

# THE PIONEER-SENTINEL

GEO. B. DALY, Publisher.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

Labor-saving machines introduced in the canning factories of Quimper, Brittany, France, led to a strike and ultimately to a riot, in which the workmen marched to the factories and smashed the new appliances.

A carload of crushed stone was sidetracked on the Lehigh Valley railroad in the Italian quarter in Waterloo, N. Y., the other night. It was very dark, and the Italians, mistaking the stone for chestnut coal, worked nearly all night laying in their winter supply, and did not discover that their bins were full of crushed stone until next morning.

Arrangements have been completed between the street cleaning department and the Charity Organization society in Manhattan by which clean boxes, broken barrels and other material of wood which is brought to the 13 dumps of the street cleaning department will be separated from other refuse and distributed to any who may go to the dump in person for it.

According to the count of an Italian botanist, P. A. Saccardo, there are 173,705 species of plants known in the world today. There are 12,178 algae, 39,603 varieties of fungus, 5,000 lichens, 7,650 mosses and 2,819 ferns. Prof. Saccardo calculates that there are six times as many unknown plants in the world as there are known varieties. He includes many forms of bacteria in his estimate of plants.

In a paper read recently before the British association for the advancement of science Lord Kelvin called for a volunteer to submit to a novel experiment to benefit the scientific investigation of digestion. It was proposed that the subject should remain for several hours in a bath at the elevated temperature of 106 degrees Fahrenheit. So far there has been no rush of candidates for the half-boiling process.

The two most exalted members of the British army—the king and the prince of Wales—are hard smokers of cigars and cigarettes respectively. Lord Roberts consistently sets that example in temperance in every form which has had such a splendid result in the army, and there are a number of other distinguished officers who follow in his footsteps. Sir Redvers Buller, Sir W. F. Gatacre and Sir William Butler, for example, are non-smokers.

Mexico has a clever bird called the maja narpe, which has discovered a new use for the telegraph pole. At the foot of the post this bird makes a large hole, in which it rears its family; somewhat higher up the post it makes an observatory, from which bored holes permit it to observe the horizon in every direction; still higher this sagacious bird makes its storehouse, and thus the pole serves as its home, fortress and warehouse.

At Beaverton, in northern Ontario, another pest machine is in operation, consisting of a press, dryer and spreader—a most ingenious machine—for it cuts, pulverizes and spreads the material at the same time. This reduces the moisture 50 per cent, and the balance is taken out by the drying process. The plant has a capacity of 20 tons a day, and the demand for the fuel is such that it brings \$2.25 a ton at the plant and is retailed at Toronto at \$4.25.

Up to the time of the Prussian-Austrian War, the old fortress of Bayonne of the German Confederation was beyond doubt the most cosmopolitan city in the world. At that time the official language was German, the law French, the government Hesse-Darmstadt, the church Roman Catholic, the administration Austrian, the military commander Prussian, the garrison mostly Italian, the Postoffice Thurn and Taxis, the gasworks Baden and the telegraph Favarian.

The queen of Italy is caring for 50 children, all boys, whom she is educating, and will have them taught a trade. An enterprise of a somewhat similar character is being backed by the dowager empress of China, who intends to establish a girl's school in the palace at Peking. Ten daughters of princes will be the students. A female teacher will instruct them in English, that they may act as interpreters when the empress entertains the wives of foreign ministers.

Queen Alexandra is an expert amateur photographer. In a small studio near the Sandringham road, at Hunstanton, there is to be found on most days of the week the old gentleman who taught the queen this accomplishment, which includes her developing and printing of her "snapshots." The queen's tutor is Mr. Rolph, who was at one time usher of the servants' hall at Sandringham, and is now a royal pensioner, as well as a photographer. He is more than seventy years old.

Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, noted scholar and excavator of Babylon and Nippur, has returned to Philadelphia. In a mound at Nippur, which is the biblical Calneh of Genesis, Hilprecht systematically excavated 20,000 inscribed tablets, forming a small part of a library destroyed 4,000 years ago, about the time Abraham left his home in Chaldea. Only one-twentieth of the mound has been opened, so it will be seen that the ancients were great library builders more than twenty centuries before the Christian era.

## TAKES DEADLY REVENGE.

### Terrible Tragedy Enacted in the Offices of a Firm of New York Lawyers.

#### FORMER BUSINESS PARTNERS QUARREL

One of Them, William C. Turner, Is Charged with Defalcation and Is Pressed for Settlement—Shoots His Two Accusers Dead, and Takes His Own Life.

New York, Oct. 18.—Using a new automatic magazine pistol, William C. Turner, former president and treasurer of the Climax Bottling company, today shot and killed W. J. Mallard, secretary and treasurer of the company, and Robert Hamilton, its president, and then killed himself with the same weapon. A second revolver, loaded in every chamber, was found in Turner's pocket, and it is believed he planned to take more lives than he did. The shooting was caused by a quarrel between the three men over an alleged shortage in Turner's accounts. The tragedy occurred in the offices of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, in the heart of the Wall street district, during the busy noon hour. Turner, who was 45 years old, and lived at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a suburb of this city, was a cousin of Gov. Odell, of this state, and the head of the law firm in whose offices the shooting occurred, is President Gantor, of the borough of Manhattan. Soon after the shots rang out in the office building a wild rumor was started that the borough president had been killed.

The three men met in the law offices by appointment to allow Turner to make a partial settlement, and he was asked for a certified check. "I have it," he said, and then he closed the door of the room. An instant later he drew a revolver and began firing. Mallard fell, shot through the heart, and Hamilton lived only a few moments. A number of other persons who were in the room, clerks and members of the firm, fled in a panic. After killing Hamilton and Mallard, Turner shot himself in the head. Some moments later, hearing no more shots, the persons who fled ventured back into the room and found the three bodies.

#### Was a Defaulter.

Turner retired as president of the Climax Bottling company last April, when he was bought out by Hamilton. After the sale it was discovered in examining the books of the concern that there was a shortage of \$5,100 in Turner's accounts. Lawyers were employed by both parties, and it was finally agreed to accept \$2,700 and give Turner a release in full. Tuesday night it was agreed that the settlement should take place in the offices of Gantor, Adams & McIntyre Friday at 11 o'clock.

On Turner's corpse the coroner also found a certified check for \$2,700. The latter is regarded as throwing a peculiar light on the case, for it is thought to indicate that Turner went to the offices with the probable intention of paying the sum of money which was to have settled the difficulty. If he did intend to pay, it is argued, he changed his mind suddenly and decided to kill.

#### THE CROPS ABROAD.

Prospect of an Abundant Yield of Grain in Europe Only Partially Fulfilled.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The department of agriculture's summary of the crops of the world shows that owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there will be a demand among millers, in the countries so suffering, for good, dry grain to mix with the home product.

#### To Reduce the Army.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The war department has promulgated a general order reducing the strength of the army to 39,600, or the minimum prescribed by law. This reduction is made by direction of the president, who considers it no longer necessary, in view of the comparatively peaceful situation in the Philippines, to maintain the present strength, which is about 65,000 men.

#### Broke the Record.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16.—Onward Silver, the great chestnut son of Onward and Sylvan Maid, went two miles over the Kentucky Breeders' association track Wednesday in 4:29 1/2, breaking the American two mile record of 4:32, made by Greendander in 1893.

#### Convicted After 31 Years.

Evergreen, Ala., Oct. 17.—In the circuit court Albert Brown, colored, has been found guilty of killing Levi Brown in this town in 1871 and sentenced to prison for life. The accused is a gray-haired man, 66 years old.

#### Challenge Accepted.

New York, Oct. 17.—The New York Yacht club has sent a cablegram to Sir Thomas Lipton accepting his challenge for the America cup on the same conditions for which it was raced for the last time.

#### Again in Eruption.

Kingston, St. Vincent, Oct. 17.—Grave fears are entertained that Georgetown has been destroyed by the eruption of La Soufriere. Mont Pelee is again in eruption.

## BRIGHTENS THE OUTLOOK.

Settlement of the Coal Strike Removes Only Serious Handicap to Trade Progress.

New York, Oct. 18.—Bradstreet's says: "With the settlement of the great coal strike of 1902, the most remarkable in some respects of modern record, practically the only unfavorable feature in general trade and industry disappears. Coincident with this, also, have been the ending of several minor troubles of a similar nature. While relief to the public mind is, perhaps, the most immediate result, it is natural to expect that present abnormal prices and conditions in fuel supply will gradually disappear. Some scars of course will be left, and the effect of the costly trouble will, no doubt, be reflected in some permanent loss of trade in the mining regions and in rather higher prices for fuel the coming winter than were paid a year ago. All other trade developments this week are largely favorable. Retail trade has generally improved, stimulated at the west, northwest and south by cooler weather, fall festivals and carnivals. Jobbing demand is also better, particularly at the west."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Settlement of the coal strike removes the only serious handicap to industrial progress. Five months of restricted fuel production had begun to check the wheels at many manufacturing centers, while there was a perceptible diminution in consumptive demands as the purchasing power of the wage-earners steadily decreased. Savings have been exhausted and much money has gone out of the country because of this struggle, but the nation's remarkably strong position assures a speedy restoration of prosperous conditions. Transportation is now the worst feature and threatens to continue disturbing. While the grain crops are being moved the supply of rolling stock and motive power will prove insufficient, although every effort is made at the shops, liberal premiums being offered for early delivery. "Failures for the week number 206 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 31."

#### OFFER OF BOND PURCHASE.

Secretary Shaw Gives Notice That He Will Give 137 3/4 for Four Per Cents.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Secretary Shaw has telegraphed instructions from Chicago to the treasury department to give notice that he will purchase for the sinking fund on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst., any United States four per cent. bonds of the loan of 1925 and pay for them at the rate of 137 3/4, and interest to date of purchase. The department will also accept the bonds of the same issue until the close of business, Monday, October 20, and pay therefor as of Saturday, the 18th inst. This will give an opportunity for anyone to sell at the same price who may not be able to make immediate delivery. Bonds may be presented to the treasury department, division of loans and currency or at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago and New York.

New York, Oct. 18.—The subtreasury under the order of Secretary Shaw, disbursed during the day the sum of \$11,293,789, representing principal and interest on bonds of the face value of \$8,253,400. This included a block of \$5,000,000 offered by a single interest. The syndicate consisted of the National City bank, Fiske & Robinson, Harvey, Fiske & Sons, Vermilye & Co., and Farnson, Leach & Co. It is expected that the syndicate will offer another block of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to-day.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

Conductor and Motorman Charged with Unlawfulness in Accident to President's Carriage.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 16.—The finding in the inquest following the accident in which President Roosevelt's bodyguard, William Craig, was killed here last September, fled Wednesday, says that the "unlawful acts of James T. Kelly, conductor, and Euclid Madden, motorman," of the electric car which ran into the president's carriage "contributed" to the death of Mr. Craig.

#### Killed Himself.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 16.—Fred Hollman, Jr., son of Postmaster F. A. Hollman, of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head Wednesday night. Hollman was 26 years old and was employed by his father. The young man left the following note in the room where the deed was committed: "Here is the end of a worthless life. I advise all men and boys to be right and upright, not to think a sport is the only life, because they are all wrong."

#### Killed in a Wreck.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—The fast west-bound passenger train No. 21, on the Vandalla railroad, and No. 8, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis accommodation train, collided at Reelsville, eight miles west of here, Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, killing two men and seriously injuring six others. The dead are: Fred H. Hermanson, mail clerk, Greencastle; G. B. Kilby, Marshallville, Pa.

#### Eclipse of the Moon.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Thousands of persons on Thursday night observed the total eclipse of the moon. Dispatches say that the eclipse was observed by scientists in Ann Arbor, Beloit, Cambridge and at other colleges. At Harvard a number of excellent photographs were secured.

## GREAT STRIKE IS ENDED.

### After Long Conferences, Agreement Upon Peace in the Coal War Is Reached.

#### PRESIDENT NAMES SIX ARBITRATORS.

Differences as to Personnel of the Commission Are Adjusted and Both Sides Are Satisfied—Immediate Resumption of Work at the Mines Is Expected.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled at last. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust differences between operators and miners. President Mitchell, of the miners' union, will take the necessary measures to call the strike off. The president will urge immediate resumption of mining, and operations are expected to begin next week. "Represents Organized Labor." Announcement that the great strike was off was made by Secretary Root

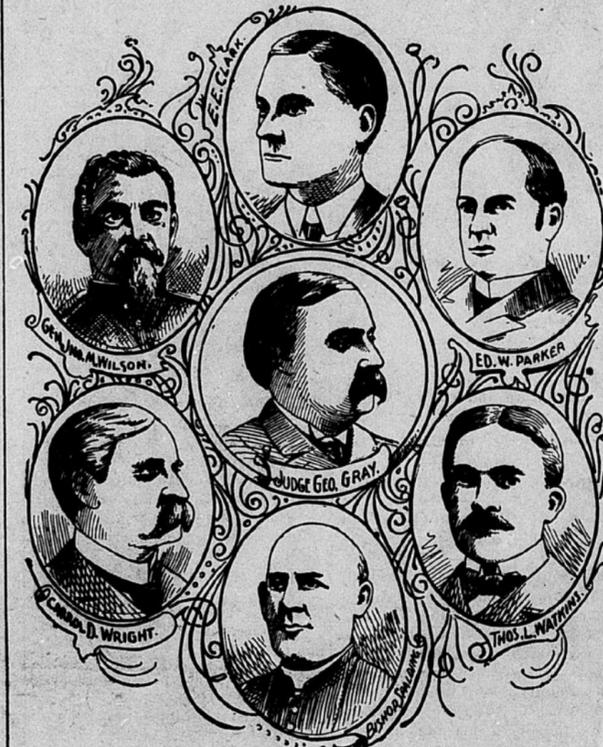
Roosevelt's arbitration commission will be called upon to pass on the following demands of the mine workers:

1. An eight-hour day for all employees working by the week, day or hour.
2. An increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of all miners employed by the ton.
3. The establishment of a 2,240-pound ton in all mines.
4. Recognition of mine committees in adjusting disputes or grievances.
5. More thorough organization of all skilled mechanics employed in and about the mines.
6. Condemnation of the alleged act of the Delaware & Hudson company in reducing wages at the Plymouth colliery.
7. Reinstatement of the colliery firemen discharged by the Delaware & Hudson company for refusing to work on "sawing" shifts.
8. Revision of the contract system and limitation to two in the number of laborers to be employed by any one contractor.
9. Abolition of the blacklist system.

#### Work to Be Thorough.

The work of the commission will be exhaustive and will take considerable time. It is the president's desire that

## THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.



The Six Members of Coal Commission Named by President Roosevelt and the Recorder of the Commission.

with exuberant good humor at the white house shortly after 1 o'clock. Organized labor has a representative on the commission in the person of E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, named as a sociologist. The president added Bishop Spalding, of Illinois, to the list of the five members suggested by the operators. As named the commission is perfectly satisfactory to both miners and operators.

#### Both Sides Assent.

Assent of the miners was given through President Mitchell and Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and of the operators through Messrs. Bacon and George W. Perkins, of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The final outcome followed a series of conferences, beginning with two during the day with Mr. Mitchell and two during the night with Messrs. Bacon and Perkins. Events moved quickly at the last, the president being determined on a speedy settlement.

#### Official Statement.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the white house at 2:20 a. m.: "After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

#### The Commission.

"Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. army, retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps, either the military or naval service of the United States. "Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York. "Hon. George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purpose of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has taught and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge. "Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal. "Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission. "Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission."

#### Its Work Outlined.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President

the inquiry will be very thorough and that the commission perform the labor set before it so completely as to secure not only a final adjustment of the present troubles, but also to furnish a basis upon which similar great labor troubles may be averted in the future.

#### Convention Called.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 17.—Resumption of mining at the collieries in the anthracite coal region will take place next week. President Mitchell and the executive boards of the three anthracite districts, composed of the men who ordered the coal strike last May, have called a delegate convention of striking miners which will fix the exact date of resumption. The 37 members of the executive boards unanimously agreed with Mitchell to recommend acceptance of President Roosevelt's commission of arbitration and a return to work immediately. The convention will be held in this city Monday.

#### Mitchell's Reply Made Public.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The response of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, to President Roosevelt's notification that he had appointed a commission was made public Friday. It informs him of the action of the executive boards of districts 1, 7 and 9 in calling a convention and agreeing to recommend unanimously the resumption of work and the submission of the differences between the operators and the mine workers of the anthracite coal fields" to the commission. The reply expresses confidence that the convention will agree to the arbitration of "the eminent and impartial men" chosen by the president and expresses gratitude to the president for his patriotic efforts to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike. The reply goes at length into the grievances of the miners and concludes with the expression of the hope and belief that from this arbitration will come "a complete, satisfactory and permanent solution of the troubles which have vexed the anthracite field from time immemorial."

#### Tribute to Washington.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Siamese crown prince and his brother placed two handsome wreaths on the tomb of Washington during their visit to Mount Vernon.

#### Naval Veteran Dead.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Bear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N., retired, died at the McLean asylum in Waverly Wednesday.

#### Re-elected Senator.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 15.—The state legislature has re-elected William P. Dillingham (rep.) as United States senator.

## JUSTICE ACTS SWIFTLY.

### Murder of the Hicks Family by Negro in Texas Is Quickly Avenged.

#### CRIMINAL ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY

Sentenced to Be Hanged November 17—Angry People Protest Against Delay—He Waives Legal Right, and Is Hanged Within Two Hours by Sheriff.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Oct. 18.—Jim Buchanan, colored, the murderer of the Hicks family, was tried here Friday, a plea of guilty was accepted by the judge, and the negro was legally hanged within two hours after sentence had been passed. Buchanan was brought to Nacogdoches under the protection of five companies of militia. Upon his arrival here the negro was immediately turned over to Sheriff Spradley, who to the people that he would be given a speedy trial. The town began to fill up rapidly and the excitement was intense. The telegraph wires were cut, the railway tracks were torn up for a short distance, and it was announced that an attempt would be made to get possession of Buchanan. District court was at once convened, a jury was impaneled without delay and the negro's plea of guilty was accepted by the court. The judge ordered that the death sentence be executed November 17, but many people announced that they would have no delay. Buchanan then waived the 30 days allowed him by law and was hanged by Sheriff Spradley in the jail yard in the presence of a large crowd.

#### His Crime.

Ten days ago the dead bodies of Farmer Hicks, his wife and daughter were found in the Hicks home, a Sheriff Spradley began a search for the murderer. A week later Jim Buchanan was arrested and confessed to the murder. The news of the negro's confession spread rapidly, and a mob of several hundred people marched after the sheriff and his deputies with the intention of securing possession of the negro and burning him at the stake. Sheriff Spradley and his deputies refused to give up the prisoner, and later they were joined by Sheriff Bowers, of San Augustine county. The two officers, through a ruse, finally succeeded in spiriting the negro away to the parish jail at Shreveport. Buchanan was next taken to the jail at Henderson, and a company of militia were ordered cut to protect the negro from violence. A mob formed, and it was feared a collision with the troops would result in serious bloodshed. Two more companies of militia were dispatched to Henderson, and on Friday when the negro came into Nacogdoches he was guarded by five companies of militia.

#### IS INCORPORATED.

Company Which Is Understood to be the Beef Combine Authorized to Engage in Business.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 18.—The United States Packing company, which is understood to be the beef combine, incorporated here Friday with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. It is understood that this amount will be subsequently increased to probably \$50,000,000. The company is authorized to purchase and deal in cattle and other live stock and to carry the business of butchers, pack storekeepers, construct and operate steamship lines, etc. The incorporators of the company are Horace Gould, Frederick K. Seward and Kenneth K. McLaren, all of whom are clerks in a New Jersey corporation.

#### All Probably Lost.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 17.—J. C. Glick, owner of the wrecked steamer Lockwood, received a telephone message from A. Hatbala late Thursday afternoon stating that the yawl which put off from the steamer was sinking Monday evening. It was found bottom up in the water. There was no trace of the ten men left in the boat, and it is believed were drowned.

#### Drank Poisoned Coffee.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 18.—Mrs. J. Joseph, aged 53, an Arabian, died Friday afternoon after drinking poisoned coffee. Three other members of the family, George Tupe, Charles Joseph and William Abraham, are in a serious condition. Nicholas Joseph, who is related to the family, has been arrested charged with the crime.

#### May Visit America.

London, Oct. 18.—It is learned Gens. Corbin, Young and Wood tendered Earl Roberts a cordial invitation to visit the United States and the British commander in chief here at a late hour Friday evening had practically decided to accept invitation in December of 1903.

#### Will Entertain the President.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 17.—The announcement is made here that President Roosevelt will be entertaining the home of ex-President Grover Cleveland if his health will allow him to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on October 25.

#### Triple Tragedy.

Mount Pleasant, Mich., Oct. 17.—Joseph Gulick and wife were derailed at their home near here. Archie Woodin, their son-in-law, also killed his own baby. A divorce suit instituted by Woodin's wife caused the tragedy.