

# DEPUTY KILLS A STRIKER

## Fatal Clash Between Miners and Guards at Nesquehoning.

### ONLY ONE SHOT WAS FIRED

#### Strikers Were Persuading Deputies Not to Enter Colliery, When One of Them Fired of Close Range—Cool Heads Prevented Riot.

Nesquehoning, Pa., Aug. 19.—In a clash between striking mine workers and deputies here last night, Patrick Sharp, a striker, of Lansford, was shot and killed almost instantly by a deputy. The shooting caused considerable excitement for a time, but order was soon restored without any other persons being injured. A deputy named Harry McElmoye was arrested, charged with the killing of Sharp, and was taken to the county jail at Mauch Chunk.

The shooting occurred shortly after 1 o'clock. Five deputies were on their way to shaft No. 1 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, just outside of the town. In the center of the town they were met by a number of strikers, who began persuading them not to go to the colliery. The officers did not stop, but kept on their way and tried to prevent any trouble. The strikers, it is said, then began to abuse the men and followed them nearly up to the colliery. There are conflicting stories as to what actually brought on the clash, but just before the deputies entered the place a shot was heard and Sharp dropped to the ground. The bullet entered his body close to his heart, and he died almost instantly. Witnesses say that the shooting was done by McElmoye, and that he stood only six or seven feet from Sharp when he fired his revolver. Only one shot was fired.

The deputies immediately withdrew to the colliery and a large crowd gathered about the place. When it was learned that Sharp was dead there was the greatest indignation among the strikers and other town people, and for a time it looked as though serious trouble would follow. Cooler heads among the mine workers, however, prevailed upon the crowd to disperse, using the argument that if there is any bloodshed troops would surely be sent here from Shenandoah.

The crowd dispersed and the town soon calmed down to its normal state. Witnesses to the shooting went to the office of W. R. Watkins, the justice of the peace, and made information against Harry McElmoye, charged with the shooting of Sharp. The justice placed the warrant in the hands of Constable Decker, who found McElmoye at shaft No. 1, and, accompanied by a guard of other officers, took his prisoner to the county jail at Mauch Chunk.

Another version of the encounter says that Sharp and three friends met the party of five deputies, who were on their way to work, and that Sharp walked up to one of the men, presumably McElmoye, called him an "unfair worker," and told him that he would "be more of a man if he did not wear a star." He then made a lunge at the officer, whereat the latter drew his revolver and fired and that Sharp fell to the ground dead. After the shooting the five officers made their way to the Nesquehoning colliery, where they were employed. Sharp was a leader among the younger element of the strikers, and when the news of his death spread the entire Panther Creek Valley was thrown into a turmoil. When his body arrived at his home in Lansford a mob of about 500 miners had gathered. After the dead striker had been carried home about half the mob started on a march over the mountain to Nesquehoning to wreak vengeance upon the deputies. Before they reached there the five officers were split up and taken to Mauch Chunk under a heavy guard.

Barclay Snyder, assistant superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, reported to General Gobin, in command of the detachment of the National Guard now on duty at Shenandoah, to send troops to Lansford to preserve order. He said that the entire Panther Creek Valley from Nesquehoning to Mauch Chunk was in a riotous state, and that serious trouble was feared. General Gobin said that he could not send troops until an appeal had been made to Sheriff Gombert.

#### Mine Guards Discharged.

Wilmington, Pa., Aug. 19.—The hearing in the miners' corpus proceedings in the case of the guards and workmen employed at the Warake washery at Duryea, who were arrested last Thursday by the authorities of the town, charged with inciting a riot and felonious wounding, came up before Judge Halsey in court yesterday. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony was conflicting. The attorneys for the defense said it was a travesty on justice to arrest the officers and jail them for doing their duty. After hearing the evidence, Judge Halsey discharged all the defendants except three—Kinney, Reynolds and Madden. They were held in \$200 bail each for trial at court.

Fredrick Warkle, the owner of the washery where the riot occurred, says the acquittal of the deputies will justify him in starting up the washery again, and he has served notice on Sheriff Jacobs that if he does not provide ample protection for his workmen and property tomorrow he will make an appeal to the governor for troops.

The beginning of the 15th week of the strike shows no apparent change in the situation.

# A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, August 13.  
Two laborers were killed by a cave-in of earth yesterday at Plato, W. Va., where the B. & O. cut-off is being built. Last year Pennsylvania produced 7,364,295 tons of pig iron. The number of workmen employed was 14,739. King Edward yesterday presented gold coronation medals to five of the colonial premiers, who are now in London.

Rear Admiral Schley was tendered a reception last night at the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven, N. Y. Fire yesterday destroyed the plant of the Armour Packing Company at Memphis, Tenn., causing a loss of about \$115,000.

Thursday, August 14.  
While despondent, William Abel, an Easton, Pa., merchant, drowned himself in a creek yesterday. The Texas Populist state convention nominated a full ticket, headed by J. M. Mallet for governor. Five persons were injured, two seriously, in a collision yesterday between a trolley car and a wagon at Pittsburgh.

James Sims, a wealthy farmer, of Ottumwa, Ia., was shot and killed by his son while endeavoring to murder his wife with a butcher knife. President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to be the guest of Milwaukee on his western trip.

Friday, August 15.  
The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will meet next year at Louisville, Ky. Fire yesterday destroyed the main building of the Iowa Agricultural College at Des Moines, causing a loss of \$10,000.

Four men were seriously injured in New York yesterday by a derrick falling on them while at work on a 16-story building. The United States cruiser Boston was placed in commission yesterday at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard, after undergoing extensive repairs.

Altoona, Pa., street car employees will go on strike if the companies refuse to grant them a 10 per cent. increase in wages and semi-monthly pay.

Saturday, August 16.  
The large department store of T. V. Howell, at Hamilton, O., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$250,000.

The Very Rev. Francis Henry, of London, is coming to the United States to solicit money for heathen missions.

The threatened Altoona (Pa.) street car strike has been averted, the employees accepting a 10 per cent. increase in wages. King Edward, of England, has presented Westminster Abbey with a beautiful golden crucifix as a memento of his coronation.

Monday, August 18.  
The New York Republican state convention will be held at Saratoga September 23. Frank C. Andrews was convicted in Detroit of misapplying funds of the wrecked City Savings Bank. The Union Veterans' Union accepted the invitation to hold its national encampment in Washington in October.

The eighth annual session of the National Bible Conference was opened at Winona yesterday, with 1,500 ministers of various denominations in attendance. A downpour of rain yesterday put out the forest fires which were raging in the vicinity of Florence, Wis. During the week ending last Saturday the public baths of Philadelphia were used by 320,001 persons.

The plant of the Tallahassee Lumber Company, near Meridian, Miss., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$50,000. Mrs. Emma Schieble, of Dayton, O., was run down and killed by a bicyclist yesterday while alighting from a street car.

The battleship Maine was docked at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday to put her in shape for the official speed trial. Four labor leaders were arrested in Manila yesterday for threatening to kill striking cigarmakers if they returned to work.

### GENERAL MARKETS

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18.—Flour was steady; winter superfine, \$2.60; 2.80; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.10; city mills, extra, \$2.85; Rye flour was quiet, at \$3.20; 25 per barrel. Wheat was firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania, red, 73c. Corn was firm; No. 2 yellow, local, 65c. Oats were quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, 68c.; lower grades, 60c. Hay was steady; No. 1 timothy, \$19.50; 20 for large bales. Beef was steady; beef hams, \$21. Pork was firm; family, \$21; 21.50. Live poultry: sold at 13c. for hens, and at 10c. for old roosters; spring chickens, 13c. Dressed poultry sold at 14c. for choice fowls, and at 9c. for old roosters. Butter was steady; creamery, 22c. per pound. Eggs were steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 21c. per dozen. Potatoes were steady; Jersey prime, per basket, 20c. 25c.

### Live Stock Markets.

East Liberty, Pa., Aug. 18.—Cattle steady; choice, \$7.75; 8.00; prime, \$7.50; 7.75; good, \$6.00; 7. Hogs were steady; prime heavies, \$7.00; 7.50; mediums, \$6.50; 7; heavy and light Yorkers and pigs, \$6.90; 6.95; roughs, \$5.50. Sheep were steady; best wethers, \$4.25; 4.40; culls and common, \$1.50; 2; choice lambs, \$5.75; 6; veal calves, \$7.50; 8.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Cattle strong; prime steers, \$7.75; 8.25; fair to good, \$6.75; 7; choice heifers, \$5.75; 6.50; fair to good, \$4.50; 5.25; best fat cows, \$4.50; 5.25; fair to good, \$3.42.5; Veals strong, 25c. higher; tops, \$7.75; 8. Hogs were steady; \$7.25; 7.50; heavy, \$7.20; 7.25; mixed, \$7.05; 7.15; Yorkers and pigs, \$6.90; 7; roughs, \$5.25; 5.75; stags, \$4.75; 5.25. Sheep dull; mixed tops, \$3.75; 4; fair to good, \$3.50; 3.65; lambs strong; tops, \$5.75; 6.25; fair to good, \$5.50; 6.5; yearlings, \$4.50; 4.75.

# TO ATTACK THE TARIFF

## Democrats Plan to Assail the National Prosperity.

### PENNSYLVANIA MUST BE FIRM

#### Bryan in High Glee Over the Prospect—What Protection Has Done For Pennsylvania's Industries, As Shown By Official Figures.

(From a Special Correspondent.)  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—If ever there was a time when Pennsylvania needed to renew her loyalty to Republicanism and the doctrine of protection, which has made her great among the states, this fall is that time. A Democratic victory in Pennsylvania in November would be the greatest boon that the Democratic party has known since Grover Cleveland crossed the threshold of the White House outward for the last time.

There is no concealment of the fact that the Democrats in the next Congress hope to renew the free-trade agitation with the aid of a small element in the ranks of the Republican party from the west. William Jennings Bryan, the apostle of Financial Ruin, is publicly congratulating his party, tossing his hat in air, over the Iowa Republican platform, which declared in favor of "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world."

This much is seized upon with an hurrah by Bryan, who, in an interview, declares: "I am glad to see that the Republicans of Iowa admit the necessity for tariff reform, for while it will strengthen the Republican party in this state for the coming campaign, it will ultimately weaken it, for the Republicans cannot permit any reform in the tariff without endangering their whole system."

The situation so far as the tariff is concerned is creating more comment here in Washington than any other subject. Experience has taught that the slightest attempt of Democrats to tinker with the tariff has brought disaster to American industries and lower wages or idleness to American workmen. No state has had such a bitter lesson in this as Pennsylvania, and the question is, will she encourage this attack on her unexampled prosperity by electing Mr. Pattison governor, and at the same time increasing her Democratic representation in congress?

If the hope of the Democracy can be achieved the soup-house era will again come to Pennsylvania; her mills and factories will be closed and the output of her furnaces restricted. This is no idle assertion. Official figures prove it. Pennsylvania is the banner state for iron, steel and textiles. It is these industries, employing the great bulk of her people, that will be most affected by the proposed Democratic onslaught on the tariff.

Now, what do the official figures show? In 1896, when Grover Cleveland left the White House, there were just 159 iron furnaces in blast. In 1901, under Republican administration, there were 266 in blast. In that same period the manufacture of tin plate had grown from 49,000,000 pounds to 678,000,000 pounds, while the number of wage earners employed had increased from 4,251,613 to 5,231,687.

The same ratio of increase can be shown in the increase of farm values under Republican administration. The value of the live stock on the farms of the United States, according to the reports of the Agricultural Department here, has increased \$253,128,031. And with this increased value has come increased consumption, with greatly increased prices to the farmer for his product. The farmers of the country realized in the year 1900 alone, \$350,000,000 more for their cereals than they did in 1896, the last disastrous year of Democratic control.

It is the popular thing when discussing tariff revision and its relation to Pennsylvania politics for Democrats to exclaim: "But what has that got to do with state issues?"

It is the only way that a Democrat can get out of a corner, and the answer is: "Everything."

There is one point that Republicans must not lose sight of, and it is that in addition to a governor, there are congressmen and a United States senator to be chosen as a result of this fall's election. These congressmen and this senator will have all to do in holding the balance of power in favor of non-interference with the tariff. Indeed, they may prove to be the salvation of the entire protective system of this country. Is it any wonder that widespread interest is felt in the result in Pennsylvania?

In recent years the old saying that, "as Maine goes so goes the Union," has been transposed to read, "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union." This saying is prophetic. In 1882 Robert E. Pattison was elected governor, and two years later Grover Cleveland was elected president. In 1890 Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, was again elected governor, and two years later Grover Cleveland was for a second time installed in the White House.

The train of evils that followed this later event are too fresh and painful to require repetition. What Pennsylvania suffered in those years is beyond computation. Here and there official figures convey some idea of the damage that Democratic rule wrought to Pennsylvania and what a blessing Republican administration in the White House has been.

In 1896, when the state was just

gathering itself together from the industrial depression occasioned by Democratic mis-rule, there were 134,790 persons employed in 830 establishments, representing 89 industries. In the year 1900, after two years of Republican rule, in these same 830 establishments there were employed 190,024 persons, who were receiving 61 per cent. more wages than they did in 1896. In other words, while \$51,293,561 were paid for wages in these establishments in Pennsylvania in 1896, in 1900 the amount of wages paid was \$82,913,073.

This prosperity has been going on steadily today in every county in the state. Under the circumstances, do the people of Pennsylvania want to return to the old Democratic system? Will they join hands with William J. Bryan, Robert E. Pattison and other free silver monomaniacs, who, now that their crazy financial policies have been discredited, are turning their attention to a scheme to wreck our protective system? I think not. They will stand by Roosevelt and the tariff and elect Pennypacker and a Republican congressional delegation.

# HE DESERTS PATTISON

## Democratic Committeeman Declares For Pennypacker.

### DEMOCRATS CAN'T BE TRUSTED

#### Former Assistant Collector of Philadelphia Charles Henry Jones Refuses to Serve On Pattison's Committee.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—Charles Henry Jones, who was assistant collector of the port under Cleveland, a prominent Democrat and a member of the Philadelphia bar, has publicly declined to become a member of Robert E. Pattison's Democratic campaign committee. In his letter, which says that the Democratic party cannot be trusted, and in which he declares for Judge Pennypacker for governor, Mr. Jones says: "REFUSES TO AID PATTISON."

"I am in receipt of your letter informing me that I have been named a member of the citizens' committee to aid the campaign for the election of Hon. Robert E. Pattison for governor. I highly appreciate this honor and regret very much that I am unable to accept the position; but as I am not in accord with the present policy of the Democratic party upon the important question of money and expansion, I cannot advocate the election of its candidates for office.

"Sound money and expansion have always been, until the present time, fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party. Florida and the whole country lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, including the Louisiana purchase, the annexation of Texas, the Gadsden purchase and that vast extent of territory ceded to the United States as the result of the Mexican war, were all acquired under Democratic administration of the government, when the party was a united and powerful organization. This policy added to the country more than two-thirds of its present area.

"The territory acquired under it now comprises twenty states, and is the seat of more than one-fourth of the population of the country. To this expansion is largely due our present greatness and prosperity, and the Democratic party is entitled to credit for the great benefits that have resulted to the country from this wise policy in the past.

### EXPANSION IS NECESSARY.

"I can see no distinction in principle because the results of the Spanish war, which have been of so incalculable benefit to the country, both at home and abroad, have carried this doctrine, in the natural course of events, beyond the seas. It has certainly added greatly to the power and importance of the country as a member of the family of nations, and as we are a commercial people the value of this cannot be overestimated.

"As one of the great powers of the world we must avail ourselves of every advantage that will enable us to perform our duties as such, and to sustain ourselves in our relations with foreign powers. This certainly cannot be accomplished if we retire within our own borders and confine ourselves to our own domestic affairs while the other great powers are pursuing a different policy.

### DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY.

"That the Democratic party favored expansion beyond the main land is shown by its record upon the question of the acquisition of Cuba, which was always favored by the party, and strongly advocated during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. I do not consider the fact that the Republican party happened to be in power at the time the country entered upon this great epoch in its history justifies the Democratic party in changing its historical attitude upon this great question.

"Its hostility to this policy has been carried so far that upon one occasion in the house the party voted as a unit, with one marked exception, against appropriating the small sum of \$500,000 to build shelter for our troops in the Philippines.

### CAN'T TRUST DEMOCRATS.

"I have followed the course of the Democratic party in congress with much interest, and am constrained to say that, in my judgment, it would not be for the best interests of the country to put it in control of that body at the present time, and, so believing, I find myself unable to support its candidates.

"The selection of a senator of the

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### United States from Pennsylvania and

of members of the lower house of congress will be largely influenced at the coming election by the attitude of the voters toward the head of the ticket. The contest, therefore, cannot be confined to state issues, or to the correction of existing evils in the administration of state government. National issues will be paramount.

### THE DANGER THAT THREATENS

#### Figures Compiled by a Philadelphian Warn of Democracy's Evils.

In a little monograph which Mr. John W. Frazer, of Philadelphia, has issued, there is food for thought for every Pennsylvanian, irrespective of party. Mr. Frazer has been at considerable trouble to collect statistics showing the disastrous effects of Democratic administration on the country. Here are some of his figures:

During the four years of Cleveland, under the Wilson free trade tariff, from 1892 to 1896, our total exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$3,246,828,808. (See page 92, Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1901.)

During the four years of McKimley, from 1896 to 1900, under the Dingley protective tariff—which took the place of the Wilson free trade act—the total value of exports of domestic merchandise was \$4,816,994,309, an excess of \$1,470,165,501 over that of the four preceding years of Clevelandism. (See same page, same publication.)

During Cleveland's four years—1892 to 1896—the total value of exports of American domestic products, in excess of the total value of foreign products imported into the United States, was \$396,858,686.

During the four years of McKimley—1896 to 1900—the total value of exports of American domestic products, in excess of the total value of foreign products imported into the United States, was \$1,579,253,845 over the four preceding years of Clevelandism. (See Statistical Abstract of the U. S., page 92 for 1901.)

The total amount of tin plate imported into the United States during the four years of free trade under

Cleveland, from 1892 to 1896, was 50,629,894 pounds. During the four years under McKimley, from 1896 to 1900, our total import of tin plates was 16,567,146 pounds, a decrease of 34,062,748 pounds.

During the four years of Cleveland and the Wilson tariff—1892 to 1896—we manufactured 531,072,363 pounds of tin plate. During the four years of McKimley and the Dingley tariff we manufactured 2,665,601,263 pounds of tin plate, an excess over the four preceding years of Clevelandism of 2,134,528,900 pounds. (See page 368, Statistical Abstract of the U. S. for 1901.)

During the four years of Cleveland and depression, from 1892 to 1896, we produced 22,385,198 tons of 2,240 pounds to the ton of pig iron. During the next four years of McKimley and prosperity we produced 43,670,444 tons of 2,240 pounds of pig iron, an increase of 11,285,246 tons. (See page 367, Statistical Abstract for 1901.)

The total quantity of tons of 2,240 pounds of iron and steel railroad bars produced in the United States during Cleveland's term, from 1892 to 1896, was 5,016,209 tons. During the next four years under McKimley the total production was 7,023,333 tons, an increase of 2,007,124 tons over Cleveland's four years. (Statistical Abstract, page 367 for 1901.)

### Colonel Sanger to See Manoeuvres.

Washington, Aug. 18.—During the joint manoeuvres on Long Island Sound Colonel Sanger, the acting head of the war department, will have his headquarters on the field of action. He will take a position at one of the forts at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, upon which an attack is to be made by ships of Admiral Higginson's squadron. Arrangements are being made to connect the fort with the department at Washington by telegraph and telephone.

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