

# MONT PELEE AGAIN

## ANOTHER VIOLENT ERUPTION BY THE MARTINIQUE VOLCANO.

**Mushroom-Shaped Cloud of Smoke Four Miles High and About Forty Miles in Diameter.**

## SEA ROSE NEARLY THREE FEET

## AND DARKNESS PREVAILED OVER THE LAND AND WATER.

**All the Country Near the Volcano Now Abandoned, and Probably No Lives Were Lost.**

## LA SOUFFRIERE ALSO ACTIVE

## EVIDENCE THAT IT IS CONNECTED WITH MONT PELEE.

## Outbursts Coincident with Changes of the Moon--Disturbances on the Bed of the Ocean.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 6, 3 p. m.—Mont Pelee is again in violent eruption. This morning an enormous column of black smoke rose from the volcano to a height estimated at four miles, and then spread rapidly into a mushroom-shaped cloud which appeared to have a diameter of forty miles. The spectacle was most impressive, but there were no detonations, no electrical display and no showers of ashes. Fort de France has been shrouded in intense gloom like that which accompanied a total eclipse of the sun.

The most notable phenomenon to-day was that the sea rose nearly three feet, then fell to below its normal level and then returned to its normal level. The cause of this is inexplicable. The sky is now clear, but a heavy surf is beating on the coast. It is noted at Fort de France that the volcanic outbreaks coincide with the changes of the moon.

Meager reports of damage have been received here. It is probable that the area of activity and destruction is the same as that of previous outbursts. This area is now completely abandoned.

Professor Hellpirt and George Kennan noticed a great outburst of yellow vapor from the volcano yesterday when they were at Le Prechur. These outbursts seem to be positive precursors of severe eruptions.

The explosion of this morning was expected and watched for. There was consequently very little panic among the people here and quiet was soon restored.

**Intense Darkness.**  
CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. L. June 6.—The royal mail steamer Eden, Captain Down, arrived here to-day. Captain Down reports that while leaving Fort de France at 10:15 o'clock this morning Mont Pelee erupted and threw out an enormous cloud of smoke which passed to the eastward. The passengers on the Eden were much alarmed. At half-past 11 o'clock almost entire darkness prevailed. While three miles distant from the shore of the Island of St. Lucia clouds of volcanic dust obscured the coast. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the darkness was intense over St. Lucia.

**Sea Receded 250 Feet.**  
CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, D. W. L. June 6.—A submarine explosion to-day caused the sea here to recede 250 feet on the beaches. It then returned to its normal level. No damage was done. The Souffriere volcano, on the Island of St. Vincent, is now reported quiet.

## LA SOUFFRIERE IN ACTION.

## Its Eruptions Coincident with Those of Mont Pelee.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, June 6.—Vessels leaving the Island of Martinique have experienced uneasiness and agitation of the sea, pointing to submarine eruptions between Martinique and St. Lucia. In the Island of St. Vincent the shifting fleecy clouds, which have been continually rising and spreading in the direction of the Souffriere volcano since May 16, and which have been mistaken for tropical clouds, have proven to be steam emitted from the crater, from which flashes of flame are issuing nightly. This, combined with renewed vibrations in the fire zone, has increased apprehensions that there may be another eruption of the Souffriere volcano. The eruptions at Martinique seem to relieve the St. Vincent volcano materially. Connection between the two volcanoes is indisputable, as every eruption in Martinique is accompanied by corresponding seismic and atmospheric disturbances here.

Edmund O. Hovey, assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. T. A. Jaggar, assistant geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, and C. A. Curtis are endeavoring to ascend the eastern side of the Souffriere. They are, to-day, still awaiting an opportunity to make the ascent.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—On the arrival here to-day of the British ship Anaurus, from Portland, Ore., Jan. 3, her commander, Captain Henderson, reported that on May 9, at 10:30 p. m., in latitude 5 and longitude 4, a terrible vibration was felt through the vessel, the shocks making it appear as if the ship was bumping on rocks. At the same time the sea was violently agitated and the crew was in a state of semi-panic. The phenomena lasted half a minute. It was not until after relating his experiences that Captain Henderson heard of the Martinique catastrophe.

LONDON, June 6.—In connection with the Martinique disaster letters which are arriving here describe the negroes of that island as holding orgies because the whites are all dead. The negroes say they have

selected a negro Governor who countenances all excess. Many of them are said to have enriched themselves by looting.

## No Danger in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 6.—Dr. C. L. Herrick, former president of the New Mexico University and one of the most eminent geologists in the West, after carefully examining the supposed volcano crater fifteen miles from Gallup, gives a description of the locality and says: "Here there is a fold and fault, which is interesting because of the metamorphism that is going on. From cracks in the sandstone the escaping lignite there is issuing a constant stream of heated air, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and vapor. The sulfataric action may be attributed to the slow oxidation of shales in the presence of water. From the east is a series of cracks that have been filled with lime and lime, serving further to show that along the fold and break water at one time ascended."

Dr. Herrick does not believe there is any possibility of dangerous eruption from this crevice.

## Alaska's Volcanoes Active.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 6.—Mount Redoubt, Mount Iliamna and Mount Augustine, in Cook Inlet, Alaska, have been throwing off smoke and steam for the past several months, according to advices brought down on the steamer Bertha. Mount Redoubt was out sprinkling ash and cinders that fell around the Bertha ten days ago.

## Quake in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 6.—A slight shock of earthquake has been felt in South Australia.

## THREATEN TO REMAIN AWAY.

Colored Delegates to the Sunday-School Convention Are Angry.

DENVER, Col., June 6.—Representatives of Denver colored churches, at a called meeting, have adopted resolutions declaring the convention to be held in this city, and will notify colored delegates not to attend, unless an order restricting them to a certain section of the church is withdrawn. The executive committee made the restriction, and it is charged, influenced in their action by a few white delegates.

## MANGLED IN A WRECK

## BRAKEMAN AND TWENTY HORSES KILLED IN OHIO.

Two Other Trainmen and Several Stockmen Injured—An Engineer Fatally Hurt by Jumping.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., June 6.—A special horse train on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was wrecked near Mix Station to-day, injuring about twenty valuable horses out of the ninety-one on the train. Brakeman James Borden, of Ansonia, was killed, and Engineer Daniel Kunkel and Fireman George Boyer, both of Bellefontaine, were badly injured. The following horse owners also were injured, not seriously: H. S. Argyle, Nashville, Tenn.; J. J. Ogles, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. M. Garth, Charlottesville, Va.; J. W. Fangle, Washington, D. C. The special express was en route from St. Louis to Fort Erie and jumped the track while at high speed.

## Engineer Fatally Injured.

KANSAS CITY, June 6.—The Missouri State express on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, bound for this city, collided to-night with the rear end of a freight train standing on the track near the Blue river, just east of here. Engineer Meade and Fireman Lemman jumped, the former receiving internal injuries which will prove fatal. The fireman was only slightly injured. Two tramps were so severely hurt as to require hospital treatment. None of the passengers was hurt.

## DR. BROWNING'S BIG BILL

## EFFORT TO COLLECT IT FROM THE C. L. MAGEE ESTATE.

Testimony Introduced to Show the Late Pittsburg Intended to Give His Doctor \$1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—The bill of Dr. Walter C. Browning, of Philadelphia, for \$100,000 for professional services in attending State Senator Chris L. Magee during the long illness which resulted in his death, came before Judge Over, of the County Orphans' Court, to-day. The executors had refused to pay the bill, averring that it was exorbitant. Counsel for Dr. Browning stated before the opening of the hearing that Dr. Browning's claims against the Magee estate aggregated \$355,000, but he would not make public the items which go to make the claims. Attorneys for the estate say they have received no notice that the claim had been increased.

C. B. McVey, president of the Pittsburg Trust Company, was the first witness. The witness knew of Dr. Browning's remarkable success as a specialist and advised Senator Magee to go to him. Mr. McVey had paid Dr. Browning \$30 an hour for an examination, and \$20 an hour for treatment. Senator Magee, when told of this, said an expense was not to be considered. He wished to live and he would make the doctor independent in a financial way.

## PAUL LEICESTER FORD'S WILL.

Books and Manuscripts to Go Finally to New York Public Library.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The will of Paul Leicester Ford, who was killed by his brother, Malcolm Ford, was filed to-day. His heirs-at-law are his widow, Grace Ford, and his daughter Leota. The widow is the residuary legatee. To his brother, Worthington C. Ford, the testator bequeathed two houses in Brooklyn. He is also given the custody of the books, manuscripts and library, with the request that at his death they be transferred to the New York public library, on condition that the library be made of a copy of double connection. To his sister, Mrs. Roswell Skell, Jr., the authors' heirs \$5,000. The will was made Sept. 13, 1900.

# WHY LAST YEAR'S SHATS ARE IN STYLE

Or, Have You Been Up Against It Yet?

CHOICE 69c  
SHOES  
I'LL TAKE ONE, MATCH MY SUIT FINELY  
HAT!!  
AH, GOOD AS A ONE  
NOW HERE IS MY SWELL SHOES  
PRINAMAS  
CHOICE OF THIS LOT ONLY 30c  
OTHER ON BARBER'S LOW COUNTERS AT 15c  
NEGLIGE \$103.00  
TAKE AWAY  
HIS GOT 'EM

## LANDS OF THE FRIARS

## JUDGE TAIT'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN AUTHORITIES.

What He Was Instructed to Do in Seeking Acquisition of Church Property in the Philippines.

## FELIPE BUENCAMINO'S DESIRE

## VIEWS OF THE FILIPINO STATESMAN ON HIS PEOPLE'S NEEDS.

How He Would Correct Misconception of the Situation in the Islands—Exposition Proposed.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Root to-day sent to the Philippines committees of the Senate and House textual copies of the instructions given by him to Governor Tait for his guidance in dealing with the Vatican respecting the acquisition by the United States of the friars' lands in the Philippines. These instructions, under date of May 9, were exhibited yesterday by Governor Tait to the Vatican officials, and, as will be perceived from their context, served the purpose of credentials. The text follows:

"Sir—It is now apparent that Congress will not have acted upon the Philippine Commission's recommendations regarding the friars' lands before your departure for Manila, which cannot be longer delayed. You cannot, therefore, as we had hoped, receive definite instructions and proceed to take such steps in the execution of specific authority from Congress as should properly be taken before your return to Manila. The committees of both houses have, however, reported favorably upon the commission's recommendations, and it appears probable that Congress will confirm their action. It is, therefore, the critical situation of the present moment, and the apparent impossibility of disposing of the matter there by your presence in the west. He wishes you to take the subject up tentatively with the ecclesiastical superiors who manage the friars' lands, and endeavor to reach at last a basis of negotiation along which will be satisfactory to them and to the Philippine government, accompanied by a full understanding of the facts and of the views and purposes of the parties to the negotiation, so that when Congress shall have acted, it may be able to proceed to a conclusion without delay.

You are accordingly authorized, in the course of your return journey to Manila, to visit Rome and there ascertain what church authorities have the power to negotiate for the sale of the lands of the friars in the Philippines, and if you find, as we are informed, that the officers of the church at Rome have such power, and authority you may endeavor to attain the results above indicated. Any negotiations which you may enter upon are always subject to the approval of the Philippine government, and to the complete separation of church and state, with the entire freedom of each from any control or interference by the other. This principle is imperative wherever American jurisdiction extends, and no modification or shading thereof can be a subject of discussion.

## PROPOSITIONS.

"In any conference and negotiations you will bear in mind the following propositions, which are deemed to be fundamental and which should be fully and frankly stated to the other side in the negotiations:—  
"First—One of the controlling principles of our government is the complete separation of church and state, with the entire freedom of each from any control or interference by the other. This principle is imperative wherever American jurisdiction extends, and no modification or shading thereof can be a subject of discussion.  
"Second—It is necessary to deal now with the results of establishing a government of our own in the Philippine Islands, which have been governed under an entirely different system, with church and state closely united and having functions of the one exercised by agents of the other, where the church has long controlled and acted virtually as the agent of the state in the field of public instruction and public charities, and has from time to time acquired large properties held by it or by its subordinate corporations or officers for these public uses. A novel situation has been created under which the adjustment of means to ends appropriate to the former system entirely fails to produce the intended result under the new system, and the separation of church and state requires to be followed by a readjustment and rearrangement in

## NO DECISION REACHED

## ACTION ON THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGESHIP DELAYED.

Mr. Baker Has Not Indicated When He Will Retire and the President Has Made No Announcement.

## MEETING OF THE CABINET

## PUBLIC BUILDING BILL AND OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Measure Named to Be Signed—Representative Watson Popular in West Virginia—Wood's Salary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—From the most trustworthy information that can be obtained it now seems probable that the question of who will succeed Judge John H. Baker on the district bench will not be determined for some time. In fact, if Judge Baker himself has indicated a time when he may see fit to retire, that fact has not been stated. The President has given no intimation of his purpose, and has thus far not asked for final recommendations. It is not true that Senator Fairbanks has asked that the matter be held up, but for other reasons it may be stated that nothing definite has been determined.

## PEACE IN PHILIPPINES

## ALL ISLANDS RIPE FOR CIVIL RULE, EXCEPT MORO COUNTRY.

Gratifying Statement from Acting Governor Wright, Which Was Approved by Gen. Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Root to-day made public the following cablegram from acting Governor Wright, of the Philippines, dated Manila, May 23: "With reference to your cablegram of the 14th, outside of the Moro country, the only portions of the archipelago not organized under civil governments are Le Panto, Bontoc, Batangas, Laguna, Principe, Infanta, Mindoro, Samar and the Paragan and other small groups. No armed insurrection in any of them. No reason, so far as we are concerned, to continue the same. Government in all may not now be established. Special governments for Bontoc and Le Panto, inhabited exclusively by peaceful Igorrotes, will be organized in a few days. Will organize civil government in the remainder of the islands. Formerly organized was turned over to military authorities by the Philippine commission, act No. 123. Being returned to their homes, and in order to prevent possibility of suffering their best to leave military temporarily in charge because they have transportation facilities. The military government of Bontoc, Le Panto, Principe, Infanta and the Paragan group did not have provincial government. The military government of Bontoc, Le Panto, Principe, Infanta and the Paragan group was attached to Marikina, and Major General Adna R. Chaffee concurs in above."

## The Buffalo Sails for Manila.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Laden with five hundred tons of supplies for the ships on the Asiatic station, the cruiser Buffalo has sailed for Manila. The ship also carried seven hundred soldiers to replace those whose terms of service on the ships of the European and Asiatic stations have expired. The Buffalo will go direct to Gibraltar and is expected to make the trip to Manila in forty-two days.

## Five Bandits Captured.

MANILA, June 6.—American soldiers and members of the native constabulary have recently been engaged in hunting for Paraiso, the bandit leader of the Island of Negros in the mountains near Lanas, Negros. In a recent engagement between the Americans and bandits five of the latter were killed, four were captured and many were wounded. Paraiso is reported to have been wounded.

## SUFFOCATED IN A WELL

## HORRIBLE DEATH THAT OVERTOOK EDWARD MEYERS.

He Was Working at the Central Insane Hospital—In a Standing Position When Found.

Edwards Meyers, a well digger employed by Charles Krauss, was suffocated in a well at the Central Hospital for the Insane yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Krauss had the contract for drilling three six-inch wells to be connected with a cistern twenty feet in diameter and six feet deep in the rear of the women's building.

Two of the wells had been completed without accident. In each an opening five feet in diameter and six feet deep was made in order that connecting pipes could be laid to the cistern.

Just after dinner Meyers went in the uncompleted well to dig the tunnel through which the pipe connection was to be made. Without the slightest warning the wall of the well caved in, burying him in a standing position under the earth. Henry Wolf and George Bradley, who were working with him, called to their assistance a dozen men working for the Indianapolis Water Company near by, and they worked heroically to rescue Meyers. When he was uncovered he was found to be dead.

## ATTACKED IN THE HOUSE

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASSAILED BY AN ALABAMA DEMOCRAT.

Speech by Mr. Richardson in Commemoration of the Memorial Day Address—The Anarchy Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—General debate on the anti-anarchy bill closed to-day. The incident of the day was a speech by Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, Democrat, condemning the President in severe language for the references in his Memorial Day oration at Arlington to the epithets applied to Lincoln and Grant during the civil war, and for his allusions to lynchings. He declared that the President's remarks violated the proprieties of the occasion. He recalled the visit of the late President McKinley to Huntsville, Ala., a year ago, the reception given him by the Confederate and Union veterans. The noble sentiments Mr. McKinley uttered on that occasion, Mr. Richardson said, endeared him to the South and he told of the great sorrow felt when Mr. McKinley fell at Buffalo, Reelant as he was to do so, he felt it his painful duty to contrast Mr. McKinley's sentiments at Huntsville with Mr. Roosevelt's remarks at Arlington May 30 and the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress denouncing the methods of warfare employed by the Union army. Mr. Richardson said that he was not far from his own sentiments in characterizing as it deserved the language which came from the President's mouth during the Memorial Day occasion, when honor was being done to the thousands of brave dead who died in defense of the Union. He would dare to say that it would have been far more appropriate if the President had referred upon that occasion to the magnanimous terms which Grant accorded Lee at Appomattox, which had done so much to reconcile the divided sections. "I doubt whether there is," said he, "a brave Federal soldier who would not be proud to have uttered the sentiments expressed by the President, even in the heat of the moment, during the Memorial Day. I say the proprieties of the occasion were violated when the President referred to the Civil War as a 'war of aggression'."

## Many Miners Will Not Strike To-Day

On Demand of the Union.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., June 6.—The order for a general strike of the coal miners in the two Virginias, known as District II, takes effect to-morrow. The unionists manifested in business circles during the past week has, in a great measure, dis-

of the authority of the President of the United States of power under military occupation to appropriate and expend revenues of the government of the occupied country."

Five of the Democratic members of the military commission in a minority report, which says, in part: "General Wood is an officer of the United States army and as such officer was governor general of Cuba and in command of the United States forces in Cuba. His pay and emoluments of office were fixed by statute as an officer of the United States government. The pay of a brigadier general of the army is fixed by statute at \$5,500 per annum and 10 per cent. thereof for service beyond the limits of the United States. The report then states that the President of the United States shall be made to officers in addition to their pay."

Confirmations by the Senate: Consul—M. J. Baehr, Nebraska, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; R. E. Holiday, Ohio, at Santiago, Cuba; Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, at Kell, German Benjamin R. Ridgely, Kentucky, at Nantes, France. Colonel—S. M. Whiteside, Tenth Cavalry, and Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, to be brigadier general.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the public building bill was discussed fully and it was decided that it should be signed. The Cabinet also went at length into certain matters connected with Cuban reciprocity measures, but no decision was reached. Inasmuch as it appeared that Judge Tait had presented the instructions of the secretary of war to Cardinal Rampolla.

The following statement was issued at the White House to-day: "Upon the occasion of Governor Tait's call upon the Pope he presented a set of the President's books, with a brief note accompanying the volumes in which the President had asked for the acceptance of them. Thanked him for his repeated expressions of good will to America and wished him many happy and prosperous years of life."

The President to-day nominated William R. Grear, of Georgia, to be assistant surgeon in the United States army, to assist surgeon of volunteers, with the rank of captain.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED

## STRIKERS DETERMINED TO STOP ALL WORK AT THE MINES.

Less Than Half the Diggers in West Virginia Expected to Walk Out To-Day, as Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—After a conference with the members of his Cabinet to-day President Roosevelt decided there is no legal ground for interfering by him in the settlement of the dispute between the coal operators and striking miners. The resolutions of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, requesting the President to appoint a commission to visit the anthracite region and investigate the situation, were discussed at great length, but as the law of 1892, which conferred authority on the President to appoint such an officer, has been repealed, the President has no desire to assume the responsibility which the New York Board of Trade suggested.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Board of Trade and Transportation received a telegram from President Roosevelt to-day apprising them that he would be glad to receive the committee appointed by the board to investigate and take steps looking towards the settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike. The telegram, which was signed by George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, pointed out that the law empowering the President to act in instances similar to the anthracite miners' strike was repealed in 1892, but added that the President would be glad to see the committee if it was decided to visit him. After considering the fact that the law had been repealed the committee decided to advise the President.

## GUARD COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO KEEP CHILDREN AWAY FROM MINES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. June 6.—The shooting affray at the Stanton colliery at South Wilkesbarre last night, in which a thirteen-year-old boy was seriously wounded by coal and iron policemen, has stirred up this community more than any other happening since the coal strike began, nearly four weeks ago. Although the region was quiet to-day, there is an ugly feeling among the thousands of idle men. The strikers have the utmost contempt for the deputies and coal and iron police, and trouble can be started at any moment. The condition of the boy remains critical, but this was not done.

Sheriff Jacobs, of this county, had a particularly busy time last night. He was called upon by several of the companies to protect the property. Men were sent to some localities where trouble was looked for, prepared to read riot act, but this was not done.

The coal operators heretofore deplore last night's occurrence, but they feel that the coal and iron police, whose duty it will be to protect the property, are responsible for what may take place. There have been many attempts made at arson. Hundreds of men were employed by the coal companies to keep the peace and to keep the streets and roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted.

John Short, aged thirteen years, was shot and seriously wounded by a deputy sheriff, who had been bothered by the men and boys crossing his place. He shot the boy as he was passing through the farm. Hayden was arrested.

At Hudson, a small mining village six miles north of this city, a crowd of men, women and boys held up Fletch Walker, a friend of the miners, who was coming from work this evening. He took refuge in a barn, where he was completely surrounded by a mob of men and boys. He was not to go to work to-morrow and was then escorted to his home by a committee of the strikers. The miners are watching many of the mines to-night.

The strike of the soft-coal miners in West Virginia for money wages, which is to begin to-morrow, will be directed by President Mitchell from Wilkesbarre. He said to-day there were 25,000 men in the field; that 15,000 will stop work to-morrow, and that he expects the others will be out in the course of a few days.

## IN THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the appointment of the committees, whose duty it will be to protect the property, said: "It is unsafe for children, or any one else, to walk along the streets or roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted."

# CANAL ZEPHYRUS

## PRESIDENT POWERLESS TO ACT IN ANTHRACITE MINERS' STRIKE.

Law of 1892 Was Repealed and There is Now No Authority to Investigate Labor Troubles.

## STRIKE REGION CONDITIONS

## GUARD COMMITTEES APPOINTED AT MR. MITCHELL'S SUGGESTION.

Collieries Beginning to Flood Because Operators Have Not Sufficient Men to Man the Pumps.

## SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED

## STRIKERS DETERMINED TO STOP ALL WORK AT THE MINES.

## Less Than Half the Diggers in West Virginia Expected to Walk Out To-Day, as Ordered.

## WASHINGTON, June 6.—After a conference with the members of his Cabinet to-day President Roosevelt decided there is no legal ground for interfering by him in the settlement of the dispute between the coal operators and striking miners. The resolutions of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, requesting the President to appoint a commission to visit the anthracite region and investigate the situation, were discussed at great length, but as the law of 1892, which conferred authority on the President to appoint such an officer, has been repealed, the President has no desire to assume the responsibility which the New York Board of Trade suggested.

## NEW YORK, June 6.—The Board of Trade and Transportation received a telegram from President Roosevelt to-day apprising them that he would be glad to receive the committee appointed by the board to investigate and take steps looking towards the settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike. The telegram, which was signed by George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, pointed out that the law empowering the President to act in instances similar to the anthracite miners' strike was repealed in 1892, but added that the President would be glad to see the committee if it was decided to visit him. After considering the fact that the law had been repealed the committee decided to advise the President.

## GUARD COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO KEEP CHILDREN AWAY FROM MINES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. June 6.—The shooting affray at the Stanton colliery at South Wilkesbarre last night, in which a thirteen-year-old boy was seriously wounded by coal and iron policemen, has stirred up this community more than any other happening since the coal strike began, nearly four weeks ago. Although the region was quiet to-day, there is an ugly feeling among the thousands of idle men. The strikers have the utmost contempt for the deputies and coal and iron police, and trouble can be started at any moment. The condition of the boy remains critical, but this was not done.

Sheriff Jacobs, of this county, had a particularly busy time last night. He was called upon by several of the companies to protect the property. Men were sent to some localities where trouble was looked for, prepared to read riot act, but this was not done.

The coal operators heretofore deplore last night's occurrence, but they feel that the coal and iron police, whose duty it will be to protect the property, are responsible for what may take place. There have been many attempts made at arson. Hundreds of men were employed by the coal companies to keep the peace and to keep the streets and roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted.

John Short, aged thirteen years, was shot and seriously wounded by a deputy sheriff, who had been bothered by the men and boys crossing his place. He shot the boy as he was passing through the farm. Hayden was arrested.

At Hudson, a small mining village six miles north of this city, a crowd of men, women and boys held up Fletch Walker, a friend of the miners, who was coming from work this evening. He took refuge in a barn, where he was completely surrounded by a mob of men and boys. He was not to go to work to-morrow and was then escorted to his home by a committee of the strikers. The miners are watching many of the mines to-night.

The strike of the soft-coal miners in West Virginia for money wages, which is to begin to-morrow, will be directed by President Mitchell from Wilkesbarre. He said to-day there were 25,000 men in the field; that 15,000 will stop work to-morrow, and that he expects the others will be out in the course of a few days.

## IN THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the appointment of the committees, whose duty it will be to protect the property, said: "It is unsafe for children, or any one else, to walk along the streets or roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted."

Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the appointment of the committees, whose duty it will be to protect the property, said: "It is unsafe for children, or any one else, to walk along the streets or roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted."

Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the appointment of the committees, whose duty it will be to protect the property, said: "It is unsafe for children, or any one else, to walk along the streets or roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted."

Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the appointment of the committees, whose duty it will be to protect the property, said: "It is unsafe for children, or any one else, to walk along the streets or roads bordering collieries, and for that reason, particularly, we decided to have committees keep persons away from the mines. The irresponsible men who have been employed by the companies to do police duty are not to be trusted."

## IN THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the appointment of the committees, whose duty it