

THE MINERS.

Next Week May Witness the Beginning of a Monster Strike.

HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND

Workers Will Suspend Operations Unless the Employers Agree to Increase Wages and Make Other Concessions—A Priest's Influence.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 29.—If the anthracite coal operators refuse to grant the demands of the United Mine Workers, as embodied in the reports of the scale committee, a monster strike may be presented and adopted at yesterday's convention by Sept. 8 a strike involving 140,000 miners, of whom 40,000 are members of the United Mine Workers' union, will be declared. The convention yesterday adopted the national executive board, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to order a strike if no satisfactory arrangement was reached by the end of the week. The convention yesterday adopted the national executive board, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to order a strike if no satisfactory arrangement was reached by the end of the week. The convention yesterday adopted the national executive board, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to order a strike if no satisfactory arrangement was reached by the end of the week.

President Mitchell said today that the application of the scale committee was not acted upon by the board, which meets at Indianapolis Sept. 6, if existing conditions of the mine workers are not remedied in the time allowed by the scale committee. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the report of the scale committee, which was adopted, but not made public until yesterday afternoon, when the convention adjourned. The afternoon session President Mitchell said that Rev. Father Phillips, of St. Gabriel's church, who advised the miners to strike last Sunday night, was not in favor of a strike. He said that if there was no objection he would be invited to address the convention, which was adjourned at 10 o'clock. The convention was adjourned at 10 o'clock. The convention was adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The report of the scale committee demands the abolition of the company store system, the payment of 15 cents per bushel of coal, the abolition of the company dictation as to what shall be done, the abolition of the sliding scale now in practice in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, compliance with the semi-monthly pay law, and that all employees be paid in cash; abolition of the erroneous system of having 3,000 pounds of coal constitute a ton, that an advance of 20 per cent be paid all classes of men now receiving less than \$1.50 per day, that all classes of day labor now receiving \$1.50, and not exceeding \$1.75 per day, be advanced 10 per cent; that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast, and that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast, and that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast.

Following are the separate scales for the respective districts for inside work: District No. 1, comprising upper Luzerne and Lackawanna: That 72½ cents be paid per ton of 2,240 pounds, according to the district scale. We are willing to allow for dockage and rock slate or honey in the coal, but we insist on having a check weighman at the head of the breaker, who, with the company's check weighman, shall agree upon the amount of dockage.

District No. 1, comprising the Hazleton and Upper Schuylkill region: We demand that in veins of ten feet in thickness or over, the district scale be advanced 10 per cent; under ten feet and over seven, 7½ cents; and that the highest rate be paid in all places where 15 cars of coal cannot be mined with one keg of dynamite.

District No. 3, comprising Shamokin and part of Schuylkill region: We demand an average increase of 8½ per cent on contract work and an average price of 58 cents per ton, the maximum price of which shall be 35 and the minimum 65 cents.

District No. 4, comprising the Hazleton and Upper Schuylkill region: We demand that in veins of ten feet in thickness or over, the district scale be advanced 10 per cent; under ten feet and over seven, 7½ cents; and that the highest rate be paid in all places where 15 cars of coal cannot be mined with one keg of dynamite.

TORONTO AND THE STRIKE.

Caused a Double Shooting in a Leading New York Hotel.

TRIED MURDER, THEN SUICIDED.

Chicago Contractor Went to the Rooms of His Friend, Where the Crimes Were Committed—Jealousy Also a Factor in the Tragedy.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Hotel Vendome yesterday John W. Esion, of Chicago, fired two bullets into the body of his friend and associate, Harold H. Stridman, and then thrusting the muzzle of the revolver into his own mouth, committed suicide. The police are of the opinion that the man who attempted the murder and then committed suicide, was both mentally unbalanced and madly jealous.

Both men came from Chicago originally. Esion, or Essin, is said to have been a contractor in that city. His name was on the list of names of New York with the expectation of getting a contract on the underground road now being constructed in this city. The two men were united by a friendship that was not broken by a discussion of the report of the scale committee, which was adopted, but not made public until yesterday afternoon, when the convention adjourned.

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MARCHING VETERANS.

Greatest Parade Since the Return From the Civil War.

ONE MARCHER DROPPED DEAD.

A Veteran From Michigan Responds to the Last Call While Passing in Review—The Annual Business Meeting Opened This Morning.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—For four hours and a half yesterday the marching ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before the leaders and before probably a million spectators, packed in almost solid masses along four miles of the line of parade. It marked the climax of an annual encampment of the association of veterans who filled the pages of history with deeds of heroism during the weary years of the civil war, and was, according to the Commanding General, the greatest parade since that day in Washington, when the hundreds of thousands of veterans, the most powerful army on earth, marched in review to their final destination.

Probably 20,000 members of the army of veterans took part in the parade. For exactly four hours and twenty minutes, most of the time with ranks almost perfectly aligned, but occasionally faltering under the burden of their years, they filed past the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue, saluting as they marched. Gen. Nelson Miles, commander-in-chief, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Acting Governor Warden, Mayor Harrison, Speaker Henderson, Senator Culbertson and the Spanish minister, Duke D'Amore, were in the line.

Weather conditions were almost ideal for the parade, weariness at best for the silver haired veterans. The rays of the sun were veiled by thin, fleecy clouds nearly all day, and even when unobscured their effect was greatly tempered by a cool breeze which blew steadily off Lake Michigan. The line of march was much like a procession, its entire length not being over four miles, but notwithstanding this, here and there a veteran, dazed and exhausted, dropped out of the line. Especially was this true after the reviewing stand was passed, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed down the long stretch of Michigan avenue as the veterans fell by the wayside.

One especially sad incident occurred to mar in a degree the glory of the parade, Charles Beckwith of Alpena, Mich., dropping dead. He was in the rear of the line, and was seen to stagger and fall. He was carried to the hospital, but died there. The first cheer from the reviewing stand were given to the famous old war eagle, the Wisconsin troops.

The letter the day the better the day. The world and my friends will be rid of me. Those who have been kind will forgive me, as I hope God will. I am a failure.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—For falling to halt while carrying a box of beer through the streets at an early hour in the morning, when ordered to do so by a policeman, John P. Brady, aged 29 years, was shot and instantly killed by one of two policemen who each fired one shot at Brady and two companions. Brady and his two friends had been carrying beer to the home of one of the party. On the way they passed Policeman Charles H. Wilson (colored) and George Kenkelon, who ordered the beer to be taken to the home. The beer was taken to the home, but the men were arrested.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—That a strike of the anthracite miners may have a disastrous effect on the output of coal from the bituminous fields is indicated in advice that comes from the operator, and which are to the effect that the state representatives of the United Mine Workers' union have been in conference with the national officers, and that a decision has been reached to strike in every bituminous field where the operators make an effort to send coal into anthracite fields in case of trouble. If the anthracite miners go out it will be the first organized strike on their part, and the United Mine Workers' union is prepared to exhaust its treasury in support of the mine. Several hundred thousand dollars will be available from the union, and the national executive board has power to levy a weekly assessment on every member who may be at work. The first support would come from the national headquarters, and when exhausted the executive board may call upon the state unions. Illinois alone has nearly \$200,000 in the treasury.

CHINESE INTERFERENCE.

With Official Messages Sent by United States Officials.

OUR CLAIMS IN THE ORIENT.

Our Government Will Not Be Coerced by Threats of Foreign Combinations—Li Hung Chang Said to Be Held a Prisoner on Board Ship.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Several communications came to Washington from the United States officials in China yesterday, but being dated in most cases by the government as not received, satisfied with the state of the communications, and the cabinet meeting gave the larger part of its attention to the problem of rectifying this state of affairs. It is explained by the State Department that the messages have accumulated to a point where the government has determined to take steps to establish channels of its own, even if it is necessary to employ force. A wireless device of a man-of-war flying between Shanghai and Chefoo for this purpose. Meanwhile word comes that progress is making with the ship, which will connect these points, and it is believed that within a week this means of communication will be open.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning a crowd of whites, confessedly led by Frank R. Spivey, 24 years old, and another man, entered on Sixth street occupied by negroes, with the avowed purpose of cleaning it out. They had about demolished all the windows and incidentally cracked a head or two of a crowd of whites and negroes. Another man was arrested.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon Joseph M. Lyle, 15 years old, filled his hat with stones and threw them at a crowd of whites and negroes. He succeeded in inflicting scalp wounds on two colored men before a policeman clubbed and arrested him. Officer John J. Cleary placed under arrest a man named "Cuckoo Row," a colored man. He rashly undertook to take his prisoner to the station through West Sixth street. That street, between West and East streets, was a hub for the police, and here colored people live by the hundred. The fact that one of their race was in the hands of a policeman was all that several of them wanted. They were angry and they would rescue Hopson. Cleary used his club and then drew his revolver. He threatened to shoot the first man to move he held the mob at bay until he was rescued by a crowd of whites.

London, Aug. 29.—That the inexplicable delay in forwarding telegrams from the Chinese capital still continues is illustrated by the fact that the latest dispatch from Peking, the telegram of a special correspondent describing the search for "Boxers" in the interior of China, is dated no later than Aug. 21.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Vesper Boat club, of Philadelphia, yesterday won the senior eight championship, the only one of the international regatta to be held in the United States. A large number of their fellow countrymen cheered the American crew as they rowed the result of a foregone conclusion, and the conviction was shared by the bookmakers, who flatly refused all bets on the Americans. Four crews competed, the United States, the German, the Dutch, the Minerva eight, from Amsterdam, and the Germania of Hamburg. Ghent came in second, Minerva third and Germania fourth.

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U. S. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

In Effect September 1st, 1899.

GOING WEST

| STATIONS | P.M. | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. |
|--------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| New York | 8:00 | 10:00 | 8:00 | 10:00 |
| Hazleton | 8:15 | 10:15 | 8:15 | 10:15 |
| Scranton | 8:30 | 10:30 | 8:30 | 10:30 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 8:45 | 10:45 | 8:45 | 10:45 |
| Scranton | 9:00 | 11:00 | 9:00 | 11:00 |
| Hazleton | 9:15 | 11:15 | 9:15 | 11:15 |
| New York | 9:30 | 11:30 | 9:30 | 11:30 |

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| Hazleton | 9:15 | 11:15 | 9:15 | 11:15 |
| New York | 9:30 | 11:30 | 9:30 | 11:30 |

COAL!

COAL!

COAL!

SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL

Pegg's Coal Yard.

Samples of Pegg's Coal may be seen at Brown's Book Store, No. 229 Mill Street, where orders may be left, and all desired information obtained.

Local telephone line connects Brown's Book Store with Coal Yard.

OFFICE, Removed to Yard on Canal slip, off Ferry St. (formerly Woolley's yard).

Robert J. Pegg,

COAL DEALER.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY

IN EFFECT JUNE 30, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE DANVILLE

(weekdays only)

For Philadelphia 11:55 a.m.

For Reading 12:30 p.m.

For Pottsville 1:00 p.m.

For Harrisburg 1:30 p.m.

For York 2:00 p.m.

For Lancaster 2:30 p.m.

For Gettysburg 3:00 p.m.

For Carlisle 3:30 p.m.

For Lebanon 4:00 p.m.

For Middletown 4:30 p.m.

For Pottsville 5:00 p.m.

For Reading 5:30 p.m.

For Philadelphia 6:00 p.m.

For Harrisburg 6:30 p.m.

For York 7:00 p.m.

For Lancaster 7:30 p.m.

For Gettysburg 8:00 p.m.

For Carlisle 8:30 p.m.

For Lebanon 9:00 p.m.

For Middletown 9:30 p.m.

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