HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Delegates to the Miners' Convention Hear President Mitchell.

VIEWS ARE MET WITH APPLAUSE.

He Reviews Conditions in the Mining Industry—Government by Injunction Condemned—Report of Secretary Wilson.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—The first thing on Tuesday's programme at the miners' national wage convention was the reading of John Mitchell's annual report. The convention met promptly at nine o'clock, with 900 delegates in their seats. Mr. Mitchell received the closest attention. His report, which was voluminous, was in part as follows:

President Mitchell began his address by impressing upon the delegates the interest committed to their care.

Of the many important events affecting the interests and welfare of the toilers of the country he said the anthracite coal strike stood preeminent.

Vital principles were at stake which if defeated would have given to the American labor movement a shock from which it would have required years to rally and recover. After giving a brief history of the great strike, including the effort of the civic federation to settle the controversy between the miners and the operators, the appointment of the strike commission by President Roosevelt, of which Judge George Gray is the head, and the white house conferences, Mr. Mitchell continued:

"It would of course be improper at this time for me to comment upon the investigation now being conducted by the anthracite coal strike commission, more than to say that its members are eminent men in whose impartiality and judgment I have full confidence.

"Firm in my opinion of our ability to demonstrate the justice of our claims, I have no fear of the outcome."

Referring to injunctions Mr. Mitchell said: "Government by injunction is one of the most insidious, harassing and dangerous methods resorted to by the enemies of the workingmen to destroy labor again and to circumvent the constitutional right of trial by jury. The whole system of government by injunction grows from the distrust of the ultra capitalists for democratic institutions.

"The reasons given for the issuing of injunctions are always misleading and generally false. So far as these injunctions are issued in labor cases they are never issued excepting in such cases as call for the exercise of the criminal law.

"Government by injunction is not only hostile to organized labor, but it is hostile to constitutional liberty. If the American people do not check this arbitrary power it will result in the annihilation of labor unions and then of all other forms of associations disliked by capitalists."

In closing Mr. Mitchell said: "I desire to thank each official colleague, each officer and member of our union for his assistance and support during the past year, and to ask the indulgence of our delegates in the conduct of the convention."

Secretary Wilson's Report.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's report, Secretary Wilson submitted his report. The salient portions were as follows:

Mr. Wilson dwelt at length on many phases of the great anthracite strike, and coming down to the matter of relief funds, he said that when the call for funds was made by the special convention summoned by the miners it was immediately taken up by the American Federation of Labor, the various trades unions, the central bodies in our cities and the public at large, and the response was both liberal and prompt.

After touching on all the different points regarding the financial workings of the order, Mr. Wilson closes his report with a general statement of income and expenditure during the past year, as follows:

INCOME.

Amount received for tax	$210,438 91
Amount received for supplies	8,974 20
Amount received for Journal	9,800 05
Amount received for assessm'nts	134,651 24
Amount received for defense fund	2,645,324 52
Amount received for miscellaneous	1,688 90
Total	$3,010,877 82

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for salaries and expenses	$109,017 70
Amount paid for supplies	11,075 25
Amount paid for office expenses	3,022 84
Amount paid for Journal	6,854 79
Amount paid for telephone and postage expenses	5,738 07
Amount paid for aid	1,890,201 53
Amount paid for miscellaneous	54,895 26
Total	$2,080,805 44
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1902	$97,047 91
Income Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903	3,010,877 82
Total	$3,107,925 73
Expenditures Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903	$2,080,805 44
Balance on hand	$1,027,120 29
Amount of money in bank in Indianapolis	$1,033,452 65
Outstanding checks	6,332 36
Balance on hand	$1,017,120 29

Following the reports of the officers the convention adjourned till two o'clock. The afternoon session lasted an hour and Frank Thomas, of Minersville, Pa., presented President Mitchell with a gavel made from wood taken from the house and tomb of Patrick Henry in Charlotte county, Virginia. While the convention was waiting for committee reports William Mates sang and several addresses were made.

ELKINS HAS A BILL.

West Virginia Senator Introduces an Anti-Trust Measure.

A SYNOPSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS.

Test Vote in the Senate on the Statehood Bill—It Is Favorable to Advocates of the Measure—Proceedings in the House.

Washington, Jan. 22. — Senator Elkins Wednesday introduced a bill which covers the features of anti-trust legislation, as far as it relates to railroads. It contains the provisions which have been recommended by Attorney General Knox as to the punishment of those who receive as well as those who give rebates. It provides for the punishment of corporations by fine, instead of imprisonment of officials; also for injunctions to prevent discriminations.

The Elkins bill is the result of conferences among various senators, most of them being members of the interstate commerce committee. The purpose is to separate interstate commerce and railroads from other trust legislation. The interstate commerce committee has been unable to agree upon measures which have been pending before it relating to pooling and fixing rates by the interstate commerce commission. The new bill leaves these contested questions out and covers features which have been most conspicuous in the preparation of anti-trust legislation. The bill was referred to the committee on interstate commerce, of which Senator Elkins is chairman, and it is the intention of the committee to take it up at an early day.

Among those who have been consulted in the preparation of the bill besides Mr. Knox were Senators Aldrich, Callom, Foraker, Clapp and others.

Other Provisions of Bill.

Among other provisions of the bill are the following: The willful failure to file tariff rates and observe them subjects the road to a fine of $1,000 or $20,000; granting or receiving rebates subjects corporations or persons to the same fine. The interstate commerce commission can institute suits in the United States courts for supposed infractions of the law.

It is the duty of the United States district attorneys, under direction of the attorney general, to institute and prosecute suits provided for in the act. The bill gives the courts power to compel the attendance of witnesses, both carrier and shipper, who are required to answer on all subjects relating directly or indirectly to the controversy; the court also can compel the production of all books and papers, but all witnesses shall have the same immunity from prosecution and punishment as now provided by law.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 22.—For three hours Wednesday Senator Burnham (N. H.) addressed the senate in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill. Becoming fatigued he suspended his remarks until to-day. Senator Cullom explained the necessity for considering the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and appealed to Senator Quay to permit an executive session. The latter refused, and the matter was put to a vote, with the result that the senate refused to go into executive session 37 to 27, which was the first test vote on the statehood bill. Toward the end of the day Senator Hoar criticised the president for expressing his approval or disapproval of bills before congress had acted on them. His remarks were called forth by Senator Burton offering a bill, which he said had been vetoed once by the president, but that it now met with his approval.

House.

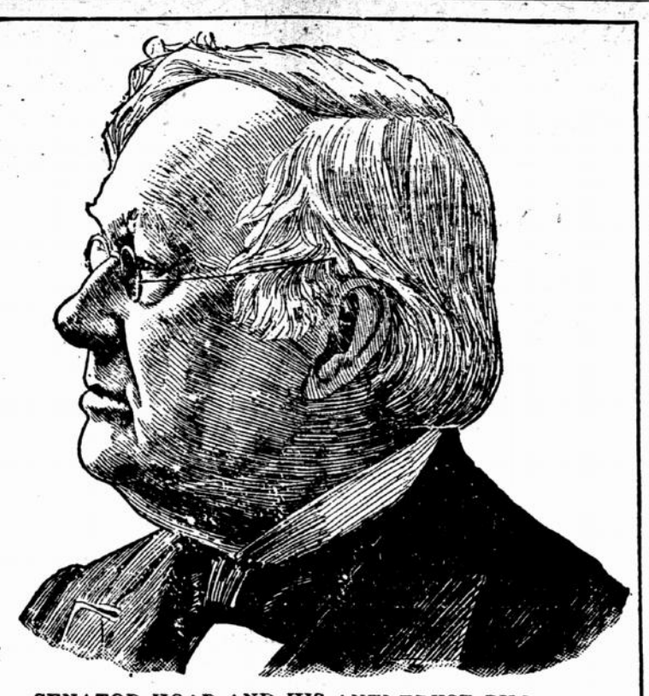
Washington, Jan. 22.—The house spent Wednesday in debate on the Philippine coinage bill. The minority offered a substitute providing for the introduction of the American currency system into the island, and it received powerful support from Mr. Hill (rep., Conn.), who declared on the floor that the proposition for the extension of the American system had the support of Secretary Shaw and other high officials of the treasury department. Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Cooper (Wis.), Jones (Va.), Maddox (Ga.), Patterson (Tenn.), Shafroth (Col.), Crumpacker (Ind.), Williams (Ill.), Hill (Conn.), Cannon (Ill.), Robinson (Ind.), and Williams (Miss.).

Militia Bill Signed.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt Wednesday afternoon signed the militia bill recently passed by congress. Secretary Root delivered a brief speech of congratulation to the house committee on military affairs on the enactment of so excellent a measure. Gen. Dick, the author of the bill and the president of the National Guard association, made a fitting response. President Roosevelt then spoke of the merits of the bill. He expressed the hope that no president ever would be confronted by such an emergency as would render it necessary for him to avail himself of the services of the troops provided for in the bill, but congratulated the committee and the country on its enactment and said he regarded the citizen soldiery of the nation as a most important factor in the protection of the country. The president gave the pen with which he had signed the measure to Col. Dimmick.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

Pontiac, Mich., Jan. 22.—Judge Augustus C. Baldwin, who represented the old Fifth Michigan district in the Thirty-eighth congress, 1863-4, died at his home here Wednesday night of old age. He was 87 years of age.



SENATOR HOAR AND HIS ANTI-TRUST BILL.

That conservative statesman, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, believes that the trusts are a peril to America, and his bill to curb them is one of the most important anti-trust measures ever introduced in congress.

Jan. 25 In History.

James Hogg.

1759—Robert Burns, poet, born near Ayr; died 1796.
1772—James Hogg, "Ettrick Shepherd," poet, born; died 1835.
1791—George Selwyn, famous English wit, died; born 1720.
1813—James Marion Simms, medical writer and inventor, born in Lancaster county, S. C.; died in New York city 1883.
1859—The centenary of Robert Burns' birth celebrated throughout Scotland and by a "Burns festival" at the Crystal palace, London.
1870—Duc de Broglie, peer of France, statesman and colleague of Guizot, died; born 1785.
1898—John Laird, the English shipbuilder who turned out the Confederate cruiser Alabama, died in London.
1899—Adolphe Philippe d'Ennery, noted playwright, died in Paris; born 1811.

Jan. 26 In History.

1764—J. B. Bernadotte, French soldier who became king of Sweden, born; died 1884.
1823—Dr. Edward Jenner, inventor of vaccination, died; born 1749. Dr. Jenner experimented 20 years and finally secured the indorsements of an influential body of physicians and surgeons.
1850—Francis Jeffrey, famous British critic and senator of the college of justice, died in Edinburgh; born 1773.
1885—Fall of Khartum and assassination of General Charles Gordon. Gordon had held the city ten months against the Mahdi's hordes. It fell through the treachery of a pasha two days before a relief column arrived.
1895—M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs for many years, died at St. Petersburg; born 1820.
1899—Augustus H. Garland, ex-attorney general of the United States, died in Washington; born 1833.
1901—Giuseppe Verdi, the Italian composer, died at Milan; born 1814.

Jan. 27 In History.

Audubon.

1756—Wolfgang Mozart born; died 1791.
1814—Fichte, the philosopher, died.
1851—John James Audubon, American ornithologist of worldwide eminence, died at New York; born in New Orleans 1780. Audubon produced a monumental work in colors of birds in natural size; also a description of the habits of birds.
1878—Sir Edward Shepard Creasy, author of "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," died; born in Bexley, England, 1812.
1885—General Charles George Gordon killed at Khartum.
1893—Hon. James Gillespie Blaine died in Washington; born Jan. 31, 1830. General Abner Doubleday, U. S. A., died; born 1819.
1896—Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick, the "American Jenny Lind," died at Morristown, N. J.
1899—Mrs. Robert Williams, widow of General Williams and formerly wife of Stephen A. Douglas, died in Washington.

Jan. 28 In History.

1807—Pall Mall lighted with gas, the first use of the illuminant for streets. Several experiments in illuminating with gas were made between 1739 and 1807. In 1786 Dr. Pickel, a chemist at Wurzburg, lighted his laboratory with gas produced by the dry distillation of bones, and in that year, also, Earl Dundonald of Scotland lighted Culross abbey with gas obtained from coal tar. The first practical use, however, is accredited to William Murdock, who lighted his workshops at Cornwall with coal gas.
1859—William Hickling Prescott, American historian, died at Boston; born in Salem, Mass., 1796.
1888—Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, U. S. N., died in Washington; born 1823.
1896—Sir Joseph Barnby, well known composer, died in London.
1899—General George Sears Greene, noted regular army and civil war veteran, died at Morristown, N. J.; born 1801.
1902—Rear Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, died at West Newton, Mass.; born 1830.

Jan. 29 In History.

1638 — Emanuel Swedenborg, celebrated Swedish naturalist, mathematician and theosophist, born at Stockholm; died 1772.
1737—Thomas Paine, deist and Revolutionary writer, born in Thetford, England; died 1809.
1756—Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry"), soldier, father of General R. E. Lee, born in Westmoreland county, Va., died 1818.
1822—Adelaide Ristori, actress, born in Friuli, Italy.
1891—William Windom, secretary of the treasury, died in New York city; born 1827.
1895—Dr. Jamin Strong, widely known authority on mental diseases, died in Cleveland; born 1825.
1897—General John Eugene Smith, a Federal veteran, died in Chicago; born 1816.

Jan. 30 In History.

General Smith.

1775—Walter Savage Landor, English author, born; died 1864.
1785—Charles Lord Metcalfe, who reconciled the sects of India, reorganized Jamaica and pacified Canada after their rebellions, born; died 1846.
1880—Gilbert Haven, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in Malden, Mass.; born there 1821.
1891—Charles Bradlaugh, English Liberal and skeptic, died; born near London 1833.
1895—Steamship Elbe of the North German Lloyd collided with a small vessel in the North sea and sank immediately. Over 300 people went down. The Elbe was bound for America, and most of her passengers were residents of this country returning to their homes.
1897—General Andrew Jackson Smith, U. S. A., retired, noted Federal commander, died in St. Louis; aged 82.
1898—Admiral Daniel Lawrence Braine, U. S. N., retired, died in Brooklyn; born 1829.

Jan. 31 In History.

1752—Gouverneur Morris, statesman, born at Morrisania, N. Y.; died there 1816.
1788—Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Pretender, died; born 1720. Prince Charlie was the son of Pretender James Francis Edward, son of James II. of Scotland. His career was marked with the most romantic incidents. In 1745 a rebellion broke out to place him on the throne, but his fortunes were lost at the battle of Culloden, in April, 1747. He died in exile.
1830—Hon. James Gillespie Blaine born at West Brownsville, Pa.; died in Washington Jan. 27, 1893.
1892—Rev. Charles Hadden Spurgeon, celebrated English Baptist, died at Mentone, France; born 1824.
1895—Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, distinguished jurist, died at Concord, Mass.; born 1816.
1899—Prince Louise, consort of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, died in the royal palace; born 1870.

COLONEL LYNCH AND HIS TRIAL FOR TREASON.

A very interesting event is the trial of Colonel Arthur Lynch, M. P., charged with high treason by the British government. Lynch went to Africa as a war correspondent and became colonel of a Boer regiment. While fighting the British he was elected a member of the house of commons by Irish admirers in the county Galway, Ireland.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Leprosy Hospital.

The government commission appointed to investigate the extent of leprosy existing in the United States has submitted a report to congress which may result in the establishment of a leprosy colony in Minnesota.

This state in particular may be selected for the reason that it has more lepers than any other northern state in proportion to population. It is said that there are now fifteen lepers in the state, who are permitted to live with their families and are under the observation of the state board of health only.

The commission is of the opinion that two leprosy institutions ought to be established in this country, one for northern patients and one for the southern.

This is recommended because it would not be practicable to transfer lepers from one extreme climate to the other with any promise of long continuing the life of the patient.

Dr. H. M. Bracken of the state board of health is in accord with this idea and says an institution as a permanent colony for lepers would not be anything to cause an alarm.

With proper management such a place would be no menace to the health of the state or even to the locality. The system would be a great improvement over the present method of keeping the disease under control.

A farm of 500 or 600 acres would be sufficient for the proper care of all lepers in the northern tier of states, but nothing definite has been done to decide that Minnesota is to be the place.

Cattle for State Fair.

Secretary Randall of the Minnesota state fair has returned from Chicago, where he met the directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association and the American Hereford Breeders' association, and with each of these organizations he arranged for another exhibition of cattle and auction sale, to be held at the Minnesota fair in September.

In each case the arrangement for 1902 was duplicated. This means that $4,000 in premiums will be offered for Shorthorn cattle at the fair this year, and that a like amount will be given for Herefords, but it also means that the display of cattle will be larger than in 1902, and that the number of heads offered for sale at auction will be much increased.

Killed by Cars.

William Hoyt, aged 12 years, son of Lyman Hoyt, was killed beneath the wheels of a Great Northern freight train near Fridley. He was returning from school, and, trying to steal a ride on the train, he was thrown beneath the wheels, but the engineer knew nothing of the accident until the train reached Minneapolis when one of the arms was found clinging to a truck. Coroner Ewing decided that death was accidental.

News in Brief.

The state board of control announces that the new plan of sending a menu expert to examine and improve the cuisine at the state institutions is proving immensely satisfactory.

The state game and fish commission elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Uri Lamprey; vice president, W. P. Hill, Fairmont; secretary, E. W. Meeker, Moorhead, and treasurer, H. G. Smith, Winona.

Alvah Cornelius, janitor of the First Presbyterian church of Duluth, was murderously assaulted by an unknown man in the church early Sunday morning and narrowly escaped with his life. The assault was made with a heavy hardwood pointer, which was broken over the victim's head. The assailant escaped.

The Great Northern coal shed at Morris burned. A large amount of coal also burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine.

Warren C. Jones, aged 50 years, was convicted in municipal court of Minneapolis of giving intoxicating liquor to a 14-year-old girl and was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 or spend eighty days in the workhouse. He was given ten days in which to raise the money.

T. C. Wing's residence at St. Cloud was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. It stands near Lawrence hall, the ladies' dormitory of the normal school, which was soon filled with smoke. About 200 girls packed their effects and made ready to leave. The loss on the residence is covered by insurance.

Albert L. Morey, 65 years of age, arrested in Minneapolis by Capt. J. W. Lawrence, a secret service man, on a charge of counterfeiting, was taken before United States Commissioner Howard S. Abbott for preliminary hearing.

The Masonic social dance at Cass Lake was suddenly broken up by fire. The ladies were hurriedly taken from the hall and the fire was quenched with difficulty. Investigation showed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who left a two-gallon can of kerosene where it would have exploded in a few minutes.

Governor Van Sant reappointed S. H. Towler, of Minneapolis, as a member of the Soldiers' Home board. W. H. Harries, of Caledonia, was appointed to fill the place of J. R. Parshal, deceased, and R. H. Dunnington, of Redwood Falls, was re-appointed a member.

An unidentified man was found by a policeman lying in the street at Eighth avenue S. and Second street in Minneapolis complaining that he had been struck by a switch engine. When the officer called the patrol wagon, which was to carry him to the hospital, he arose and ran away.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The Transactions of the Lawmakers at St. Paul.---A Short Summary of the Regular Routine.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—Business in both branches of the legislature was yesterday confined to the introduction of bills, some of them of an important nature, and others purely local in character.

The only incident of note in the house was Representative Burns' second instalment of advice to "new members," which was brought on by an attempt to secure the passage of a local bill under a suspension of the rules.

The report of the statute revision committee was received in both houses. The house appointed a special committee to consider it, but the senate laid it over for debate.

The senate will investigate the freight rates on lignite from North Dakota, as there is a large shipment of fuel expected from that state.

The only bills of importance introduced in the house were Stevenson's tax amendment bill, identical with that introduced by Senator Wilson, and the Smith bill, relating to the Hennepin county sheriff's office.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—Senate Files 27 and 28 (Calhoun) were the only bills that aroused any interest in the senate. They were for the benefit of Hennepin county, providing for $500,000 in bonds, $150,000 of which is for the permanent improvement fund, and $350,000 for the permanent improvement revolving fund. This is for the benefit of street improvements in Minneapolis. Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis delegations.

A bill by Senator Ferris proposes the establishment of a state sanitarium for consumptives near Walker at a cost of $150,000. A maintenance fund of $50,000 is asked. Under the terms of the bill the institution is to be under the control of the Board of Control.

The following bills were introduced in the house

By Shearer—Authorizing cities of more than 50,000 to issue bonds for permanent improvements. Hennepin delegation.

By Shearer—Authorizing cities of 50,000 to create revolving fund for permanent improvements. Municipal legislation.

By Johnson—Regulating automobiles on public highways. Roads and bridges.

By Armstrong—Legalizing certain sheriff's certificates. Judiciary.

By Bennett—Incorporation of villages. Municipal legislation.

By Rosenwald—Giving farm laborers a lien on farm products for labor. Judiciary.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The senate session yesterday limited fourteen minutes and then adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

Senator Barker introduced a bill under the provision of which, if it passes, it will be the duty of the surveyor-general's department to scale all wood, edgings and slabs that come into the Twin Cities.

Senator Johnson introduced a bill appropriating $5,000 for the relief of Beda Wingstrand, who was severely injured in the laundry of the hospital for the insane at St. Peter.

A bill by Senator Laugen is to cede Barren Island in the Mississippi river to Wisconsin, giving La Crosse police jurisdiction over the park. Judiciary committee.

The senate committee on municipal corporations has recommended for passage Senator Ricke's bill legalizing acts of village officers, enacted in good faith.

Two bills of especial importance which have engaged the attention of legislatures and which have been anticipated for some time made their appearance in the house yesterday.

Mr. Johnson introduced the expected gross earnings bill, increasing the rate of taxation on railways in the state from 3 to 4 per cent of the gross earnings.

Mr. Morley introduced a bill amending the board of control bill passed two years ago in such manner as to remove from the control of the board most of the educational institutions of the state.

The gross earnings bill introduced by Mr. Johnson is practically the same as that which appeared two years ago, except that it has been so drawn as to remove the objections offered by certain of its opponents.

St. Paul, Jan. 21.—In the van of the avalanche of bills which came down upon the house yesterday—there were twenty-six in all—there were two bills from members of the Hennepin delegation of special importance.

Representative Helliwell's H. F. No. 48 seeks to re-enact the income and inheritance tax bill, which has twice gone through the legislature, only to be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, and Representative Deming's bill, H. F. No. 49, which gives power to city councils and park boards to so establish easements to prevent any one property holder from injuring the property of a residence street or district by an unsightly or badly situated building.

As in the other bills which became laws, Mr. Helliwell's income and inheritance tax bill levies a 1 per cent tax on lineal heirs, and 5 per cent on collateral heirs over and above the $5,000 exemption provided in previous bills passed.

Chairman Stevenson of the judiciary committee introduced a bill H. F. No. 54 legalizing all foreclosure sale instruments heretofore recorded from the date of their execution, notwithstanding that the acknowledgement of such instrument was taken before a notary public who was the attorney to whom the authority ran and who was authorized to make the foreclosure.

Of the other bills introduced, Erickson's H. H. No. 70 defines the bucket shop and provides legislation for it in the same manner as does the bill already introduced in the senate and a bill introduced in the house for the maintenance of a state camp ground at Lake City introduced by Senator Eberhart last week.

Senator C. M. Buck introduced a bill yesterday which bids fair to be the cause of much discussion before the present legislative session is over.

It provides that the state university, the state normal schools and the school for the deaf, dumb and blind at Faribault be placed in the control of the boards of directors of the institutions, which, in the case of the university, means the board of regents.

Senator Buck is of the opinion that it is unsatisfactory to have the above-named schools under the management, or the partial management, of the board of control.

LIVES THOUGH HEART STOPS.

Child Under the Influence of Chloroform Is Pronounced Dead, But Suddenly Revives.

After having been pronounced dead for six or seven minutes, Howard Smith, aged five years, of Coudersport, Pa., suddenly regained the functions of life. While running through a dark room with a brass curtain rod in his mouth the boy bumped against a door, the tube cutting his throat. Three surgeons were called, and it was hurriedly decided to close the cut by putting in a number of stitches, and the child, who had just eaten a big meal, was given chloroform. In a few minutes the heart ceased to beat, the limbs commenced to stiffen, when suddenly one of the physicians who had started to work on the supposed corpse by artificial respiration was surprised to see life reappearing. For fully six minutes the child's heart had ceased to beat.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Railways of the United States plan to expend this year in betterments and extensions about $300,000,000.

Marconi says he expects to have his wireless system ready for commercial telegrams within a few months.

An Indianian aged 30 years has filed his ninth divorce suit, all his former wives living in the same neighborhood.

Plans are well advanced for the formation of a national union of teamsters with an initial membership of 150,000.

DEFECTIVE PAGE