Scranton Tribune.

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TWO CENTS. TEN PAGES SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1902. TEN PAGES TWO CENTS.

THEIR STATEMENTS GO UNCHALLENGED

Miners' Testimony Regarding Conditions at Independent Collieries Is Uncontroverted.

IS PRACTICALLY NO CROSS-EXAMINATION

Miners' Side Since the Hearings Were Resumed Has Devoted Its Attention Almost Wholly to Attacks on Coxe Bros. & Co. and G. B. Markle & Co., Yet Neither Company Has Any of Its Lawyers Present to Make Defense—Damaging Evidence Against Companies in General Also Goes Unquestioned—Only Two Big Companies Represented by Out-of-Town Lawyers.

One of the principal reasons the independent operators advanced for not consenting to a settlement out of court, was that they wanted vindication. They claimed they could show, and would show, to the commission and world at large that the miners' allegations against them were unfounded; that the wages paid were better than received by other classes of labor from which the same amount of skill, experience and muscle were required, and that all in all the mine worker ought to be pretty well content with his lot.

Ever since the hearings were resumed, last Wednesday, the miners' lawyers have been whacking away at the independents, but the latter, strange to relate, have made little or no attempt at striking back or even defending themselves. Coxe Bros. & Co., a quasi-independent concern, was attacked for three days, but did not even have a lawyer present. Part of Friday, all of Saturday and all of yesterday the miners poured hot shot into George B. Markle & Co., but the two lawyers recorded as the representatives of this firm, Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, and George R. Bedford, of Wilkes-Barre, remained away and left the miners free rein to put in any kind of testimony they saw fit, and allow this testimony to go on the record and to the commission and public without being controverted, explained or qualified by cross-examination.

Damaging Charge.

The very last bit of testimony put in yesterday afternoon was a most damaging charge against the defendant company and the companies' side in general, but it was allowed to go unchallenged. As is generally known, the operators have claimed all along that they are willing and anxious to adjust all grievances between themselves and their own employes, and that they stood ready to guarantee them fair and just treatment. The miners' contention is that the companies do not live up to this agreement and that it is usually the case that the men who represent the employes on the grievance committees are always discriminated against and ofttimes discharged. The last witness, yesterday, Charles Helferty, of Jeddo, president of the Jeddo local of the United Mine Workers, concluded a recital of the unsatisfactory working of the local adjustment plan at the Markle & Co. mines, and then was asked by Attorney McCarthy:

"How many men were on the grievance committee from the Markle & Co. mines?"

"Thirteen," he answered.

"How many of these men are now working for Markle & Co.?"

"Not one."

The miners' attorneys say they will continue to "vindicate" the independent operators for a few days more. The attorneys for the big companies sit idly by and evince no particular interest in the proceedings. In fact, Mr. Wolverton, of the Reading, and Mr. Gowan, of the Lehigh Valley, are the only out-of-town counsel for the companies in attendance. J. H. Torrey, of this city, local representative of the Delaware and Hudson company, did a little cross-examining during the day, but being unacquainted with the details had to confine himself to generalities, and very few of those.

General Wilson Protested.

Some testimony regarding the increased price of foodstuffs was being interlarded, yesterday afternoon, to accommodate a witness who wanted to get away, and Mr. Burns, of counsel for the local independent operators, in cross-examining happened to refer to the president as "Teddy" Roosevelt.

General Wilson jumped to his feet, and in tones of mixed anger and surprise called out:

"Mr. Chairman, I must vigorously protest against the president of the United States being referred to in this manner in the presence of this commission."

"The objection is well taken, General Wilson," said Chairman Gray in very icy tones.

Mr. Burns mumbled something about the president referring to himself as "Teddy," and the incident closed.

At the opening of yesterday's session, Chairman Gray, on behalf of the commission announced that it desired the companies to present whatever testimony in the way of statistics they may have at hand, that the commission may examine it and determine whether or not it is satisfactory, and if not, how it is to be supplemented or annexed. It is time, he said, the commission had gotten down to an examination of this sort of testimony and he hoped the companies would have it filed without much further delay.

Major Warren stated that the Pennsylvania and Hillside companies, which he represents have completed some of their statistics and he would hand them in at once. He did this at the afternoon session. "some of the statistics" prepared these two companies made a cylindrical package two feet long and a foot and a half in circumference.

Would Require Two Months.

Mr. Reynolds, for the independent operators stated that his clients had some 15,000 accounts to figure on and to tabulate the statistics in the manner suggested by the commission on Saturday would require another two months. The companies, he said, had taken averages and were willing to submit their pay rolls to the experts of the miners to have the averages verified. Not only were there general averages, he explained but the averages of every man's wages. The commission on Saturday, asked to have the wages classified instead of averaged, that is tables showing how many men earned less than $10, how many earned less than $9.00 and so on down the scale. To change the tabulations now, to conform to the commissioners' wishes, Mr. Reynolds averred would be a stupendous task.

Judge Gray said the companies might put in what statistics they have prepared, the commission would then suggest what more if any, information along these lines was desired.

The intention of the miners to continue the examination of the Markle & Co., men and the absence of the Markle & Co., attorneys, was called to the attention of the commission by Mr. Torrey. Mr. Dickson was ill in Philadelphia, he explained and Mr. Bedford was kept away by pressing business. In view of this, Mr. Torrey said, it would hardly be proper to examine the Markle & Co., witnesses.

Mr. Darrow protested that the miners should not be put to the expense of keeping a lot of witness here because of the absence of lawyers, and insisted on proceeding with the programmed examinations. Judge Gray wanted to know if Mr. Torrey could not conduct the cross-examinations for Markle & Co. Mr. Torrey said he was not acquainted with the conditions in that region, and would not want to attempt it, even with authority. Judge Gray advised that he communicate with Mr. Bedford. Mr. Torrey called Mr. Bedford by 'phone and learned that it was impossible for him to come up. Judge Gray stated that the hearings were interrupted enough without having them prolonged by the absence of lawyers, and directed that the examination be proceeded with.

Cost of Living.

Seven witnesses were put on to tell more about the conditions at Markle & Co.'s collieries and two Scranton men, J. W. Rittenhouse, of the Retail Grocers' association and John B. Hughes, of Armour & Co., to give figures regarding the increased cost of living now as compared with 1900.

The first witness was James Gallagher, the witty, old Irish miner who was on the stand Saturday and who, it will be remembered, was "half-killed twice." He again kept the assemblage laughing almost continuously by his ready and witty answers. He was especially funny because it was all unconscious on his part. He was very serious as far as his own view of the matter was concerned.

To Mr. Darrow's question as to the burial fund provided by Markle & Co., the witness explained that it was customary in the old days, for the mine to stop work for the day when a man was killed. Once a poor fellow who was crushed to death had no money with which his funeral expenses might be paid and the men made up a collection to defray the expense. They then decided to establish a burial fund and asked George Markle to contribute something to it. Mr. Markle agreed to donate $50 to the expense of burying each man who was killed, providing not more than eight men quit work on the day of the killing. This was satisfactory and continued in operation for several years, when one day a man was terribly crushed beneath a fall and the other men all went out for the day. The company then reduced its contribution to the burial fund to $25, and it remained at this figure until four and a half years ago, when it was put back at $50.

Size of Mine Car.

The witness also told of bogus miners' certificates having been issued and how an Hungarian who claimed to have bought a certificate for $1 was killed one day by firing a charge where the roof was bad, after being warned that he was risking his life.

The witness also told of how the size of the mine car has grown continually and that he never saw a mine inspector about a breast or working unless it was after an accident of a serious nature had taken place.

Mr. Reynolds took the witness for cross-examination.

"You stated a specific instance," began Mr. Reynolds, "of accident resulting in death being attributable to personal ignorance on the part of the miner. Now, I want to ask—"

"I stated what?" interrupted Mr. Gallagher.

"I say you told of a miner losing his life because of ignorance—"

"I stated nothing of the kind. What I said was that he didn't know."

At which the ripple of laughter, that almost continuously accompanied Mr. Gallagher's story, swelled into a mighty wave.

Regarding the issuance of miners' certificates to incompetent miners, as testified to by the witness on direct examination, Mr. Reynolds adduced the fact that the men who issued them were miners.

The witness admitted that when the size of the car was increased, "just after Hayes' election," the price was increased, but he maintained that the size has been gradually but surely growing without any corresponding increase in wages. He knew this, because when the new car was first introduced he could barely put a ten-foot plank in it, while now it will easily contain an eleven-foot plank.

"Now, in the Fifth district, where you work—" Mr. Reynolds started to say.

"Fifth? You mean Seventh," interrupted the witness.

"No, the Fifth," insisted the lawyer.

"I work in the Seventh district," declared the witness with equal insistence.

Attorney McCarthy explained: "The witness is referring to the United Mine Workers' Seventh district."

"Oh, I see," said Mr. Reynolds. "I mean the Fifth Inspection district."

"Aw! I don't know anything about that, sure," declared Mr. Gallagher.

Cause of Accidents.

Mr. Reynolds read from a report of the chief of the bureau of mines in which Chief Roderick says that 63 per cent. of the accidents in anthracite mines are attributable to imprudence, neglect or carelessness on the part of the victim. He asked the witness if he concurred in this opinion. Mr. Gallagher replied that he would not agree with this opinion. He would admit that a good per centage of accidents were not altogether unavoidable, but they were due to lack of knowledge on the part of the victim, rather than to carelessness or anything of that kind.

Mr. Reynolds asked if it was not dangerous to carry a "brattice" in a "dog hole," and if it was not a common thing for miners to do this. The witness averred that it could be done safely.

Frank Rea, of Jeddo, who was on the stand Saturday at adjournment, was also re-called and examined by Mr. McCarthy. He explained how it was possible to safely "carry a brattice in a dog hole," to contradict Mr. Reynolds' contention that this was dangerous, and then proceeded to deny that 60 per cent. of the accidents in mines are due to negligence, carelessness or ignorance on the part of the miner, as claimed by the chief of the bureau of mines. As an indication that the mine car has expansive tendencies, he told that once when a new style of car was introduced it was necessary to widen the roads by cutting away timbers to let it through.

The witness next told that he was one of the thirteen men at the Jeddo

[Continued on Page 3.]

PROFESSOR LORENZ IN PHILADELPHIA

The Celebrated Austrian Surgeon Treats a Number of Charity Cases—Returns Christmas.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8.—Professor Adolph Lorenz, the celebrated Austrian surgeon, arrived here from Baltimore to-night, accompanied by his assistant, Dr. Mueller. Professor Lorenz will remain here until Friday. He is the guest of the Jefferson Medical college. To-morrow he will treat a number of charity cases and Wednesday will be devoted to the treatment of private cases. Thursday he will conduct a clinic at Jefferson college. Twenty patients will be submitted to him and he will operate upon as many of them as time and strength will permit.

Professor Lorenz stated that since his arrival in this country he has performed more than one hundred operations, all, he said, were uniformly successful. From this city Professor Lorenz will go to New York and Boston, returning to his native country about Christmas. He will stop en route in London, where he expects to remain a week.

The case of Lolita Armour, of Chicago, Professor Lorenz said, would not require further attention until spring. Then he will either return to this country or the child will be taken to Vienna.

SENATE CONSIDERS IMMIGRATION BILL

All Amendments Adopted Save the One Prescribing an Educational Test—Tax on Immigrants.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The senate today adopted all the committee amendments to the immigration bill, with the exception of one prescribing an educational test, and also the action of the committee in striking out Section 36, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within the capitol building, and then laid aside the bill until tomorrow, to pass a number of unobjected pension bills.

The amendment fixing a three-dollar a head tax on each immigrant coming into the United States furnished the principal topic for debate. Mr. Gallinger insisted that there was less necessity for it now than there was a year ago, but it was adopted without division. A new amendment was added, designed to stop the alleged perjury on the part of persons seeking admission to the United States, and the committee amendment making the head tax a lien on the property of the transportation lines bringing immigrants to the United States was stricken out. An amendment also was agreed to, exempting from the tax aliens in transit through the United States and aliens once admitted and who have paid the tax.

Will Destroy Infected Cattle.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The secretary of agriculture has sent instructions to Dr. Salmon, of the bureau of animal industry, who is at present superintending the work of fighting the foot and mouth disease epidemic in New England, to destroy all animals infected.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 8.—Bremen—Arrived: Friederich der Grosse, New York. Gibraltar—Arrived: Aller, New York for Genoa and Naples. Cherbourg—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York via Plymouth for Hamburg. Lizard—Passed: Potsdam, New York for Rotterdam.

FEDERATION IN SESSION

First Annual Meeting of the Industrial Department Is Held in New York.

SENATOR HANNA GREETS DELEGATES

In the Address of Welcome He Extends Congratulations to Those Interested in the Work—Alfred Mosely's Remarks—He Discusses the Labor Situation—Is for Shorter Hours, but Declares Against the Boycott and Favors Freedom that Will Enable Man to Sell His Labor Where He Desires—The Address of Charles Francis Adams.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 8.—The first annual meeting of the Industrial department of the National Civic Federation was begun here to-day. Senator Hanna called the session to order and made an address of welcome in which he said:

In extending welcome to you, I also wish to extend congratulations. I am glad to be able to say that our experiences in the last year have shown to those who are charged with the responsibilities of this work the fact that the great mass of the American people are in sympathy with the organization and its work. This great industrial question has come to the surface and is demanding due and careful consideration by the people of the United States. No more important question claims their attention than this one which seeks to bring about a better relationship between capital and labor. The object of this meeting today, and for the several days for which we are to meet, is to discuss in every phase of this question, all matters of interest which will tend to the improvement of these conditions, as affecting these two great factors, and which shall interest to a larger extent the people of this country to join with us in this work.

Mayor Low made an address of welcome on behalf of the city.

Among those present were: John C. Milburn, of Buffalo; Bishop Henry C. Potter, Cornelius N. Bliss, President Eliot, of Harvard; Archbishop Ireland, Oscar S. Straus, James A. Chambers, of Pittsburg; Theodore J. Shaffer, James O'Connell, James M. Lynch, Henry White, John Mitchell, Charles H. Taylor, jr., president of the American Publishers' association; Fred T. Towne, president of the National Founders' association; Charles H. Castle, president of the National Stone manufacturers; A. Beverly Smith, United States Lithographical association; William Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street Railway association; ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan; John Graham Brooks, Cambridge; Alfred Mosely and John A. Hobart, England.

Alfred Mosely's Address.

Alfred Mosely explained how he came to bring a delegation of British workingmen to America. When in South Africa he had found that American engineers had succeeded in mining operations where British engineers had failed, and a later visit to the United States had convinced him that American business methods were in advance of those of the old country.

As to shorter hours Mr. Mosely was of the opinion that to secure the eight hour day the movement must be universal. Restrictions of output he said could not be permitted. The speaker declared himself against boycott, in favor of the freedom of man to sell his labor to whom he desired and the organization of both capital and labor.

At the afternoon session Archbishop Ireland made an address in which he said the year now almost gone had confirmed the originators of the Civic Federation in their conviction that they were engaged in salutary work, that of striving to bring together, face to face, capital and labor, so that the one would understand the rights of the other, so that the one would be willing to perform its own duty toward the other, and that in this manner industrial peace should be made to reign over the country.

Mr. Carpenter, of Dayton, Ohio, spoke on "labor bureaus in large industrial centers." The time would come, he said, when capital would be organized along the same lines of labor and until then the labor problem could not be settled. He spoke at length in favor of a labor department in industrial corporations to which questions between employer and employe could be referred.

Favors Compulsory Arbitration.

G. C. Sykes, of Chicago, former secretary of the Street Railway commission of that city, speaking on the subject of arbitration, said:

"I am opposed to the idea of compulsory arbitration as relates to industry generally. I think it is contrary to right ideas and to American ideas, in that it is likely to lead to harm and to stagnation, but a differential between the public service corporation and the ordinary industrial corporation. The public has a right to demand uninterrupted, straightway service. To that end, it has a right to insist that right reasonably be done to prevent strikes and lockouts. Companies, in accepting grants, should be required to submit all labor disputes to arbitration. The same argument applies as well to the lighting, telephone and water companies in the municipal fields, and to railroad and telegraph companies in the national field.

"It ought to be no more possible to have the street car service of a great city like New York or Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, interfered with by labor troubles than it would be to have the fire department out of action for one week or two weeks because the men were on a strike."

Charles Francis Adams was then introduced. He said:

Speech of Charles Francis Adams.

There is, in Massachusetts, and has been for over thirty years, a board of railroad commissioners. In the history of that board there was one important, but now quite forgotten, incident, from which a highly suggestive lesson may be drawn. It occurred twenty-five years ago. The Massachusetts railroad commission was organized in 1869, on the theory that, in adjusting matters of difference between the community and its railroad corporations, arbitrary power was a hindrance rather than a help; for the reason that, in America, force was in the long run less effective in producing results than investigation, and subsequent well-considered recommendations based thereon. The appeal was in every case to be made to reason and public opinion, and not to the sheriff or the soldier. Accordingly, in the event of differences between the corporations and their employes—even those resulting in strikes and "tie-ups"—the commissioners had no executive power. It was their duty, in a general way, to take official cognizance of the fact when the community was sustaining an injury or an inconvenience, and to investigate the causes thereof. Having so investigated the board was empowered to locate the responsibility for the injury and inconvenience, and to make its recommendations accordingly; but those recommendations had merely a moral force. They could be addressed to the parties concerned, and could make public opinion, only. Their effect, greater or less, was measured by the justice and good sense impressed upon them. The commissioners moreover disavowed any wish to be clothed with larger powers.

This theory was soon put to a test. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th of February, 1877, all the locomotive engineers and firemen in the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad company stopped work in a body, abandoning their trains. The move was not altogether unexpected; but the operation of the road was seriously interfered with. The commissioners did not at first intervene, neither party calling upon them. Indeed, both parties were unwilling so to do; for each was apprehensive, apparently, of adverse action. During several days, accordingly, the commissioners preserved an attitude of silent observation. After the lapse of a reasonable period, however, the board concluded that it was plainly time to recognize the fact that the public was suffering serious inconvenience; for then, as it still is, the Boston and Maine railroad was one of the principal arteries of Eastern New England. The president and directors of the company and the employes of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were accordingly notified that the board proposed to take a hand in the business. This it at once proceeded to do. An investigation was instituted. Both parties appeared—for, without confessing itself in the wrong, neither party could well help so doing—and professed a perfect willingness to submit their cases. No suggestion of a readiness to abide by any decision that might be given was either asked for or given; but the board proceeded to hear witnesses, and to elicit the facts. The inquiry was continued through three days; and, on the 21st of February, the report of the board was made public, appearing in full in all the newspapers of that date. In it the commissioners, after carefully and judicially setting forth the essential facts of the case from the evidence submitted to them, placed the responsibility for the trouble where the weight of the evidence showed it belonged; and thereupon proceeded to make such recommendations as in its judgment the exigencies called for. The effect was immediate. An authentic record was before the community, and public opinion, crystallizing, made itself decisively felt.

Compulsory Inquiry Only.

It is not necessary for me to enter further into the history and merits of that particular struggle. My present object is merely to call attention to what was then done, and done successfully, as constituting the nearest practical approach consistent with our American political and social system to what is known as "Compulsory Arbitration." It was compulsory inquiry only; and an appeal thereon to the reason, and sense of right, of all concerned, and an enlightened public opinion.

Here, then, is a system. Under it a public tribunal is provided; that tribunal takes official cognizance of what is notorious; and, when either the peace or the business of the community sustains prejudice, or is gravely jeopardized, it becomes its duty to intervene. It intervenes only for the purpose of obtaining the information necessary to enable it to form a clear, judicial opinion. It then sets the facts before the community, and makes its recommendation. It locates responsibility. There it stops, for it can compel obedience on neither side. Now, let us apply this proposed system to the conditions which, for the last eight months have existed in the anthracite coal region. Let us assume that provision by law existed under which the executive, either national or state, was empowered and directed to appoint such a board pro hac vice, calling it into existence to meet a sudden emergency. The chances, I submit, are at least nine out of ten that, if such a machinery had existed and had been judiciously employed either by the governor of Pennsylvania or the president of the United States, a practical solution of the difficulty which, for the last eight months, has harassed the country would have been reached. The community began to sustain grave prejudice at an early stage of the troubles. The resulting injury became more and more flagrant as the weeks passed by. The continuance of such conditions not only was injurious to private interests, but, as we all know, the public peace itself was involved. Under such circumstances, experience shows that neither party will, for obvious reasons, voluntarily call upon a board or commission to intervene; for such action is looked upon as a confession of weakness. Both will look at it askance. It must rest, therefore, in the discretion of the executive to decide whether a case has arisen which calls for public initiative; the public being a third party to the controversy. That it is such, it is impossible to deny. It, therefore, has rights and interests—a standing in court. It having been decided in the exercise of a sound discretion, that circumstances calls for this third party to act, the executive gives notice to all concerned that, at the proper time and place, it is proposed to enter upon an investigation. If both parties, or either of them, see fit then to appear and submit the facts, those facts become public property. If one party appears, the other absents itself at its peril. Should neither party appear, producing authentic documents, and putting in a case, the board would proceed to enlighten itself through all other accessible means. In behalf of the third party to the controversy, of which it is the representative, it should be empowered to summon witnesses and to enforce the production of documents. Having completed its investigation, it would then make its recommendations definitely, and, if it knows its business, concisely locating responsibility where the evidence shows it belongs. A practical solution of the trouble, such as would naturally commend itself to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal, would be pointed out. A solution of that sort always exists. This report would be transmitted to the appointing power, whether president or governor. He would then, in his turn, make such disposition of it as he saw fit, either communicating it to the parties, or submitting it to congress, or the legislature, for action, always with such enforcing or qualifying recommendations as might commend themselves to his judgment. The report so made would carry with the public, and with the parties concerned, exactly that degree of weight its judicial character and reasoning might impart to it—that and nothing more. It could not be enforced by any governmental process. There would be neither sheriff, nor posse comitatus, nor military force, behind it. But, if well-reasoned and fair, it would carry with it the moral weight of an enlightened public opinion. What the country has needed is light—the possession, if not of undisputed facts, at least of an authentic statement of the facts in dispute. In the United States, public opinion has in such cases a very summary, as well as effective way of enforcing its own process. What is wanted, is not force, but light and guidance. With us the final appeal must always be to reason.

TWO TRAINMEN ARE KILLED IN COLLISION

Fatal Head-on Smash-up on Pennsylvania Railroad near Youngstown.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Two trainmen were killed and two injured by a head-on collision between a passenger train and local freight on the Pennsylvania road in the western part of the city to-night. The dead:

JOHN PILMER, Ashtabula, engineer of the passenger train.

FRANK SMITH, Ashtabula, brakeman of the passenger train.

The injured:

George McKinley, New Castle, Pa., conductor of the passenger train; arm and shoulder injured.

Albert C. Kaiser, engineer of the freight train, body badly bruised.

None of the passengers were hurt. The local freight crew had been ordered to send a flag out to warn the passenger train, but failed to do so in time.

WU TING FANG VISITS HONOLULU

He Makes Several Comments Upon the Manner in Which Chinese Exclusion Is Enforced There.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Honolulu, Dec. 2, via San Francisco, Dec. 8.—The territorial senate today received a report of its special committee on the department of public works approving the message of Governor Dole, in which he asked for the removal of Superintendent Boyd and made grave charges against him. This, with the removal of Auditor Austin, already accomplished, is thought to complete the removals of officials as a result of the recent scandals.

Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang arrived in Honolulu last night as a through passenger to China on the steamship Hong Kong Maru. While here he met many of the locally prominent Chinese and had some severe comments to make on the way the exclusion act is enforced here.

HON. THOMAS REEDS FUNERAL TRAIN

Remains Taken to First Unitarian Church, Portland, Where the Obsequies Will Be Held Today.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Portland, Me., Dec. 8.—The funeral train bearing the body of former Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed arrived here at 12.29 p. m. The body was taken to the First Unitarian church, where it will remain until after the funeral at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

The trip from Washington was without especial incident.

In compliance with the wishes of Mrs. Reed, the funeral services tomorrow will be without any attempt at display. It is doubtful if there will be music other than selections by the organist. The Rev. John Carroll Perkins, the pastor, will officiate. The burial will be at Evergreen cemetery.

All public offices, including the local and federal buildings, will be closed.

SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE.

The Officials Records of the Riders at Midnight.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 9.—The scores at midnight in the six-days' bicycle race were:

Bruton-Darragon	494.6
McFarland-Maya	494.6
Stinson-Moran	494.6
Bedell-Bedell	494.6
Newkirk-Jacobson	494.6
Butler-Turville	494.6
Leander-Floyd Krebs	494.6
Gougoltz-Kaser	494.6
Barclay-Franz Krebs	494.6
Keegan-Pearson	494.5
Galvin-Root	494.5
Doerflinger-Helter	494.2

The previous record for the first twenty-four hours is 529.1.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Ill.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cornelius Vanderbilt is ill of typhoid fever at his home in this city. He has been confined to his bed for a week and his physicians have diagnosed the disease as typhoid fever. At the house it was said today that the patient was comfortable and that no complications had developed.

ENGLAND'S LAST CALL TO CASTRO

Premier Balfour Reports That an Ultimatum Has Been Sent to Venezuela.

NEXT STEP WILL BE RESORT TO FORCE

British Government Fully Prepared to Unite with Germany in Collection of Debts—Statement of Procedure Made by the Premier in Commons—For the Past Two Years England Has Had Grave Cause for Complaint on Various Occasions of Unjustifiable Interference by Venezuelan Government of the Rights of British Subjects.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Dec. 8.—Premier Balfour announced in the House of Commons today that an ultimatum had been sent to Venezuela.

In the event of a satisfactory reply not being received, the British and German governments would take measures to enforce their claims against that country.

Mr. Balfour, when questioned on the Venezuelan situation by the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said:

"For the past two years we have had grave cause for complaint on various occasions of unjustifiable interference by the Venezuelan government with the liberty and property of British subjects. No efforts have been spared by the British government to obtain an amicable settlement of these cases, but in none of them have satisfactory explanations been forthcoming. Latterly the representations of the British minister have been practically unnoticed. There are also cases in which British subjects and companies have large claims.

"We have been acting in conjunction with the German government, which also has large claims against Venezuela. A final communication has been made to the Venezuelan government by the British minister and the German charge d'affaires. If no satisfactory reply is received the governments have decided to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce their claims."

Replying to a supplementary question Mr. Balfour said that he understood the communication to Venezuela was neither joint nor identical.

JOINT NOTE, SAYS BERLIN.

German-British Demand Presented at Caracas Yesterday.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—The German-British ultimatum to Venezuela was presented at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Caracas.

GRETHER CAPTURED.

The Murderer of Adam Strunk is Again in Stroudsburg Jail.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—Charles Grether, the notorious murderer, who broke jail yesterday has been caught near Sprague ville, this county. He was located by some boys and when discovered took refuge in a barn.

He was captured after a desperate fight. This is the second time that Grether has broken jail.

Dan Patch Sells for $60,000.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 8.—M. W. Savage, of this city, has bought Dan Patch, the famous unbeaten pacer, from M. E. Sturges, of New York, for $60,000. M. E. McHenry, who has driven the horse many a fast mile and scored in 1.59¼, with him, has signed a contract with Mr. Savage to handle the horse for the racing seasons of 1903-1904. The racer is to be brought here. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a pacer.

Blown to Atoms by Powder Explosion

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8.—An explosion of powder in the Hagley yard of the Du-pont Powder works on the Brandywine creek today instantly killed William McDowell, aged 37 years, an employe. He was blown to atoms. No one else was injured. The shock was plainly felt in Wilmington.

Corporations Chartered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Dec. 8.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: The Morrison Silk Manufacturing company, Scranton; capital, $50,000. The Kilgour Silk Throwing company, Scranton; capital, $10,000.

Pension Granted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Stewart McIntosh, of Ashley, has been granted a pension of $12.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Dec. 8, 1902:

Highest temperature ..... 27 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 13 degrees
Relative humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 78 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 40 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., trace.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Tuesday; Wednesday, fair, not quite so cold; light northwest winds becoming variable.