Scranton Tribune.

THE ONLY SCRANTON PAPER RECEIVING THE COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE GREATEST NEWS AGENCY IN THE WORLD.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1902. TWO CENTS.

State Library

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETING

Representatives of the Various Labor Organizations in Session at New Orleans.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GOMPERS

He Warns Members of the Dangers That Attend the Pressing of Conflicting Claims of Jurisdiction on Part of the Various Bodies of the Organization—First Day of the Convention of No Great Interest to Outsiders—The President's Annual Report.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 13.—President Samuel Gompers, at the opening of the American Federation of Labor today, delivered an impassioned warning to the members of the organization that the immediate future of trade and labor assemblies was seriously endangered by the conflicting claims of jurisdiction made by different bodies.

The first day of the convention, aside from the address of President Gompers, was not of great interest to outsiders and many delegates found it fatiguing.

At the opening of the afternoon session President Gompers called Vice President Kidd to the chair and read his report, which was as follows:

President Gompers' Report.

The annual report of President Gompers shows a gain in membership during the year of 11 national and international unions, 6 state branches, 127 central labor unions, 877 local trade and federal labor unions, and 3,500 new local unions, representing 300,000 new recruits.

Apart from the miners' strike there has been no general trade contest involving large numbers of any particular craft nor have there been as many small strikes as in former years. The report discusses the miners' strike at length. Here is one interesting statement: "Despite the efforts to provoke lawlessness or violence, there is perhaps no incident where the same number of men have been in idleness, among whom there have been in the same period so few infractions of law or breaches of the peace as obtained among the miners during this entire period of their strike; and when referring to an aggregation of men no exception is made as to whether they were civilians bound upon peaceable assemblages, or enlisted men in the military service of this or of any other country."

As to the issue of the miners' strike, President Gompers says: "A great moral victory has been won for the miners, for the cause of organized labor and for humanity. Material advantage is, therefore, inevitable."

Oppose Compulsory Arbitration.

President Gompers strenuously opposes compulsory arbitration, "which, if enacted into law, would," he says, "prove a much greater injury and danger than the ill of which we complain. Our movement seeks to avoid strikes. We make every effort in that direction, and are largely successful therein. We realize, however, that the best means of avoiding strikes is a thorough organization of the workers, and it is also the best preparation to maintain our members for and during a peaceable struggle. We make for industrial peace and tranquility. We recognize these as essential to our material and social welfare; but we ought never to be asked and we never will surrender our right to protest and resist wrong or an invasion of our rights, or to be hampered in a lawful, peaceable struggle for amelioration in our condition, and for the final emancipation of labor through the evolutionary process of building character, manhood, independence, intelligence, which inspire nobler aspirations. The men of organized labor want arbitration, but only arbitration as a last resort after conciliation has absolutely failed, and then arbitration only, voluntarily entered into by both the organized workers and employers, the award voluntarily, honorably and faithfully adhered to by both sides."

As to Compulsory Incorporation.

Under this head the report says: "Recently the unfounded charge against organized labor has been repeated to the effect that trade unions violate agreements entered into with employers; and the uninformed, and particularly those antagonistic employers to organized labor, urge as a remedy for this imagined evil, the compulsory incorporation of the trade unions so that, as those referred to urge, 'the trade unions may be held legally responsible' for the faithful carrying out of agreements, and to be liable in damages in the event of their violation. On the surface this proposition seems fair; but when we bear in mind the fact that often judges have deep-seated prejudice against organizations of labor; that the far-fetched interpretation in the Taff-Vale case, where an organization of labor in Great Britain was mulcted in damages for the actions of an individual member, under the law passed by the British parliament as a 'concession to labor,' and that the enunciation of judicial principles is mutually interpreted and held by the judiciary of all English-speaking countries, it is not difficult to divine the purpose that the advocates of compulsory incorporation of trade unions have in view. They would mulct or outlaw our unions, the organizations which are the factors in our modern life to work for human progress by natural, rational, peaceable and evolutionary means."

The Jurisdiction Problem.

The question of jurisdiction Mr. Gompers pronounces the danger above all others that most threatens the Federation's very existence. And he says: "Unless our affiliated national and international unions radically and soon change their course we shall at no distant day be in the midst of an internecine contest unparalleled in any era of the industrial world, aye, not even when workmen of different trades were arrayed against each other behind barricades in the streets over the question of trade against trade. There is scarcely an affiliated organization which is not engaged in a dispute with another organization (and in some cases with several organizations) upon the question of jurisdiction. It is not an uncommon occurrence for an organization, and several have done so quite recently, to so change their laws and claims to jurisdiction as to cover trades never contemplated by the organization's officers or members; never comprehended by their title; trades of which there is already in existence a national union. And this without a word of advice, counsel, or warning. I submit that it is untenable and intolerable for an organization to attempt to ride rough shod over and trample under foot the rights and jurisdiction of a trade the jurisdiction of which is already covered by an existing organization. The interests of the wage-earners of the craft, to promote and protect which the organizations were primarily formed, have no moral or lawful right, from a trade union point of view, to be jeopardized by pursuing a policy in an attempt at trade invasion made without the knowledge or consent of the crafts invaded."

Legislation Affecting Labor.

President Gompers strongly endorses and urges labor to work for the enactment of the Gardner bill extending the present eight-hour law so as to apply to workmen employed by contractors and sub-contractors on work done for or on behalf of the federal government. Of its merits he says:

"The philosophy, as well as the stern necessity, for a reduction in the hours of daily labor, is underestimated and too little understood. There are some who believe, or pretend to believe, that a reduction in the hours of labor carries with it a curtailment of production, when, as a matter of fact, every reduction in the hours of labor that has occurred in industry has been followed by a vast increase in production. New machinery, new tools of labor, the further division and subdivision of labor, have invariably followed, while at the same time increased leisure and opportunity of the workers have made them larger consumers and users of productive labor, giving to industry and commerce an impetus obtainable by no other means. No country is so potent in satisfying the wants of its own people, nor so successful in securing foreign markets as those countries in which the hours of labor of the working people are lowest. A reduction in the hours of labor develops more highly the physical and mental activity of the men of labor as well as the men of enterprise, and leads to the triumph of the world, lifting up all to a higher civilization."

Anti-Injunction Bill.

"The bill commonly known as the anti-injunction Bill, drafted by our attorneys, approved by the American Federation of Labor, and introduced at our request, was passed by the house of representatives in its original form. The senate judiciary committee first reported the bill in like manner, but subsequently offered such amendments as would actually for the first time in our statute law, provide in specific terms for, and authorize the issuance of, injunctions in trade disputes. Of course, we opposed this amendment, which converted an anti-injunction bill into a pro-injunction bill. This bill will again be considered by the coming session of congress, since its position (as having passed the house) is retained. I recommend that our legislative committee and officers be directed to continue their efforts to secure the passage of the bill in its original form as passed by the house, and to oppose any amendment calculated to impair the fundamentally lawful action of the organized workers in their efforts to secure improved conditions.

"We reiterate our position that organized labor seeks no immunity from the law, for violations committed by any of its members; but it insists that that which is lawful when done by other persons shall not be regarded as unlawful when done by wage-earners either as individuals or in association. We demand, too, that the common law practice shall apply to wage-earners as well as to all others; that is, that no injunction shall be issued wherever there is another remedy provided by law. Our fellow-workers or our movement are not law-breakers; but if any one be guilty of a crime the laws of our country and the laws of the states have provision for his apprehension, trial, and, if convicted, punishment.

"There never yet has been issued an injunction prohibiting a crime. The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is specially resorted to and devised to accomplish that for which there is no law, to prevent the doing of that which is no crime, which is not illegal or unlawful, and for the only purpose of interfering with the wage-earners exercising their full legal and moral rights in preventing deterioration or securing their material, economic and social advancement.

New Injunction Feature.

"For the purpose of evading the decisions of the courts in some of our states favorable to labor's contentions, several corporations have in the past few years instituted perfunctory branch establishments in other states where legislative or judicial action has been less favorable or progressive, and have resorted to the federal courts for injunctions against organized labor. This condition led to a correspondence with our friend an attorney at law, Henry Cohen, of Colorado, who associated with himself J. J. Sullivan, and they suggest a federal law which I commend to your favorable consideration, the provisions of that law to be declaratory, "that corporations shall not be deemed citizens of the state of their creation, and when they come into the federal courts, claiming the right to have their cause adjudicated by that tribunal on the ground of diverse citizenship, that this allegation may be denied by the opposite party, and all proceedings shall be immediately stayed and the issue presented shall be first tried, and if any of the members of the corporation are citizens of the same state as the opposing party, the court shall refuse to take jurisdiction in the case."

Convict Labor Bill.

"Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey, introduced in the house the prison labor bill, drafted by the industrial commission, which bill in the previous congress had been referred to the committee on labor and reported favorably to, and passed by, the house. In this congress, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee, from whence no report has thus far been made. The bill in substance gives authority to the states which have protective laws against the competition of convict labor with the labor of the free citizens, to enact laws prohibiting the entrance into that state of any article the product of convict labor.

"In view of the reference to this committee, it may be more difficult to secure favorable action thereon. In the event of that opinion proving accurate, it is suggested that authority be given for the drafting and introduction of a bill drawn upon different lines.

"There is no desire on our part that convicts shall be maintained in idleness, but their labor should not be permitted to compete in the markets with labor of free workmen. A contractor having the unfair advantage of convict labor, sending his circular or his salesman into the markets, setting a figure for the product from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than that of employers of free men, often forces down the standard price of the article, and inasmuch as the difference consists in the wages paid to free workmen and the price paid the state for the convict's labor, the evil result is felt both by the workers and fair employers.

Chinese Exclusion.

"At the opening of congress a number of bills were introduced for Chinese exclusion, not one of which was an effective measure. They took no cognizance of the changed conditions consequent upon the possession of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands. In asmuch as new legislation was necessary so that the people of these possessions might have an opportunity of development as well as protection from Chinese, and also the fact that we ought to protect our people from the Chinese coming to these islands and from thence to the mainland of the United States, it was determined by all those who earnestly favored effective Chinese exclusion that a bill upon these lines should be drawn, presented and enacted.

"It is unnecessary to dwell at length upon the history of the effort to secure the passage of this bill, or the law as it finally was enacted; but it was clearly evident that there was some ulterior purpose by those in control of the legislation in congress that the law as passed should not be an entirely satisfactory one to labor.

"The lessons of history in dealing with the Chinese problem, both in this country and its insular possessions, before they became such, have been disregarded. Already we hear interested parties endeavoring to test the temper of our people by advocating the admission of Chinese to our insular possessions.

"In reviewing the entire subject it is clear to my mind and is the opinion of all competent to speak, who are in sympathy with the purpose of effective Chinese exclusion: "That Chinese subjects of Great Britain or citizens of the Republic of Mexico (and perhaps those who may pretend to be the subjects or citizens of either) may come to the United States at will; that the courts will so hold should a test case be made. That Chinese can be excluded only by sympathetic administrative action of the federal authorities. That the entire question should be reopened by congress, and an effective, comprehensive law enacted.

Immigration Restriction.

"A number of hearings were had upon a bill introduced in congress providing that no adult immigrant shall be admitted to our country until he has acquired the first rudiments of an education. Such a bill was declared for in the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor. The time did not seem opportune, until last winter, for giving effect to the resolution of the Nashville convention. At the last session of congress, however, a bill was introduced, which was intended to take the place of the whole body of existing immigration laws, and to fix the character of our legislation on the subject for a period of years. It seemed to me that such an occasion should not be allowed to pass without introducing some further regulation, designed to raise the standard of intelligence for persons who come to our country.

"With this end in view, I interested myself in securing the embodiment in the pending bill of a moderate educational test—a mere provision that adult immigrants must be able, before landing, to read, in some language, the Constitution of the United States. Exception is made of wives, of children under 18, and of parents over 50. All these, though unable to read, may be brought in, under the proposed law, by the heads of their families.

"This regulation will exclude hardly any of the natives of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, or Scandinavia. It will exclude only a small proportion of our immigrants from North Italy. It will shut out a considerable number of South Italians and of Slavs and others equally or more undesirable and injurious.

"The house of representatives approved, by a practically unanimous vote, the policy which I have outlined.

The Crime of Child Labor.

"In the campaign for laws prohibiting the exploitation of the labor of children, I am pleased to report that the legislature of Kentucky passed an effective measure. We have had representatives in nearly every state in which no law of this character obtained. Both by their work and that of our organizers and officers, a sentiment of the people has been aroused that bids fair to result in the adoption at no distant day of such beneficent measures in all the states of the union.

"The evil of child labor has been widely discussed, due to an investigation and exposure of the awful condition obtaining in several of the southern states. In our day of highely developed machinery and the great propelling forces whereby the productivity of labor has so vastly increased, there is neither necessity nor excuse for this crime against the young and innocent children.

"It is not my purpose now or at any other time, to discuss the race problem; but it may not be amiss to call attention to an event in connection therewith, and to draw from it the lesson it teaches. Several of the southern states have practically disfranchised the negro by prescribing an educational qualification and test. The fact is that a large part of the negroes of the south are making every effort to secure an education for their children. On the other hand, the children employed in the mills are white. They are being physically and mentally dwarfed; they have not the time, opportunity, or physical ability to attain an education of the most elementary character; and unless the relief we demand shall be accorded by the legislatures of the southern states, the people thereof may find themselves in the position of having missed their mark, for the disfranchised will be the immense number of the white men of the future. Child labor is a menace to our civilization, involving as it does the deterioration of our race.

The President and Labor.

"In a recent address delivered by President Roosevelt he publicly proclaimed his conviction in favor of wage-earners organizing for their mutual and common protection, and this has been verified by his action as well as in personal conversation. Certainly, when the president of the United States will give his adhesion to the necessity as well as the wisdom of the wage-earners organizing, it should be not only a convincing factor with the yet unorganized, but should disarm or put a quietus upon narrow-minded, short-sighted and prejudiced employers."

ROW IN THE REICHSRATH.

The German and Czech Members Again Get Together.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Vienna, Nov. 13.—The sitting today of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath was suspended on account of the German and Czech members coming to blows.

The cause of the trouble was a debate on the advisability of the use of the two languages in the names of stations on the Bohemian railroads.

BANQUET TO FOREIGNERS

Representatives Who Came to Dedication of Chamber of Commerce Are Entertained.

BRILLIANT EVENT AT THE ARLINGTON

Secretary Shaw the Principal Speaker of the Evening—The Spread of Intelligence and the Prudence of Commerce Are Important Elements in the Interest of International Peace.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A banquet was given at the Arlington hotel tonight in honor of the representatives of foreign commercial bodies who came to America to attend the dedication of the New York Chamber of Commerce building, and who arrived in Washington from the metropolis for a short visit today. In addition to the foreigners there were present Secretary Shaw and Postmaster General Payne, Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, members of the diplomatic corps, and local business men.

The table was set in oval shape and it was decorated in large yellow chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses. Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, the chairman of the committee on reception of the New York chamber of commerce sat at the head of the table with Ambassador Cambon, of France, on his right, and Ambassador Herbert, of Great Britain on his left, while to the right and left of the ambassadors were seated respectively, Prince Pless and Count Quadt, of the German embassy. Mr. Hepburn introduced the speakers, among whom were Secretary Shaw and Major General S. M. B. Young.

General Young was to have been one of the speakers, but left the hall early without having an opportunity to deliver his address.

Mr. Shaw said, in part:

Speaking for that department which is supposed more than any other to represent the business interests of the nation, I take great and peculiar pleasure in bidding welcome to the capitol of the greatest American republic, representatives of so many of the leading commercial nations of the world. Such a gathering as this should have been impossible a century ago. In the creation of sentiment rendering this event both natural and agreeable, and in the evolution of conditions making international banquets possible, commerce has played a most important part.

For International Peace.

The spread of intelligence and the prudence of commerce, he added, were making for international peace, and continuing, he said:

The consent of rulers to engage in wars involving the expenditure of well nigh limitless blood and treasure has not always been difficult to obtain. Statesmen have not always trembled as they have declared war and made appropriations for its maintenance. But commerce trembles. It counts the cost. Commerce is not wanting in ambition, but it is never ambitious to squander the accumulations of centuries in rebuking the injury of a day. And so, gentlemen of the chamber of commerce of the Empire state, our hosts, and distinguished guests from foreign chambers, I felicitate you all and thank God that the day has come when nations shall no longer war without cause, when great navies are no longer looked upon as threatening the peace of the world, and when armaments and fortifications have lost much of their terror. The people represented by our hosts this evening, were admittedly never as prosperous as now. And naturally their consumptive capacity has increased with their ability to supply not only their needs, but also their desires. And so it is that the United States was a larger consumer of foreign products during the last fiscal year than ever in its history. The universal recognition of the great truth that the good fortune of any one class of individuals ever redounds to the advantage of all, and the prosperity of the people of any one country ever benefits all nations, would be of inestimable advantage to the world. But if this principle shall ever be universally recognized, commerce must be the schoolmaster and chambers of commerce kindergartens of instruction.

I do not know that the world will ever adopt uniform standards of weight and measures, but I am convinced that such a course would be to the advantage of commerce; and if this ever shall be accomplished, the metric system, for which we acknowledge indebterness to nations represented here tonight, will of necessity afford the solution. It is evident that all values will soon be measured in gold. In fact this is already done internationally, and governments that provide anything else than the gold standard for local use impose a tax upon every international transaction sufficient to bar their people from competition in the world's commerce. I do not know that the world will ever adopt universal denominations of money, but if it shall, I am satisfied that the unit of value will be divided into tenths and hundredths, for this would be for the convenience of commerce.

SCORE OF THE WALKERS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Twelve men remain in the six-day go-as-you-please race. The score at 11 p. m. was:

Dineen	386
Cartwright	378
Howarth	369
Hegelman	362
Glick	361
Tracey	352
Golden	349
Shelton	329
Davis	324
Harrington	296
P. Craig	269
Beachmont	253

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 13.—Arrived: Deutschland, Hamburg. Sailed: La Lorraine, Havre; Bremen, Bremen. Rotterdam—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York. Queenstown—Sailed: Majestic, from Liverpool, New York. Lizard—Passed: La Champagne, New York for Havre.

TO EXAMINE JUDGE SMITH.

Commission Appointed in Accordance with Retirement Act.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 13.—Governor Stone today appointed the following commission under the judges retirement act of 1901, to inquire into the mental and physical condition of Superior Court Judge Peter P. Smith, of Scranton:

Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; Dr. A. G. Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. W. K. Dolan, of Scranton, the latter the judge's family physician.

Judge Smith's term will expire on the first Monday of January, 1906. Some time ago he was prostrated with nervous affection, and since then he has appeared with his colleagues on the bench only occasionally. He is the only Democrat on the Superior court bench. If he should retire he will receive half pay, or $3,750 annually, for the remainder of his term.

It is said that there are other judges in the state who have been unable by reason of physical disability to perform their duties, and the law gives the governor the power to appoint commissions in every case.

PRESIDENT'S BEAR HUNT

The Party Arrives in the Game District—Preparations for Starting Are Made.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Smedes, Miss., Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon, and in their hunting togs started soon afterward for the camp on the Little Sunflower river. As the distance is about fifteen miles and the trail is rough and bad, the chances are that it was after dark before they reached the camp. President Roosevelt was joined at Memphis by the members of the hunting party, President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central; General Council Dickinson, of the same road; John M. Parker, of New Orleans, La.; John McElhenney, former lieutenant in the Rough Riders; Major G. M. Helm, W. W. Mingum and H. L. Foote. The latter three are Mississippi planters and well known bear hunters in this country.

The president and the members of the party donned their hunting clothes aboard the train, in order to be ready for the horseback ride to the camp immediately upon arriving at Smedes.

Smedes is a siding on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railway, at which cotton is loaded. A plantation store and the residence of one of the managers are the only structures except negro cabins, in sight. Work on the neighboring plantations was suspended this afternoon and several hundred negroes were at the siding when the train stopped. Most of the men sat on the cotton bales, but the black mammies and the pickininnies stood along the track. They showed their white teeth in broad grins, but made no other demonstrations as the president stepped from the train. He was clad in hunting costume, riding trousers, heavy leather leggings, blue flannel shirt, corduroy coat and wore a brown slouch hat.

Around his waist was buckled his cartridge belt and at his side hung his ivory-handled hunting knife. The other members of the party also wore hunting suits. While the guns, blankets and other small baggage were being loaded into a four-mule wagon, the president chatted with the manager of the Smedes estate and two ladies who had come especially to greet him.

When all was in readiness, the members of the party, except Mr. Fish and Mr. Dickinson, mounted small, wiry, tough-looking horses and dashed away for the woods at a breakneck canter. The president's mount was a black horse. He did not lock spirited, but it was explained that he was just the sort of animal needed to force a way through the dense undergrowth. Mr. Fish and Mr. Dickinson followed the others in a buckboard drawn by two mules.

Mr. Mingum says the black bears hereabouts weigh from 300 to 600 pounds.

The signs of bears in the vicinity of the camp are plentiful, and Mr. Parker promises the president a shot before tomorrow evening. In one water hole, Hoke Collier, on Monday, were found the footprints of nine.

The president's train is on the side track here, and a telegraph station has been rigged up in a box car on the siding.

The arrangements made here to prevent a crowd of curious people from spoiling the president's fun were admirably carried out. The people of Vicksburg wanted to run an excursion up here this afternoon to allow them to see the president start on his hunt, but President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railway company, would not permit it.

HOLD-UP PREVENTED.

Engineer Opened Throttle and Moved the Train Away.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Frankford, Ind., Nov. 13.—Four men attempted to hold up the southbound Monon express at Cyclone early today. The train slackened speed on striking torpedoes on the rails, but when the engineer faced four revolvers he threw open the throttle. The four men fired rapidly and often, but all trainmen and passengers escaped.

Sheriff Corns and deputies afterward caught the men, who gave the names of Charles Johnson, James Mock, Frank Smith and Harry Gray, all claiming to live in Cincinnati.

Doukhobors Want to Settle in Turkey

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—A petition from the Doukhobors asking the sultan of Turkey for permission to settle in some part of his empire where they can cultivate gardens with their own hands and not be compelled to obey human laws, is published here.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

STROMBOLI VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Many Houses on the Island Have Already Been Destroyed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Rome, Nov. 13.—The volcano on Stromboli island (off the north coast of Sicily) has commenced a terrible eruption. A colossal column of fire is rising, and incandescent stones are being emitted from the craters.

Many houses on the island have been destroyed.

TEN PER CENT. ADVANCE.

Wages of Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Be Increased.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 13.—William L. McCaleb, superintendent of the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, today posted the following notices about the shops in Harrisburg:

"Taking effect November 1, 1902, an advance of 10 per cent. will be made in the wages of all employes permanently in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie, who are now receiving less than $200 per month. By order of the general superintendent."

This increase, which was decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, it is estimated, affects about 50,000 employes.

The cost of the increase to the company will be heavy. Estimating the average wage rate per month at $60 a man, the additional expense to the company would be $354,000 a month, or about $4,250,000 a year.

THRILLING RESCUE.

Mrs. Costello, a Would-be Suicide, Is Taken from the Brink of Niagara Falls.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Helen Costello, of Buffalo, was rescued today from the brink of the American falls by employes of the state reservation. The woman attempted suicide, and was seen clinging to a submerged log at a point a few feet below the Goat Island bridge. A rope was fitted about the body of John Marshall, a reservation employe, and he was lowered into the rushing waters. He succeeded in reaching the woman's side and placed a rope about her waist. The two were then hauled in and landed safely.

Mrs. Costello is very weak from exposure, but at the hospital physicians say she will recover. Domestic troubles caused the woman to seek death.

HANGED BY A MOB.

John Davis, Accused of Murder, Is Lynched in a Jail Yard.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lewisburg, Tenn., Nov. 13.—John Davis, a negro, was hanged in the court house yard this morning by a mob of 500 men, for the murder of Robert Adair, a farmer, living near this city. Adair's body was found in a terribly mutilated condition in a field near his home here at an early hour today. He had started out in pursuit of a thief who was stealing his corn, and when his body was discovered the stock and barrel of a small rifle and a knife covered with blood were found near him.

The knife was identified as the property of John Davis, colored. The sheriff organized a posse and went to the house of Davis, and found a pile of bloody clothes, but the murderer had fled. He was caught, however, about half a mile from town, but not until he had been twice wounded. He was brought back, and the sheriff and Rev. John R. Harris made an appeal to the people to allow the law to take its course. The mob, however, seized the prisoner and hanged him.

TRIED IT ON THE FROG.

Sensation Created in Camden Court by Experiments with Poison.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Camden, N. J., Nov. 13.—A frog was poisoned in court today to show a jury the agonies of a human being dying as a result of being poisoned with strychnine. Paul Woodward, who is alleged to have lured two boys, Bryce Jennings and Paul Coffin, from this city into the woods, and having caused their death with strychnine, was on trial, and Professor Marshall, of the University of Pennsylvania, was testifying. He took some of the poison extracted from the liver of Paul Coffin and forced it into a live frog. The jury and all others in court became intensely interested, and in a few minutes the frog went into convulsions. The professor explained the action of the drug as the frog, writhing, exhibited all the agonies the boy had suffered as he died.

The experiment caused a sensation in the court room.

Reading Wages to Be Adjusted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—When asked what the Reading Railway company proposed to do about an increase of wages for their employes, Vice President Theodore Voorhis said the wages would be adjusted to the current rates in this territory. The matter, he said, has been under consideration for some time and a formal announcement would shortly be made.

Corbin Colliery Will Resume.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Shamokin, Pa., Nov. 13.—After an idleness of five months the Corbin colliery, operated by Robertson & Co., will resume work to morrow. Three hundred men and boys will be given employment. Four hundred more employes will find work next Monday by the Excelsior colliery, owned by the above company, resuming operations. The colliery was also idle since the strike.

Four Workmen Are Instantly Killed and About Forty Others Are Injured.

THE WORST CALAMITY KNOWN TO LEBANON

Boiler Explodes Without Warning and in an Instant the Air is Full of Death Dealing Debris—Nine Immediate Puddle Furnaces Are Wrecked—It Is Feared That the Death List Will Be Increased. Thousands Visit the Scene.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lebanon, Nov. 13.—The explosion of a large boiler in scrap puddle furnace No. 3, at the West works of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company's plant, late this afternoon, caused the death of four workmen and about forty others were more or less seriously injured. The dead are:

JACOB BRICKER, aged 67 years, of Sunnyside, a laborer; leaves a wife and six children.

WALTER TURNER, of this city, a puddler; leaves a wife and one child.

JAMES HISSINGER, of this city, a puddler; leaves a wife and four children.

WILLIAM CAKES, aged 45, puddler; leaves widow; died at hospital.

The Injured.

Among the injured are the following:

James Nine, single, aged 25, puddler's helper, badly hurt internally and leg broken; condition critical.

Aaron Potteiger, puddler; married; lacerations of hands and head and serious internal injuries; condition critical.

Francis Murray, seriously burned about body.

Frank Arnold, puddler's helper.

George P. Moyer, puddler's helper.

Joseph Gris, aged 50; coal stoker.

Daniel McCormick, puddler, general injuries.

John Cochran.

Pius Kline, puddler; struck by flying piece of iron.

James Horgan, struck by a piece of iron.

Sylvester Wolf, boss puddler; struck by flying timber.

Cornelius Mader.

Penrose Hurich.

John Haible.

Michael K. Spang.

John Hoshery.

Wilson Lash.

Simon Pettieger, injured very severely.

Frank Dissinger.

There are others injured in addition to the above whose names were not obtained. The physicians at the hospital express the opinion that several of the injured will die.

The calamity is the worst that ever occurred in Lebanon. The boiler exploded without warning, and in an instant the entire place was black with death-dealing debris. The wreck and ruin of the nine immediate puddle furnaces was complete.

Thousands of persons were attracted to the scene, and weeping women and children crowded about the place making frantic efforts to obtain tidings of their loved ones, but the excitement was so intense that but very little comfort could be given them. Physicians were called from every quarter of the city and the hospital ambulances and other vehicles were hurried into service.

Temporary Hospital.

The offices of the works were at once converted into a hospital and a corps of nurses from the Good Samaritan hospital were brought to this place. Into this temporary hospital the maimed and scalded workmen were carried and given attention. Some have their eyes burned out, others their hands blown off. Many of them, it is believed, cannot live through the night. Women and children thronged the entrance to the works crying and begging to be allowed inside.

It is feared the list of dead will be materially increased when the ruins of the nine wrecked puddle furnaces are explored. The exploded boiler was hurled high into the air and passed over the offices, burying itself in the south bank of Quittapahilla creek, several hundred yards away. No information could be secured at the temporary hospital at the works. The plant has been closed and workmen are removing the debris.

It is not known whether the explosion was due to defects in the boiler or not. The boiler, which was of 200 horse power, broke squarely in half, one part sailing through the machinery and woodwork of the mill. The roof collapsed and the flames from the puddle furnaces under the wrecked boiler set fire to the debris. The fire force of the company, however, had the flames extinguished in fifteen minutes.

Benjamin Prizer Dead.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Nov. 13.—B. H. Prizer, of Phoenixville, a clerk in the internal affairs department, died suddenly of heart failure today at his residence in this city.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for November 13, 1902:

Highest temperature ..... 42 degrees

Lowest temperature ..... 47 degrees

Relative humidity:

8 a. m. ..... 90 per cent.

8 p. m. ..... 78 per cent.

none.

trace.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair Friday; Saturday probably showers; light variable winds.