

MINERS ON PARADE.

Monster Labor Demonstration at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

A Convention of Anthracite Workers to Be Held to Take Action in Regard to the Recent Offers of Operators.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 3.—The parade and mass meeting of the striking miners in this city yesterday was the greatest labor demonstration ever held in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Early in the morning the steam and electric roads began hauling the people into the city, and many thousands came on foot from the nearby towns.

The parade, headed by President Mitchell and the officers of the national executive board, started a little after 2 o'clock, and it required an hour and 20 minutes to pass a given point.

Many banners and transparencies were carried by the men. Among the most noticeable were these: "We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal bars' taffy."

The breaker boys carried banners which read: "We need schooling, but must work." "Save us from the whips of the sheriff and deputies."

President Mitchell reviewed the great army of marchers on the river common. He was generously applauded by the marchers. Business was at a standstill in the city all the afternoon.

Following is President Mitchell's speech in part: "A man would indeed be devoid of feeling if he were not proud to have the opportunity to stand before a multitude like this which is making a fight for something which it believes to be just."

"The greatest strike in the history of the world is drawing to a close. Already the great coal carrying railroads have agreed to increase your wages 10 per cent, which is a great victory in itself. True, it is enough, but it does not satisfy us, but the time is not far distant when the anthracite coal miners will receive as much for their labor as any other class of workmen in the world."

"In this struggle do not place absolute faith in John Mitchell or any other man. Put your faith in the organization. Work hard for its prosperity, for the stronger it is the better you are armed for the struggle in which you are now engaged. This strike shall not be declared off by me. It shall not be ended until a convention of anthracite miners shall so decide. Every union and every colliery will be asked to send one or more delegates to a convention to determine the question for themselves. Your interests are greater than mine. I shall not decide the question of your going back to work. You must vote on that yourself. I will not pretend to determine your fate or that of the 500,000 who are directly affected by this struggle."

Mr. Mitchell then briefly reviewed the struggles of the miners during the past 40 years and said that the miners cannot expect to have all the evils which have been heaped upon them during the last half century of unorganized labor righted at once. Continuing Mr. Mitchell said: "I firmly believe that victory will be achieved by the men standing together. Do not let one of you move until all move. If you stand together we will achieve a greater victory than was ever attained by labor in the anthracite coal region. If nothing else is achieved than the taking of the young boys who today yelled as I passed them in the parade that 'Mitchell is all right' out of the breakers and placing them in the schools, the future will show that Mitchell was all right. I am firmly of the belief that the mothers of the breaker boys nightly pray to the Ruler of the universe to decide in favor of the men, so that their boys can go to the schools."

"A miner should receive for his wages as much as any man on earth, so that he himself can build a home on the present tumbling ruins of your going back to work. You must vote on that yourself. I will not pretend to determine your fate or that of the 500,000 who are directly affected by this struggle."

Through the efforts of the United Mine Workers we can secure justice for all. We want to stand together, and I hope that not one man will desert the ranks of the union and that not one man will go back to the mines until the victory is complete."

LOPEZ BACK HERE.

Aguinaldo's Former Secretary Comes to Appeal For His People.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Sixty Lopez formerly private secretary to Aguinaldo and now a well known defender of the cause of the Filipinos, landed yesterday from the Cunard line steamship Campania and was greeted by Fiske Warren an anti-imperialist of Boston.

Warren was a Mr. George, who declined to throw light on his own identity. Before leaving for Boston Mr. Lopez gave out the following statement: "My object in coming to America is not to interfere in American politics, but solely to tell the American people what the Filipinos desire in reference to the future government of our country."

"It has been said that my coming to America is in the interest of certain persons and politics. We, as Filipinos, know no party in the United States. We have only one desire—namely, to secure justice for our country. "Those who desire to give us justice will not doubt be glad to know the wants and conditions of the Filipinos. All that we want is peace with independence and with honor to both parties, and we hope to be able to show that the conditions in our country are such as to fit us for the maintenance of that independence."

FAITHLESS AMIGOS.

Alleged Friendly Filipinos Join In Attacking Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 1.—The Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila have been more quiet of late, although last Wednesday night there were brisk attacks at Las Pisanas and Paranaque, south of Manila as well as outpost firing at Imus, Bacool and Munting Lupa. The American officers are satisfied that the alleged amigos living in and around the towns in question participated in these attacks.

Official reports have been received of insurgent activity in Zambales province and in Batangas province. Two skirmishes occurred during the week on the Bicol river, in the province of South Camarines. It is estimated that the insurgents lost 90 killed in the various districts.

Two civilians, Messrs. John McMahon and Ralph McCord of San Francisco, who started on a business trip for Vigan and Bangued, in northern Luzon, have not been heard from for three weeks. It is feared that they have been killed or captured by the insurgents.

Captured by Filipinos. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The war department has received a telegram from Major General MacArthur at Manila reporting that Captain Devereaux Shields of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry and 52 enlisted men were captured while making an overland march on the island of Marinduque. A number of the Americans were killed. Captain Shields was wounded.

BAD FOR RATHBONE.

Havana Post Believes Him Guilty of Planning the Postal Frauds.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—The Havana Post, referring to the postoffice frauds, makes the following statement: "We have been quietly and on our own account working up the case against Mr. Estes G. Rathbone, and we now believe that he will be charged with having concocted the whole scheme of embezzlement. It may even be shown that he secured for himself something between \$27,000 and \$28,000."

Mr. Ernest Lee Conant, special counsel of the government in the matter, when asked to confirm or deny the assertions of the Post, replied that he would not deny them nor confirm them. He said, however, that the investigations had not been confined to a mere revision of accounts. At yesterday's meeting of the Havana municipality no vote was taken on the question of accepting the improved plans for sewerage and paving. The subject will be further considered at the next session.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Yesterday's Games in the National League.

Table with columns for City, W, L, P.C. listing scores for Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York.

Table of Percentages.

Table with columns for City, W, L, P.C. listing percentages for Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New York.

Vast Coal Fields Discovered.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Sept. 29.—Judge J. M. Bennett has just returned from the Cascade mountain district of Washington, bringing samples and news of the location of vast beds of pure anthracite coal. In company with Professor Burchell, a mineral expert of Seattle, Judge Bennett penetrated into the Cascade range, 60 miles from the railroad, and after two days of prospecting located veins showing 19 feet of coal and located on 640 acres of land. He estimates the quantity of coal in sight at 25,000,000 tons. Judge Bennett first discovered the coal on a prospecting trip in the sixties, but lost track of the location till his recent trip. He will form a company to work the veins. The samples shown are of the same quality, but lighter than the Scranton product.

Coke Ovens Closed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 29.—Fifty per cent of the 5,000 coke ovens in McDowell and Mercer counties of this state have been put out of blast within the past week, throwing out of employment 1,500 men. This is said to be due to the dull market for the product.

The Texas to Be Repaired.

NORFOLK, Sept. 29.—The battleship Texas has arrived here from Newport for quite extensive repairs to be made by the men who built her and probably will be here all winter.

Football Player's Injuries Fatal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Lawrence Pierson of Lake Forest university football team, who was injured in a game at Lake Forest, Ill., Wednesday, is dead at the local hospital.

BURNED AT A STAKE

Negro Criminal Killed by an Angry Mob.

CRIES FOR MERCY PASS UNSHEEDED.

Electic, Ala., Scene of the Shocking Spectacle—The Criminal Confessed Attempted Assault and Other Crimes.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 3.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Electic, 15 miles from this place, yesterday. The crime with which he was charged was an attempted assault upon Mrs. Louie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the brands which reduced Townsend's body to ashes. Monday afternoon about 1 o'clock the negro, a nephew of the Wetumpka jail warden, was taken to the Wetumpka jail where he was held for attempted assault, attempted to outrage Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was engaged at a cotton gin in Electic and lives one mile out of town.

The negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 20 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, another negro who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was brought back to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm. The news spread rapidly. All the stores in Electic were closed, all the guns and sawmills shut down, the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the field and gathered for pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others going to the penitentiary for bloodhounds. The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared, and an exciting chase ensued.

The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odum's store on the outskirts of the town. The crowd coming up soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him.

Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was then taken to the edge of the village, and surrounded by the mob, he shivered with fear. The preparations for death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak, and a hundred stood ready to lend a hand at the rope.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death discussed by the mob. To decide the matter a vote was taken, and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake. The stake was prepared, and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him, and the flames were started by the husband of the negro's victim. As they leaped to the wretch's flesh his wild cries upon God for mercy and help could be heard far away. The crowd looked on deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced to ashes.

Townsend, before being bound, confessed the crime and said he was also implicated with Alexander Floyd, who was executed a couple of weeks ago for an attempted assault on Miss Kate Pearson, in the attempt at that time. He said he and Floyd had planned for other crimes of like character, but that Floyd's being hung put a stop to them.

Bryan Speaks in Wisconsin.

LACROSSE, Wis., Oct. 3.—When William J. Bryan concluded his last speech here last night he had made 18 addresses and had covered about 15 hours of time during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning he talked at intervals until 11 o'clock at night, putting in fully six hours of speechmaking. The first speech was made at Shakopee, and after that appearance he spoke in succession at Jordan, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter, Mankato, Janesville, Waseca, Tavata, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Winona and three speeches here. The region traversed is a rich agricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's remarks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving even a greater share of attention than usual.

Reciter Dies in the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Gregory passed away yesterday in the presence of his congregation at the morning service in St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal church, Marble Hill, at the upper end of Manhattan Island. Physicians had urged Dr. Gregory to retire from active church work, as he had long been a sufferer from heart trouble. They told him that he might live for years if he would cease labor, but that if he continued to work he was liable to be stricken any moment. Dr. Gregory was 63 years old. He was a man of great energy, a forceful speaker and possessed an attractive personality. He had been a Methodist minister for 37 years and had a host of friends in this city and in Hudson river towns where he had charge.

A Family Mix Up.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 1.—C. M. Smith and his son Ira of Cortland each mistook the other for a burglar in their home early yesterday morning. The son fired several shots at the old gentleman, and the latter retaliated with a kettle of boiling water and a lighted lamp. The appearance of the mother and wife put an end to the hostilities. The elder Mr. Smith then came to the conclusion that his son was trying to kill him and had him arrested. Afterward a reconciliation was effected.

Killed by Striking a Match.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 1.—Striking a match to light a cigarette caused Louis Kresge's death. The fire alarm wires had, through accident, become crossed with heavily charged electric light wires, and Kresge, on striking a match on the metal alarm box, received a shock which killed him instantly. He was 21 and unmarried.

Coxy's New Role.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—"General" Jacob S. Coxy, who six years ago marched at the head of an army of several hundred unemployed workmen, is advertising for men to work on a large steel casting plant which he is erecting in Mount Vernon, O. Mr. Coxy expects to spend \$250,000 on these buildings.

TEDDY'S CURIOUS NOTION.

He Thinks We Have a Right to Slaughter the Filipinos.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Governor Roosevelt seeks to justify the slaughter of the Filipinos in his western speeches on the ground they are bandits, and merit no consideration or humanity. He also justifies our imperialistic way of treating them on the ground our constitution was not intended for roaming savages. Then why seek to conquer them? Not to mention other witnesses, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis give testimony which establishes the fact that the Filipinos are not roaming savages, but civilized people, living in fixed habitations and pursuing settled industries when not interrupted by "superior" people seeking their subjugation. Concerning the testimony of Gen. Otis in his reports to the war department Senator Hoar says it establishes beyond reasonable doubt that the Filipinos "were fit for independence" when they were our allies against Spain.

"They had churches, libraries, works of art and education. They were better educated than many American communities within the memory of some of us. They were eager and ambitious to learn. They were governing their entire island (Luzon) except Manila, in order and quiet, with municipal governments, courts of justice, schools and a complete constitution resting on the consent of the people."

Senator Hoar finds all this established by the testimony of Gen. Otis in his official dispatches. As to the unanimity of the Filipinos in their battles for liberty and independence, in one of his reports Gen. Otis said: "Even the women of Cavite province, in a document numerously signed by them, gave me to understand that after all the men are killed off they are prepared to shed their patriotic blood for the liberty and independence of their country." Yet Roosevelt compares these heroic men and women to the Sioux and Apaches.

The Destiny of the Country.

"No president can tell us what our destiny is," said Mr. Bryan in a speech made before the Nebraska Bryan club, of Chicago, Sept. 10, and in these words the Democratic candidate for president gives a stinging rebuke to the amateur fatalists of the Republican party who have been justifying Mr. McKinley's acts of criminal aggression in the Philippines and elsewhere with the cry of "manifest destiny." Mr. Bryan thinks this is too strong and vigorous a nation to adopt the flimsy philosophy which England and the other land grabbing nations of the world have offered as a sop to the public conscience when some particularly daring feat of political highway robbery has been perpetrated.

The drunkard, too weak to exercise sufficient will power to break loose from a habit which he knows is gradually bringing him in ruin to the grave, very frequently offers the same excuse and with as much reason. He will say that he has drifted into his deplorable condition because of peculiar and untoward circumstances. He has been pushed by the hand of "destiny" and it has been impossible for him to resist. But the people of this country will very naturally object to being classed with the victims of alcoholism and the apology that might be excusable in the man of intemperate habits cannot be offered with hope of acceptance on a question of national honesty. It isn't sufficient for Mr. McKinley to tell us that his course in the Philippines is along the lines of our "manifest destiny." The country at large, irrespective of party, has not such blind confidence in the opinions of the president on political questions to accept them without a grain of salt. The voters of the republic have in years past believed in the policy of the people hammering out their own destiny and not allowing it to become a matter of chance or of one man's opinion.

The President's False Pretense.

His professions of morality have not been able to restrain President McKinley from indulging in at least two palpably dishonest assertions in his letter of acceptance. For example, in the first quarter of that elongated and apologetic paper, he declares that "five years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent interest." Manifestly he intended to convey to the public that within five years the government borrowed money at the rate of 5 per cent, whereas if he knows anything he knows that is not true.

Five years ago the government had no authority to issue any bonds other than 5 per cent bonds, and could borrow money in no other way, though Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland had insistently asked congress to authorize the issue of a lower rate security. The reasonable and wise request was denied, however, and when the necessity to borrow money arose the 5 per cent bonds were issued, but sold at such premium as to reduce the interest rate to a fraction below 3 per cent. President McKinley was certainly aware of that fact, and yet in his letter he uttered an implied falsehood.

In another part of the letter he alleges that since the beginning of his administration \$44,000,000 of Pacific railway bonds were redeemed. The purpose of that statement was clearly to make the public believe that that amount of money had been collected from the people and used for the redemption of the bonds. The truth is, and the president knew it well, that the railroads were sold by the government on mortgage foreclosures and the proceeds of the sale redeemed the bonds. There are two plain cases of false pretense in the letter.

New Calling for Women.

A curious profession for a woman is that of dinner taster. She is the product of Parisian refinement, and spends a portion of each day visiting houses and tasting dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements, and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes. The duties are pleasant and the compensation ample.

In late years men have made fortunes out of the tailings of gold mines. The mills in which the ore formerly was crushed and the crude processes then in use allowed a large percentage of the precious metal to escape, and that loss amounted in some cases to a fortune. The stomach is just like a stamp mill in this respect, that when it is not in perfect order it allows the escape and waste of much of the precious nutrient contained in the food. That loss, when continuous, means the loss of man's greatest fortune—health. Science offers a remedy for this condition in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It corrects the "weakness" of the stomach, prevents waste and loss of nourishment, and puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into a condition of health which enables them to save and assimilate all the nutrient contained in the food which is eaten. In all cases of constipation the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will speedily and permanently cure the disease.

The street commissioner will have enough to do if he attends to the path of duty.

Public speakers often make their marks by making remarks.

JELL-O, THE NEW DESSERT, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers, 10c. 9 274d

The coffee made by some women would furnish grounds for divorce.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by C. A. Kleim, druggist, 128 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. 4 26 1y.

No revolving mirror is ever so busy that it hasn't time to stop and reflect.

STRONG WORDS BY A NEW YORK SPECIALIST.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails." Sold by C. A. Kleim. 18

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Lard, Ham, Pork, Beef, Wheat, Oats, Rye, etc.

Advertisement for CHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

Advertisement for BIGGLE BOOKS and FARM JOURNAL, listing various agricultural books and their prices.

Advertisement for ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO., dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts, and W. H. BROWER'S Carpets, Matting, and Oil Cloth.