COAL FOR SCHOOLS

SUPPLY AT SOME OF THE BUILDINGS IS ADEQUATE.

BUT AT OTHERS IT IS SHORT.

It May Be That the Officials Will Be Compelled to Resort to the Use of Soft Coal—Gas Works Coal Supply Gives Concern.

While the supply of coal in the bins of the various school buildings in the city is not great, the school officials have no cause to worry if the strike in the anthracite regions comes to an end within the next month or two. There is enough coal at some of the schools to last as long as two or three months after artificial heat becomes a necessity. On the other hand, there are some of the schools that would not have fuel for more than a week or ten days. Supervisor C. P. Wallford stated recently to a reporter of the Dispatch that the School Board had been assured that it would not be permitted to suffer for coal so long as there is any in sight. Mr. Wallford has given the question no little consideration since the School Board ascertained that it would be unable to secure bids for the requisite supply for the winter, and when the crucial time comes he will be able to cope with the situation. If hard coal cannot be secured for the schools that are short, it is probably that some can be transferred from the supply in other buildings. If this is not done, it will be necessary for the officials to resort to the use of soft coal.

THE GAS WORKS.

The coal strike has worked havoc with the appropriation for the supply of the city gas works, and every day it becomes more apparent that the money set aside by the City Council for this purpose is going to be inadequate before the end of the present year, almost three months of which remains.

Superintendent W. P. Knowles, of the gas works, was long since instructed by the Council Committee on Lights to purchase his coal supply to the best advantage. In order to get any advantage at all, Mr. Knowles has been on the run all summer, and since the fall months have opened up and the demand on the gas works will almost double itself, it will be no easy task to keep the gas works going. The question in Mr. Knowles' mind has been how to keep the cost down so as to come within his appropriation.

COAL TALK FAILS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine, impels me after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation, and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you release the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter, with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but are required to sink, for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you.

"'In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines, in some such way as will without unnecessary delay meet the crying needs of the people. I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good.'"

PROPOSITION FROM MITCHELL.

Upon the completion of the President's remarks, Mr. Mitchell made a statement as follows:

"Mr. President,—I am much impressed with what you say; I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators, to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues which have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

The President: "Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have to state as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good-nature as to ask that the interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated; not to decide now, but to give it careful thought and return at 3 o'clock."

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

STATEMENTS FROM OPERATORS.

Upon reassembling Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President,—Do we understand you clearly that we will be expected to consider the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer."

BAER CALLS FOR TROOPS.

The statement of President Baer says:

"You distinctly say that you do not invite a discussion of our respective claims and positions; but we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will be not irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured, and maltreated by the United Mine Workers; they can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence, and crime inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief.

"I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the members of this organization. The 'domestic tranquility' which is the careful object of the government, does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible reign of lawlessness and crime there. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms it states the right of acquiring, possessing, and defending property to be inalienable. When anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occurs, the Governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the State troops to suppress it. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless the strikers are encouraged by false hopes, order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of the State is insufficient to establish the restoration of State law, the Constitution of the United States requires the President, when requested by the Legislature and Governor, to suppress domestic violence. There is a lawful way to secure coal for the public. The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war between the States, restore the majesty of the law, the only guardian of a free people, and re-establish order and peace at any cost.

"The government is a contemptible failure if it can only protect the lives and property, and secure the comfort of the people, by compromising with the violators of law, and the instigators of violence and crime. Just now, it is more important to teach ignorant men, dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other States, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public, Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who, by instigation or by overt acts, attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

MITCHELL'S OFFER DECLINED.

"Under these conditions, we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on the terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing and maiming citizens of Pennsylvania. He must stop it, because it is unlawful, and not because of any bargain with us. We will add to our offer, 'to continue the wages existing at the time of the strike, and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance,' this further condition—if the employers and employees at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievance, it shall be referred to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated, for final determination."

ALLEGED REIGN OF TERROR.

President Thomas, of the Erie, in his statement, asked that the State of Pennsylvania, and if she is unable, the powers of the United States, be exerted to afford full protection to employees not only while at work, but to and from their homes, as well as to their families; and that the reign of terror, riot, intimidation, and murder, which for months has prevailed in the anthracite region, shall cease.

"A record of twenty killed, over forty injured, and constant and increasing destruction of dwellings, works, machinery, and railways, by mob violence, with no proper enforcement of law or order by the proper officials, is not the time to act on Mr. Mitchell's suggestion of this evening, to arbitrate with men not in our employ. We ask the enforcement of law and order in the State, and that we be permitted to deal with our employees free from foreign interference, convinced that under such conditions we can fully perform our full duty to the public."

MARKLE ASKS FEDERAL TROOPS.

Mr. John Markle's statement said: "I now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the President of these United States; to at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions, by the strong arm of the military at your command. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a thought. If you desire anthracite coal to be placed in the market quickly, take the necessary steps at once, and put the Federal troops in the field, and give to those desiring to work proper protection. You do this (the citizens of the United States whom I represent seem to feel that they have a right to ask this of you), and I will assure you that anthracite coal will be rapidly placed in the market to relieve the seriousness of the situation."

"It is first, and foremost, our duty, and we take this occasion to state it and to press it upon your consideration, and through you upon the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, that the existing conditions of anarchy and lawlessness, of riot and rapine, a condition which has been raging with more or less violence throughout the anthracite regions during the past five months, be immediately and permanently suppressed. That to this end we ask that the entire authority and power of the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, civil and military, and, if need be, of the United States as well, be exercised forthwith.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MINERS ASKED.

"Second, we askd that the civil branch of the United States Government, taking cognizance of, and following the decisions of its courts, rendered in litigation growing out of previous similar conditions, at once institute proceedings against the illegal organization known as the United Mine Workers' Association, its well-known officers, and members, to enjoin and restrain permanently, it and them, from continuing their organization, and requiring them to desist immediately from conspiring, conniving at, aiding, or abetting the outlawry and intolerable conditions in the anthracite regions, for which they, and they alone, are responsible."

LEGAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Wilcox made a long legal argument to show that the United Mine Workers' is an illegal organization, aiming at a monopoly of labor.

Mr. Wilcox held that such a combination was unlawful, under the Sherman anti-trust act, and that the true course for the National Government to pursue is to proceed in accordance with the precedent in the Debs case, and institute suit by injunction, enforcing the injunction with Federal troops.

Mr. Wilcox maintained that as soon as action of that kind should be effectively taken, the supply of coal would be ample. Mr. Wilcox said he did not think the miners' union could enforce the findings of a board of arbitration.

Mr. Fowler submitted a brief statement, concurring in what the other operators said.

MITCHELL DENIES CHARGES.

The President asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say. Mr. Mitchell said:

"The charge made by the gentlemen that twenty murders have been committed in the anthracite coal region during the present coal strike is untrue. If they will name the men, and will show that they have committed murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition, Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter, as far as I know, is that there have been seven deaths. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one has been charged with them. God knows, the miners do not escape being charged with everything happening there. They speak of burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people, if necessary, that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers.

"Mr. President, I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite region to recruit the coal and iron police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying nothing that would affect reconciliation."

WILL NOT DEAL WITH MITCHELL.

The President then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition. They replied: "No." In reply to a further inquiry they replied that they would have no dealings with Mr. Mitchell, looking toward a settlement of the differences at issue, and that they had no proposition, save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer's, which in effect was that if any man should choose to resume work, and had a difficulty with his employer, both should leave the settlement of the question to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the district in which the mine is located.

At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close, without an agreement.

TEXT OF MINERS' STATEMENT.

Proposition of Arbitration by a Presidential Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The following is the text of the statement made to the President this evening by the official representatives of the miners' union:

"Washington, D. C., October 3, 1902.

"Mr. President,—At the conference this morning, we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal-mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed, and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike, that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mine-workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration, and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardship which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue. Thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands; thanks to a justice-loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely, but confident of our ability to establish the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award upon all or any of the questions involved.

"If you will accept this responsibility, and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined, between themselves and the anthracite coal-mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work, upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go into effect from the day upon which work is resumed.

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. W. of A.;
"JOHN FAHY,
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"D. D. NICHOLS,
"District Presidents, U. M. W. of A."

President Has Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—It was announced at the White House to-night that the President had no comment to make on to-day's conference.

MINES SHOULD BE SEIZED.

Ex-Senator Blair Declares for This Step.

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 3.—(Special.)—Ex-United States Senator Henry Blair, in an interview with the Dispatch correspondent to-night, reviewed the coal conference and situation, and expressed the views that President Roosevelt ought to act immediately.

"I believe," he said, "that the national power ought to control the entire situation. When the operators and strikers shall see a power greater than themselves take possession of the anthracite field to do the work which is necessary to provide the poor people of New Hampshire and elsewhere with fuel to cook their food, there would doubtless be an amicable settlement, and the actual exercise of national power be unnecessary. Let Mr. Roosevelt seize the mines with the military power. The Constitution gives ample and clear authority, and the precedent would be of infinite value in the future.

"This is not a Pennsylvania situation," Mr. Blair concluded, "it is a national situation, and it is for the President to deal with at once, and for Congress and the President together to deal with it further, if it becomes necessary."

MITCHELL AND PARTY LEAVE.

Operators' Representatives May Remain Until This Evening.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—President Mitchell and party, of the Miners' Union, will leave here to-morrow morning, for their headquarters in Pennsylvania. President Baer, of the Reading railway, and the other representatives of the railways and operators, had intended to leave here to-morrow morning, but it was said tonight that they intended to remain here until to-morrow evening.

Mr. Mitchell to-night said that the strike would continue as before, now that there had been a failure of the conference, and that he was still confident of winning. The President, he said, had asked them to see that there was no violence, and they had promised him to do all in their power to prevent it.

The representatives of the railways likewise said the fight would continue as before. They said they would demand protection, and if that were given they were confident that they had enough men to mine all the coal that is needed.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Arrival of Participants—President Shows Deep Feeling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3.—To-day's conference began a few minutes after 11 o'clock. President Mitchell and his three district presidents of the Miners' Union, were the first to put in an appearance at the temporary White House on Lafayette Square, where a large crowd had assembled to witness the coming of the chief participants in the coal strike. They had arrived here about 1 o'clock in the morning, and had put up at a small hotel near the capital. They went in a street-car from their hotel to Jackson Place and Pennsylvania avenue, and walked the half block to where the President was waiting them. Their arrival was a few minutes in advance of the hour named for the conference—11 o'clock.

The operators reached the temporary White House at one minute past 11, in carriages which they had taken on leaving the private cars in the railway yard, where they had spent last night. Each party was escorted to separate rooms on the first floor, and soon after they were ushered upstairs, the miners' representatives being ahead. In the front room on the second floor they found the President awaiting them. It is the place in which he has transacted all business since he returned from his western trip. He was in a roller chair, and had on a dressing gown.

PRESIDENT'S DISABILITY.

After the introductions, he smilingly explained his inability to receive his guests in a more formal manner. Those present were President Roosevelt, Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor; President Baer, of the Reading; Thomas, of the Erie; Truesdale, of the Lackawanna and Western, and Fowler, of the Ontario and Western railways; Daniel Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson railway, representing President Olyphant; Joseph Markle, representing the independent coal operators, and President Mitchell, of the mine-workers' union, with Thomas Duffy, T. Nicholls, and John Fahy, presidents of districts Nos. 7, 1, and 9, of the miners' union, being the districts in which the anthracite coal is mined. Later, Assistant Secretaries Loeb and Barnes, who are stenographers, came into the conference room.

The President entered at once into the business in hand by reading the statement which he had carefully prepared, urging a settlement of the strike in the interests of the public. His manner was exceedingly serious, and his voice showed his deep feeling. Almost immediately after the President had closed, Mr. Mitchell arose, and on behalf of the miners, offered to submit all the differences to arbitration.

OPERATORS SURPRISED.

The operators looked surprised, but before any reply could be made, President Roosevelt said he desired that both parties take the matter under consideration, and meet him again at 3 o'clock.

The first session of the conference had lasted less than fifteen minutes. The operators were driven to their private cars in the railway yards. Mr. Mitchell and his party returned to their hotel. Both parties immediately set to work to prepare statements in reply to the President's suggestions. The operators decided to make separate responses, but before doing so had a discussion of the general tenor of the statements they would make. It is understood that President Baer communicated his statement to parties in New York, over the long-distance telephone, before reading it to the President.

At 3:15, the evening's proceedings began. President Baer, of the Reading, opened them, and was followed by President Mitchell and Messrs. Markle, Truesdale, Wilcox, and Fowler.

BOTH PROPOSITIONS REJECTED.

At the conclusion of the statements there was considerable informal conversation. The President called attention to a part of the statement made by Mr. Baer, in which the latter said that the operators were willing to submit grievances to the Courts of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania. The President asked Mr. Mitchell, not as president of the union, but as an individual, if he would agree to that. Mr. Mitchell promptly replied that he would not.

The operators made it plain that they would listen to no proposition whatever emanating from Mr. Mitchell. It was 5 minutes to 5 o'clock when the conference ended.

GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST.

Deep interest was manifested in the conference on the part of the public. The sidewalks and street in front of the temporary White House were thronged with people, who anxiously awaited the result. Newspaper men lined both sides of the entrance to the White House, from its doors to the street.

There was a distinct expression of disappointment when it was known that the conference had been unsuccessful, and no agreement had been reached.

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WILL STIR THE CITY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

it was a move instigated by the ministers of the gospel. He had, he said, taken no part in the initiative in this great movement, but wanted it to spring from the solid business men of the city, just as it had done.

"The police force," Dr. Hawthorne went on, "aided by some patriotic citizens, have uncovered a state of things in the city that is alarming and we have reason to believe that what has been shown is only a part of that which is yet to be uncovered." He thought that monstrous evils were abroad in the city, that were working against the peace and happiness of hundreds of homes of the best families of the city. He asked how many homes in the city had been robbed of their happiness by these evil influences.

"I might tell of numerous heart-rending events in homes that have been ruined, in which my help has been invoked," he said. He showed that he believed that everybody knew in one way or another of the existence of gambling in the city, and to the extent that young men had been ruined by it.

The speaker said that he was gratified by the action of the civil authorities in closing up these places, and trusted that they would remain closed. "I am not sure," he shouted, "that all of them have been closed. Some, even many, believe that there are still others open now."

Another Evil.

Leaving the gambling houses, the doctor touched upon the existence of many houses of ill-repute in the city. Along this line, he said: "Another fact, and one that is well-known to the police, is the existence of more than 100 houses of ill-fame in the city, not only houses of common prostitution in the lower districts, but many places of assignation in the residential section, which young men and married men frequent." He charged that these facts were known both to the public and to the police force, claiming that no one would deny the assertion. He said that these are facts that appeal to every virtue of every patriotic citizen. "These places exist contrary to the law," he argued, and then asked: "Are we to confess that we are unable to administer the laws; that we have a city government that cannot compass these evils, and that they must exist?" Answering his question, he said that experience shows that we have closed the gambling houses, and that all other institutions that exist in defiance to the law should and could be closed.

Dr. Hawthorne said he had not seen these things himself, and could not swear to them personally, but he had heard a great deal of talk from men who did know, and the police themselves do not deny the fact of their existence, and he said he supposed that the Board of Police Commissioners knew, but that they were waiting for a strong public sentiment—just such sentiment as the meeting being held would help to create. He favored a great mass-meeting, in which all of these facts could be brought out and wake up the people as they had never been before. When Dr. Hawthorne took his seat it was evident that he had created a sensation among his auditors. His talk started the meeting right.

At Ninth and Broad.

The next speaker was Mr. G. M. Smithdeal, the head of the business college by that name, located at the corner of Ninth and Broad streets. Mr. Smithdeal said that it was not necessary to go into "places" to "see things," because they could be seen on the streets of the city. He pointed out the condition of affairs around his school building, both on the alley near the buildings, as well as on the streets. He declared that he had gone to the police for relief, and that he had been told that he must get evidence and then the police would make arrests.

Dr. J. N. Upshur said that he was very glad that something had been done to arouse interest in the great questions that need solution for the good of the city. He told of disgraceful conditions that prevail in the vicinity of nice homes on Franklin and Grace streets, and of notorious evils that go on day after day.

City Officials Afraid.

Dr. Upshur claimed that what was needed was a public sentiment from the decent men of the community that would stir the city officials to action. He said that there was plenty of evidence, and added that it was unfortunate that the politicians in the city government are afraid to vote. His next thrust was the assertion that there was plenty of evidence for the Police Department and the other officials of the city, if they were not afraid of the "dear voter." This statement called forth the first applause of the evening, and when the speaker closed and sat down his effort was loudly applauded.

Secretary S. K. McKee, of the Young Men's Christian Association, when callde upon, said that he had come to the meeting to listen, but that he wanted to give expression to the thought that the good people of the city had been aiming too long, and now it was time to fire. Do something to crush out the evils that all know exist by putting men in office who would do their duty, if those now in the government would not.

Dr. R. A. Goodwin said that he had heard some complain about a place of ill repute, and that afterwards he had inquired and was told that it had been moved. He had asked, whence, and was told that it was put on Broad street.

Dr. W. S. Campbell explained that the letter calling the conference had been written before the Police Board had required the Mayor to prefer the charges against Captain Angle. When this was done he thought it best to wait, but that when the Police Board had accepted the resignation of a man under charges, such a necessity had been removed, and he was ready to call the mass-meeting at once.

Board's Sincerity Questioned.

He said that there was no need for the conference to feel that it might get in the way of the Police Commissioners. He thought that the officials should be commended for going as far as they had, but that he didn't believe that the effort at a thorough investigation had been sincere, but that "they" have been trying to satisfy the public without doing any more than was necessary.

He argued that something definite should be done to awaken public sentiment that will cause the city officials to enforce the laws or let them step from their officers and have put men in their places—men who will uphold the laws of the State and city.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

Dr. W. S. Campbell made the remarkable statement that within three squares of the First Presbyterian church there were at least twenty-five houses of ill-fame. He said a policeman had told him that there were fully thirty, and that the Police Department knew of the condition.

Dr. C. S. Gardner, the pastor of Grace-Street Baptist church, said if nothing was done now to keep the good work going, in six months the city would be worse than it is now, and every good thing secured now would be lost. He declared that now is the time to move, and he offered a resolution that a call be made for a mass-meeting to be held on next Friday evening, and that a committee of five business-men be appoined to draft resolutions to be presented at that meeting.

Dr. Hawthorne argued for the formation of a Vigilance Committee to cooperate with the officials. He thought such a committee would stir up the members of the Police Board, and would be very helpful. He thought that, in addition to this, that there might be an agency to gather information for the police, in order to assist them in their work. Dr. Goodwin favored the suggestions of Dr. Hawthorne.

NOT FOR THE CITIZENS.

Mr. W. W. Hardwicke was of the opinion that there was too much "can't" business about the Police Department. He said the city was spending annually about $150,000 for the support of 100 men to get evidence of crime, and that this ought not to be left to the citizens of the city to do.

Councilman E. H. Clowes said that he had gone into the City Council with the hope of accomplishing good for the city. He wanted to build up the morals of the city, and he thought one way to accomplish this would be to take down the screens of the bar-rooms of the city and to impose very high license.

Here Mr. McKee offered a substitute for Dr. Gardner's motion, which is incorporated in the resolution at the head of this article.

Major Robert Stiles deprecated the gambling scandals, and said he was sorry that people who resort to these places had been shielded. He did not think it was right to protect any one who resorted to such places.

Referring to Major Howard, Chief of Police, Major Stiles said that he had nothing against him as a Christian gentleman, but that he was obliged to say that he did think he lacked the grit that was necessary in such times as these.

TO EXPOSE THE WITNESSES.

Rev. W. B. Beauchamp said that the greatest mistake ever made in the city was the compromise of the gambling cases, the trial of which would have been by far the best basis for a moral cleaning of the city than anything else. He thought the public should know. "It will know," he shouted, "because there are some of us who propose to expose these things when the time comes for it to be done. The pulpit must take a hand in this, and it will be a power." He said he did not think that it was a good thing to protect a hundred men and let 80,000 suffer. He thought that it was a grave mistake that Captain Angle was permitted to resign; that he should have been prosecuted, and, if guilty, expelled from the police force.

Mr. A. B. Williams suggested that the committee provided for in the resolutions should provide the speakers for the mass-meeting.

Dr. J. Allison Hodges said he deplored the lax conditions, but he thought the time was not ripe for the adoption of the resolutions, nor for the holding of a mass-meeting.

DEFENDED THE SENTENCE.

Mr. E. A. Catlin said that the attorneys in the gambling cases had been reflected upon by some of the speakers. He thought that, inasmuch as it was so hard to get witnesses to swear to the truth in such cases, the compromise effected was the best thing, because it made the punishment certain. He thought the thing most needed was a committee on civic duty to arouse the people to take pride in the welfare of the city.

Mr. A. B. Williams thought the condition was at a poise now, and that a good boost, such as a strong mass-meeting would give the investigations, was the thing most desired.

In this Dr. Gardner agreed, adding that the sooner it was brought about the better.

Dr. Hawthorne arose again and said he wanted to correct the idea that this was to be a Prohibition campaign; that nothing was further from his thoughts, though he expected to die a Prohibitionist.

The amended resolutions as presented by Mr. McKee were adopted, and at 10:57 o'clock the conference came to an end.

AT THE CONFERENCE.

Some of those present were: W. G. Puller, Dr. W. S. Gordon, James W. Gordon, W. T. Armistead, John C. Freeman, Rev. Jere Witherspoon, John Garland Pollard, John F. Mayer, E. A. Catlin, Robert M. Smith, T. A. Harrelson, S. K. McKee, John A. Lancaster, C. E. Brauer, John Chamblin, Dr. T. D. Merrick, E. N. Newman, W. W. Hardwicke, J. D. Crump, Dr. J. Hall Mooore, Dr. J. Allison, Dr. J. Allison Hodges, Rev. W. S. Campbell, C. G. Hequenbourg, Rev. Dr. George Cooper, R. F. Gaskins, Robert Stiles, B. F. Johnson, Carlton McCarthy, G. M. Smithdeal, T. C. Diggs, Rev. Dr. C. S. Mitchell, Irving E. Campbell, Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, O. S. Morton, W. A. Crenshaw, Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, D. H. Drum, D. A. Jenkins, Rev. Dr. S. A. Goodwin, W. S. Copeland, Dr. J. N. Upshur, H. L. Valentine, E. H. Clowes, W. H. Clemmitt, Rev. Dr. C. H. Crawford, A. B. Williams, and G. G. Minor.

KILLED HUNTING CHESTNUTS.

Lawyer Fell from a Tree and Broke His Spine.

NEW YORK, October 3.—(Special.)—George Sewell Bonner, a prominent New York lawyer, died at the Roosevelt Hospital this morning from the effects of injuries received last Saturday at his country home, Kerhonkson, in Ulster county. He had climbed a chestnut tree at the request of his two little girls to release a line from the branches with which they had been bringing nuts to the ground.

The limbs of the tree were slippery, and without warning Mr. Bonner lost his hold and fell to the ground, a distance of 18 feet, and broke his spine. For two hours he lay on the ground before he was removed to his home.

The woods are a mile from the house. Two New York doctors were sent for, but on account of the isolation of his country place, the specialists did not arrive until Monday.

Very little could be done by the physicians to relieve his agony. It was decided to bring him to New York, where the services of Dr. Bull, the famous specialist, could be procured. He was brought here Wednesday on a special train.

Opportunity.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore,
I answer not and I return no more.

—JOHN J. INGALLS.

SOME GOOD RACING.

CONTINUED FINE WEATHER DRAWS A BIG CROWD TO GRAVESEND.

THE FINISHES ARE CLOSE.

Fulminate Wins the Hitchcock Steeplechase, Ponca the Race for Maiden Two-Year-Olds, and Advance Guard the All-Age Handicap

NEW YORK, October 3.—The continued fine weather drew a big crowd to Gravesend to-day. The track was in good condition, and some good racing was seen. The finishes were close. Summaries:

First race—for maiden 2 year olds; selling; about six furlongs—Ponca (8 to 1) won, Phaon (15 to 1)) second, Wyefield (40 to 1) third. Time, 1:12.

Second race—the Hitchcock steeplechase; handicap; about two miles and a half—Fulminate (9 to 1) won, Scotch Bush (11 to 1) second, Zanzibar (11 to 1) third. Time, 5:03 4-5.

Third race—all ages; handicap; one mile and a furlong—Advance Guard (3 to 5) won, Daly (8 to 1) second, St. Finnan (7 to 2) third. Time, 1:43.

Fourth race—handicap; about six furlongs—Interval (3 to 1) won, Forward (5 to 1) second, Squid (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:11 1-5.

Fifth race—for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth—Judith Campbell (6 to 5) won, Homestead (5 to 2) second, Joe Cobb (6 to 1) third. Time, 1.48.

Sixth race—3 year olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs—Clorita (6 to 1) won, King Pepper (5 to 2) second, Lieschen (100 to 1) third. Time, 1:10 4-5.

HARLEM TRACK.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 3.—Results at Harlem:

First race—six furlongs—Balm of Gilead (10 to 1) won, Howendobler (7 to 2) second, Rose of May (20 to 1) third. Time, 1:25 1-5.

Second race—five furlongs—Leash (8 to 1) won, Whiten (13 to 1) second, Arvensis (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:12 3-5.

Third race—steeplechase; short course—Bristol (9 to 2) won, Henry Gibbs (30 to 1) second, Crest (7 to 2) third. Time, 3:40.

Fourth race—five furlongs—Mr. Dingle (13 to 1) won, Style (11 to 1) second, Musical Slipper (8 to 1) third. Time, 1:10 1-5.

Fifth race—one mile—Hoodwink (11 to 1) won, Chickadee (8 to 1) second, Filiform (5 to 2) third. Time, 1:55 3-5.

Sixth race—mile and seventy yards—Charlie Moore (5 to 1) won, Star Cotton (8 to 1) second, Evelyn Byrd (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:48.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE-BALL.

Pittsburg Defeats the Cincinnatis—Score, 5 to 1.

PITTSBURG, PA., October 3.—(National.)—Because of the brilliant and fast playing of the Pittsburg fielders, Cincinnati's thirteen hits could score but one run. Score:

Pittsburg ....0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 *—5 9 1
Cincinnati ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 13 2

Batteries: Chesbro and Zimmer; Vickers and Peitz.

Time of the game, 1 hour and 40 minutes. Attendance, 1,500.

Umpire: Mr. O'Day.

BOSTON, 6; NEW YORK, 0.

BOSTON, MASS., October 3.—(National.)—Boston took two games from New York to-day, by superior playing. Score:

Boston ....0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 *—6 7 2
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 6

Batteries: Willis and Kittridge; Miller and Robinson.

Time of the game, 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Umpire: Mr. Irwin.

BOSTON, 4; NEW YORK, 2.

Second game:

Boston ....0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 *—4 8 1
New York ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2

Batteries: Pittinger and Moran; Cronin and Bowerman.

Time of the game, 1 hour and 35 minutes. Attendance, 1,645.

Umpire: Mr. Irwin.

BROOKLYN, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—(National.)—Brooklyn shut out Philadelphia today, in a well-played game. Garvin's pitching was of a high order. Score:

Brooklyn ....2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0—7 13 1
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1

Batteries: Garvin and Ritter; Iberg, Duggleby, and Dooin.

Time of the game, 1 hour and 30 minutes. Attendance, 361.

Umpires: Messrs. Emslie and Latham.

St. Louis-Chicago game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	102	36	.739
Brooklyn	75	63	.543
Boston	72	63	.533
Cincinnati	70	69	.504
Chicago	66	69	.489
St. Louis	56	76	.424
Philadelphia	56	80	.412
New York	47	83	.362

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

New York at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NUMBER REGISTERED IN HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Only Twelve Negroes—One of Them Showed Great Familiarity With the New Constitution.

MONTEREY, VA., October 3.—(Special.) The registrars of the three Magisterial Districts have so nearly completed their work that your correspondent is able to furnish a report, which virtually foretells the final result of the registration under the provisions of the new Constitution.

The books of Monterey District are closed, and I find by examination that, out of a polling strength of 447 whites and 15 negroes, 301 whites and four negroes have been enrolled on the new books, and that 15 whites and two blacks were rejected.

In Stonewall District—with one day yet in which to register—there are 300 whites and eight blacks registered out of a polling list of 504. There have been rejected five whites and ten colored.

Blue Grass District, out of a strength of 458, 240 whites and one black have been registered. In that district the rejected were two whites and one black.

Taking these figures as final (and the addition to the list, it is conceded, will be small), a recapitulation gives the following result, as to the present status of the electorate, the effect of the new Constitution thereupon, etc.:

Total white vote of the county	1,325
New registration	841
Total negro vote of county	89
Number now registered	12
Whites rejected in county	22
Negroes rejected in county	13

Of the white voters, 484 did not apply for registration, and of the 89 black, 64 did not apply.

From these figures it is found that only about 60 per cent. of the total polling strength of the county has, thus far, been enrolled, and the final result will not bring it above 65 per cent. Of the twelve sons of Ham, whose names are on the books, three got in under the property clause. The remaining nine had to draw upon their "understanding," and so glibly did one of them, in particular, answer every question, that the registrars were led to conclude that he had given the new paper some very hard study.

One applicant from "way back," failing to evince any knowledge of matters strictly pertinent, was asked who the President of the United States was. After some thought, he replied: "Mr. McKinley was President, but he died, and I don't know who is now, unless it's his wife."

NOT INCLUDED IN THE VOW.

Worthless Husband—Going to leave me, are you, Moll? Didn't you take me for better or worse?

Long-Suffering Wife—Yes, but you are absolutely the worst. I didn't take you for that.

The "Old Bleach" Art Linen and Towels.

The "Old Bleach" Linen Company is an Irish organization started some years ago to bleach linen by the old fashioned process of the bleaching green which had been superceded to a large extent by a chemical process which eats the linen.

"Old Bleach" linens of all kinds are absolutely free from any chemical process.

We have imported a lot of art linens which you will find both in the Art Section on the second floor and in the Linen Department on the main floor.

"Old Bleach" Towels—20x39 inches in size up to 27x43 inches, and from 33c. to $1.25 each.

Art Linens from 1 yard to 1½ yards in width, and from 50c. to $1.25 per yard.

Miller & Rhoads

HOT ON NEGRO'S TRAIL

PAL OF SHOWMAN LUTZ'S MURDERER UNDER ARREST.

MR. J. C. SHAFER'S COACHMAN

Edgar Fuller Alleged to Have Aided in the Escape of Ed. Stephenson, the Accused Man—Came to Town to Get Money for Murderer.

The police are hot on the trail of the negro who shot and killed the showman, Louis Lutz, at the circus grounds Thursday afternoon. An accurate description of the man has been gotten, and two eye-witnesses say they will swear to the identification if he is arrested. His name is Ed. Stephenson, and he is a light colored negro youth about 18 years of age.

Information was received yesterday that the man had been seen, and Officer Pillow took up the search and returned last night with a man who is supposed to have helped Stephenson escape.

Early yesterday morning, Edgar Fuller, alias Ed. Johnson, the man arrested and held at the Third station, rode into town on a wheel and returned shortly afterward on the car.

TO HELP STEPHENSON.

He was heard to say that he came to get money to help Stephenson escape. Fuller is employed as coachman by Mr. J. Clements Shafer, who lives near the Ginter estate, on the Brook road.

On one of the early cars coming from Lakeside, a man answering the description of Stephenson came in as far as the Shafer home and hastily left the car.

With this information Officer Pillow hurried to the home of Mr. Shafer, there to find both men had left about 11 o'clock, driving behind a fast horse. He then settled himself to await the coming of the driver, and about 7:30 last night his patience and vigilance was rewarded. The man Fuller drove up with a horse which showed signs of hard driving.

A BLUFF THAT FAILED.

When approached by the officer the man began to curse and swear, and asked if there was a warrant, and when placed under arrest he pulled out a whistle and blew it saying: "I will blow my whistle and my pal will come," but the pal, whoever he was, failed him, probably thinking it better to save his own skin. This, though, was evidently a bluff, which the negro found worked poorly. He was allowed to go into the stable and put away his horse and attend to one in the stalls, which nickered incessantly, and showed signs of having been neglected. After this the man was brought to town and locked up, charged with being a suspicious character.

Fuller is commonly known as the stepfather of the supposed murderer, though he denied this, saying that he "just went with the boy's mother."

The officers feel that they are on the right track, and will land the fugitive shortly.

BODY OF SHOWMAN.

The remains of Lutz were removed from the City Hospital by Undertaker Billey yesterday, and will be shipp to the home of the deceased in Michigan.

Death of W. H. Simmons.

Mr. W. H. Simmons died at the Retreat for the Sick at an early hour yesterday morning. He was a man about 67 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

The funeral will be held from his late residence, 311 Reservoir street, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will be in River View Cemetery.

MR. M. J. GAYLE.

Mr. M. J. Gayle died at his home in Henrico last night in the 78th year of his age. The funeral will take place from the parlors of Richardson and Chappell, tomorrow at 3 P. M. The interment will be in River View Cemetery.

ROBERT LEE PETERS, JR.

Little Robert Lee Peters, the 4-year-old son of Councilman R. L. Peters, died yesterday morning at the home of his parents, 408 west Clay street. The funeral will take place from Grove-Avenue church to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

MRS. SUSAN ELIZABETH PIERCE.

The funeral of Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Pierce took place from her home, 712 north Twenty-fifth street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

JOHN D. TYLER.

Mr. John D. Tyler was buried from the Union-Station Methodist church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TO FIGHT TOBACCO COMPANY.

Independent Cigar Manufacturers Organize With $3,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 3.—The Tribune will say to-morrow:

To prevent the alleged tobacco trust from monopolizing the raw material, the independent cigar manufacturers of the country have organized a $3,000,000 stock company to fight the combination. The new concern is being underwritten by the Union Trust Company of this city.

It is the intention to buy leaf tobacco directly from the grower, and thus cut off the profits of the middlemen. As this is the method pursued by the alleged trust, the promoters hope that by adopting it they can find a way of successfully stopping the inroads of what they consider their common foe.

The company is to be called the Cigar Manufacturers' Supply Company.

HEARD ON THE STREETS.

Stranger (in Kankakee, looking at clock on insane asylum)—Gee! I didn't think it was so late. Is that clock right?

Citizen—No; if it was it wouldn't be there.