and the yield is a 20-candle power light of heat unit value of 763.6. Coal is distilled and water gas generated simultaneously in one process. One ton of coal yields 25,000 cubic feet of fuel gas, at a cost, Pittsburg prices, of \$4.31 for the coal and 43 cents for labor—and this cost is reduced in virtue of the following by-products: 600 pounds of coke, worth 45 cents; 10 gallons of tar, worth 30 cents, making the net cost of the gas 27 cents for 25,000 cubic feet. The oil used for enriching purposes can be added with hardly measurable increase in the labor cost.

A company capitalized at \$1,000,000, and including a number of Pittsburg's wealthiest and shrewdest business men, has been formed to develop the Miller process, which has been practically tested at Irwin, Pa., for a year and found workable. This company already has contracts for erecting gas plants in upward of a dozen cities, the latest being in Wilmington, Del. The importance of this method lies less in its probable effect on gas prices for lighting purposes than in the immense impetus it promises to give to the general introduction of the gas power engine, displacing steam. When 25,000 cubic feet of gas can be made at a cost of only 27 cents, the day is near at hand when in most small manufacturing plants steam power must retire, to be replaced by electricity generated from a dynamo turned by power from a gas engine.

The opinion of Andrew Carnegie upon the Miller process is worth repeating. When last in Pittsburg he was shown through the plant at Irwin and pronounced it the greatest accomplishment of the decade.

THE COURT RULES ARE REVOLUTIONIZED

Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania Makes Radical Changes in Laws Governing Admission to Bar.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 12.—The Supreme court of Pennsylvania yesterday promulgated new rules to govern admissions to the bar, completely revolutionizing the system in force for more than a century. A state board of law examiners, composed of five members, is established. Admissions on law school diplomas are abolished. Registration is required at the commencement of the course of three years' study, but a preliminary examination must be first passed in English literature, universal history, history of England and the United States, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography and Latin, Caesar, Virgil and Cicero. The three years of preparation after registration must be passed either in an approved law school or by the service of a bona-fide clerkship in a law office.

This action of the court was taken as the result of a memorial presented on behalf of the Pennsylvania Bar association by a committee composed of Samuel Dickinson, chairman; Lucien H. Alexander, secretary; United States Attorney General P. C. Knox, former Pennsylvania Attorney General W. U. Hensel, George Wharton Pepper, S. P. Wolverton, Robert Snodgrass and John M. Harris, representing various sections of the state, and is the culmination of an aggressive fight waged for eight years by the best element to raise the standard for admission to the legal profession.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Grand Master Jones Calls the Representatives to Order in the Capitol at Lansing, Mich.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 12.—Grand Master Aaron Jones called the annual meeting of the National Grange to order in representative hall at the state capitol today. After the appointment of a credentials committee, the grange unanimously adjourned until this afternoon when Grand Master Jones read his annual address. Delegates from twenty-six states are attending the meeting and they will be in session until late next week.

In his annual address Grand Master Jones congratulated the order on the wonderful degree of prosperity it has enjoyed during the past year. An important part of the work of the order, he declared, was to make the farming industry more important and profitable and expressed the opinion that the cost of production can be reduced from 10 to 25 per cent, and the aggregate production of the farms of the United States increased from 50 to 100 per cent, by the adoption of the best methods.

The causes of present unsatisfactory conditions were said to be many and Master Jones enumerated excessive charges and discriminations in transportation, exorbitant storage charges, large commission shortages, unequal taxation, local and national dealing in options on boards of trade, trusts, adulteration of food products, official oppressions severely. Many of these causes were said to be fostered and protected by legislative enactment. Farmers were advised to provide for the sale of their products in such manner as will secure them what justly belongs to them and to this end Master Jones recommended that the farmer should never lose control of his property until it is needed for consumption.

The following recommendations in the line of national legislation were made: The extension of free rural mail delivery so as to place it on a par with the delivery in cities; postal savings banks; election of United States senators by the people; a constitutional amendment giving congress power to regulate and control trusts and other combinations; enlargement of the powers of inter-state commerce commission; regulation of the use of shoddy, pure food laws; provision for the extension of markets for products equally with manufactured articles; enactment of an anti-trust law clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare; speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States; speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river with the Great lakes, and the latter with the Atlantic ocean.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

Sessions Began at Albany Yesterday and Will Continue for One Week.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The general missionary conference of the Methodist Episcopal church began in this city today and will continue for one week. During that time the general conference will be held on the subject of the missionary purposes will be decided on and reports will be presented from the mission districts. Nearly all of the bishops of the church and delegates from every conference district are in attendance. An address of welcome on behalf of the Methodists of Albany was delivered by the Rev. E. P. Stevens, after which the work of organization was proceeded with.

After an extended discussion, it was decided that the money at the disposal of the conference for missionary purposes should be apportioned during the coming year at the ratio of 57 1/2 per cent. for foreign missions, and 42 1/2 per cent. for home missions. The report of the treasurer was read this afternoon. It showed the cash receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1902, to be \$1,245,297.83. The receipts for the previous year were \$1,223,186.65.

GENERAL BLISS SENT TO CUBA

The Tariff Expert Has Been Commissioned to Examine the Condition of the Island.

Palma Desires an Increased Rebate

Objections to Pending Treaty State Unofficially in Conference at the White House Today—Cubans Feel Able to Go Alone Now and Threaten to Sidetrack Reciprocity Unless Substantial Reduction Is Allowed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 12.—An important conference hearing on the subject of the Cuban reciprocity treaty was held at the war department today, the participants being Secretary Hay, Secretary Root and General Tasker Bliss. The latter was called into the conference at Secretary Hay's suggestion because of his expert knowledge of the existing Cuban tariff. Before the conference at the war department Secretary Hay had talked on this subject with Senator Culom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and also with Senator Quesada, the Cuban minister here.

Senator Quesada was not able to submit to Secretary Hay the draft of the reciprocity treaty which has been under consideration so long by the authorities at Havana, as the document has not yet been finalized. Officially the United States government continues in ignorance of the extent and character of the changes, if any, which President Palma may desire to make in the treaty. From other than official sources, however, has developed pretty clearly the disposition of the Cuban president in this matter.

The cardinal objection of President Palma to the treaty as it now stands is the insufficient rebate of 20 per cent. proposed to be allowed on Cuban imports into the United States, and Secretary Hay's purpose is to ascertain, if possible, how far he can yield in that matter and still be able to rely upon the support of congress next session when the treaty is submitted. So far, his advisers do not favor any increase of the rebates, and, indeed, he has been assured by some persons with whom he has talked that under no conditions would congress consent to any substantial increase of this rebate.

ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS

They Will Thoroughly Consider the Currency Question—Speech by Mr. Pugsley.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New Orleans, Nov. 12.—The attitude of the American bankers' association toward the currency question was fixed today. No decisive stand was taken on the question of assets currency or branch banking, it being considered unwise to act until a solution of the currency question shall have been evolved, but a proposition was made for the appointment of a committee to consider carefully the entire subject.

The same resolution stated the association's approval of a law imposing a greater degree of elasticity to the currency system, to make it responsive to the demands of the business interests of the country. The discussion of these questions today were very thorough and interesting. Ex-comptroller of the Currency Charles D. Davis, Congressman Charles N. Fowler and Editor Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, were leaders in the discussion. No two of them agreed fully, though Mr. White was on the side of the question championed by Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Davis made a vigorous speech against a permanent system of assets currency, though he approved the idea of an emergency currency. Mr. Frames' effort to get the convention to go on record against the proposition failed, as the resolution was sent back to the executive council. Congressman C. A. Pugsley and Willis Payne, of New York, concluded the day's programme with addresses on "An Emergency Currency."

It behooves the bankers of this country and the legislative bodies of the country to prepare such an emergency currency as will take the place of clearing house certificates and relieve the distress which attends a great panic, but moving of the crops and the undue contraction of the currency resulting from the accumulations from customs deposited in the United States treasury, which occur almost periodically each year.

Various plans have been evolved for the reform of the monetary system, and a number of bills have been introduced in congress during recent years for the purpose of giving greater elasticity to the currency. I do not believe the American people are ready for an asset currency, pure and simple, or for such a radical departure in our currency system as is provided in the Fowler bill. I believe, however, that an emergency currency on the plan granted upon our present system, might prove beneficial, and would also test the working of an asset currency, to which we may have to come when the government bonds are no longer available as security. Such an emergency currency, I believe, should be amended so as to permit all national banks holding government bonds as security for circulation to issue 10 per cent. additional currency on the amount of bonds deposited with the secretary of the treasury, the same to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and also providing that all banks having a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent. of their capital should be authorized to issue 10 per cent. of asset currency, to be secured by approved bonds or by the stocks of the issuer, finally set apart for that purpose, as in the Bank of France.

SIX DAY WALKING MATCH.

Twelve Men Out of Original Starters Remain in the Race.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—Twelve men out of the twenty-five original starters remain in the six-day go-as-you-please race now in progress at Industrial hall. Dimon, the leader, has increased his lead to sixteen miles and is going well. The score at 11 p. m. follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Miles. Dimon 206, Curtright 200, Glick 200, Howarth 200, Hegeman 200, Tracy 200, Golden 200, Shelton 200, Davis 200, Hartman 200, P. Craig 200, Beachmont 200.

FOOT BALL.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 40; Orange Athletic club, 0.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for November 12, 1902: Highest temperature 69 degrees; lowest temperature 41 degrees; relative humidity 88 per cent.; S. W. wind 16 per cent.; precipitation, 24 hours ended 2 p. m., trace.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern and Pennsylvania—cloudy and cooler; Thursday, Friday fair, fresh north-east winds.

NINA DANFORTH SENTENCED

Will Serve a Year and Nine Months for Killing Andrew J. Emery.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 12.—Nina K. Danforth, the deformed Framingham girl, pleaded guilty here today to manslaughter in causing the death of Andrew J. Emery, whom she shot and killed at his home in South Framingham on May 17 last. It was claimed that Emery had led the young woman to believe that he was in love with her and would marry her and that she shot him upon learning that he had a wife and children.

She was sentenced to serve a year and nine months in the Cambridge House of Correction. The prisoner heard the sentence without apparent emotion. Mrs. Emery, the widow of the man who was killed, who occupied a seat in the witness box, burst into tears.

Few cases in this state have attracted more attention than that of Miss Danforth, a child in appearance because of her deformity, although 25 years old, on learning of Emery's faithlessness, went to his home at midnight, and while his wife and four children were in the house, shot him after having called him to the door. He died almost in the arms of his wife, who followed him down the stairs.

For months the lawyers in the case have been considering how proceedings should be conducted, for it was claimed on account of Miss Danforth's physical condition, as well as because of her mental suffering through the alleged perjury of Emery, it was doubtful if a jury would sustain a charge of murder. The matter was not decided until today, when the lawyers came to an agreement that a plea of guilty of manslaughter should be entered and that it should be accepted by the prosecution.

THE COURT RULES ARE REVOLUTIONIZED

Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania Makes Radical Changes in Laws Governing Admission to Bar.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 12.—The Supreme court of Pennsylvania yesterday promulgated new rules to govern admissions to the bar, completely revolutionizing the system in force for more than a century. A state board of law examiners, composed of five members, is established. Admissions on law school diplomas are abolished. Registration is required at the commencement of the course of three years' study, but a preliminary examination must be first passed in English literature, universal history, history of England and the United States, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography and Latin, Caesar, Virgil and Cicero. The three years of preparation after registration must be passed either in an approved law school or by the service of a bona-fide clerkship in a law office.

This action of the court was taken as the result of a memorial presented on behalf of the Pennsylvania Bar association by a committee composed of Samuel Dickinson, chairman; Lucien H. Alexander, secretary; United States Attorney General P. C. Knox, former Pennsylvania Attorney General W. U. Hensel, George Wharton Pepper, S. P. Wolverton, Robert Snodgrass and John M. Harris, representing various sections of the state, and is the culmination of an aggressive fight waged for eight years by the best element to raise the standard for admission to the legal profession.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Grand Master Jones Calls the Representatives to Order in the Capitol at Lansing, Mich.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 12.—Grand Master Aaron Jones called the annual meeting of the National Grange to order in representative hall at the state capitol today. After the appointment of a credentials committee, the grange unanimously adjourned until this afternoon when Grand Master Jones read his annual address. Delegates from twenty-six states are attending the meeting and they will be in session until late next week.

In his annual address Grand Master Jones congratulated the order on the wonderful degree of prosperity it has enjoyed during the past year. An important part of the work of the order, he declared, was to make the farming industry more important and profitable and expressed the opinion that the cost of production can be reduced from 10 to 25 per cent, and the aggregate production of the farms of the United States increased from 50 to 100 per cent, by the adoption of the best methods.

The causes of present unsatisfactory conditions were said to be many and Master Jones enumerated excessive charges and discriminations in transportation, exorbitant storage charges, large commission shortages, unequal taxation, local and national dealing in options on boards of trade, trusts, adulteration of food products, official oppressions severely. Many of these causes were said to be fostered and protected by legislative enactment. Farmers were advised to provide for the sale of their products in such manner as will secure them what justly belongs to them and to this end Master Jones recommended that the farmer should never lose control of his property until it is needed for consumption.

The following recommendations in the line of national legislation were made: The extension of free rural mail delivery so as to place it on a par with the delivery in cities; postal savings banks; election of United States senators by the people; a constitutional amendment giving congress power to regulate and control trusts and other combinations; enlargement of the powers of inter-state commerce commission; regulation of the use of shoddy, pure food laws; provision for the extension of markets for products equally with manufactured articles; enactment of an anti-trust law clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare; speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States; speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river with the Great lakes, and the latter with the Atlantic ocean.

GENERAL BLISS SENT TO CUBA

The Tariff Expert Has Been Commissioned to Examine the Condition of the Island.

Palma Desires an Increased Rebate

Objections to Pending Treaty State Unofficially in Conference at the White House Today—Cubans Feel Able to Go Alone Now and Threaten to Sidetrack Reciprocity Unless Substantial Reduction Is Allowed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 12.—An important conference hearing on the subject of the Cuban reciprocity treaty was held at the war department today, the participants being Secretary Hay, Secretary Root and General Tasker Bliss. The latter was called into the conference at Secretary Hay's suggestion because of his expert knowledge of the existing Cuban tariff. Before the conference at the war department Secretary Hay had talked on this subject with Senator Culom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and also with Senator Quesada, the Cuban minister here.

Senator Quesada was not able to submit to Secretary Hay the draft of the reciprocity treaty which has been under consideration so long by the authorities at Havana, as the document has not yet been finalized. Officially the United States government continues in ignorance of the extent and character of the changes, if any, which President Palma may desire to make in the treaty. From other than official sources, however, has developed pretty clearly the disposition of the Cuban president in this matter.

The cardinal objection of President Palma to the treaty as it now stands is the insufficient rebate of 20 per cent. proposed to be allowed on Cuban imports into the United States, and Secretary Hay's purpose is to ascertain, if possible, how far he can yield in that matter and still be able to rely upon the support of congress next session when the treaty is submitted. So far, his advisers do not favor any increase of the rebates, and, indeed, he has been assured by some persons with whom he has talked that under no conditions would congress consent to any substantial increase of this rebate.

ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS