

## MINERS AT WORK

Reports From the Anthracite Region Say Most Collieries Have Resumed.

Operators Who Have Refused to Grant Demands Will Soon Get in Line.

Further Opposition on Their Part Is Now Considered to Be Useless.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Monday witnessed an almost general resumption of work in the anthracite coal region, where, for six weeks, the mine workers have been on strike for an advance in wages, a reduction in the price of powder, and, in several districts, the abolition of the sliding scale of wages. In a few instances collieries failed to resume, but in the main it can be safely said that hard coal is once more being mined.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, which controls over 20 per cent of the output of the anthracite region and which is the largest operating company in the hard coal field, received word from General Superintendent Luther at Pottsville that 37 of the 39 collieries operated by the company were working. This is the number that was in operation on Monday, Sept. 17, the first day of the strike. Following that date, however, each succeeding day witnessed the closing of additional collieries until all controlled by the Reading company were shut down.

With the resumption of the Reading collieries it is admitted that further opposition to the demands of the mine workers is useless, and it is the belief of the officials that within a few days those operators who have not yet acceded to the demands of the Scranton Mine Workers' convention, will have done so.

### RUNNING FULL BLAST.

Operations Resumed at Most of the Collieries in the Hazleton District.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 30.—Operations were resumed during the morning at a majority of the collieries in the Hazleton district and they will be continued in full blast for the next two months. The strike is still on at the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company located at Audenried, Honeybrook and Green Mountain. One of the officials said the company informed the men that it will abolish the sliding scale and agree to pay the 10 per cent increase until April and the officials did not know why they refused to report. The mine workers claim they want a written guarantee in this respect.

The Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxe Bros. & Co. are also idle because of some misunderstanding on account of the notices posted by the company. The only other colliery that did not resume is the one at Milnesville, where no demands have been granted at all. Before the strike began this company threatened to abandon its mine and it appears that the threat will be carried out.

### Five Thousand Remain Out.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 30.—Over 5,000 mine employees in the Lackawanna valley refused to return to work because the companies for whom they mined coal failed to comply with the terms of the Scranton miners' convention. At all the other mines there was complete resumption, even at those of Jermyn & Co., in Old Forge, where it was believed the men would not go back.

### Fifteen Thousand at Work.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 30.—When the colliery whistles blew, 15,000 men and boys between Trevorton, this place and Mount Carmel reported for work. The only collieries idle are Henry Clay, Excelsior and Corbin. They will be in operation in a few days.

### IN A LODGING HOUSE.

Embezzler Alvord Captured in the Outskirts of Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Cornelius J. Alvord, Jr., the embezzling note teller of the First National bank of New York, was arrested at the South End during the day.

Alvord took his arrest very quietly. It is learned that he arrived in Boston last week and went to the Hotel Touraine, but did not register. On Wednesday he engaged a back room on the second floor of a lodging house on Huntington avenue, near West Newton street, where he went under the name of Mr. Smith of New York.

### Adds a Million People.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—After the exhibition the government will include the great suburbs of Paris, such as Neuilly, Boulogne-Sur-Seine, Charenton and Vincennes, in this city, adding a million to the population of the capital. This will involve the destruction of the city wall and the abolition of the octroi.

### Difficulty Will Be Settled.

SOFIA, Oct. 30.—At the opening of the Sobranje Prince Ferdinand predicted that the difficulty between Bulgaria and Roumania, growing out of the latter's demands for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee would soon be settled.

### For Illegal Registration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Warrants charging more than 600 men with registering illegally are to be served at once, according to officials of the Democratic county committee. The Republican leaders pronounce the threat of arrests to be a "campaign bluff."

## ASK BIG DAMAGES.

Seven Mutinous Sailors Want Twenty Thousand Dollars Apiece.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 27.—Representatives of mutinous sailors who, it is alleged, were coerced on board the steamer South Portland at Skagway at the point of the bayonet by United States troops, acting under orders from Judge Schibreto, are here collecting evidence to be used in the suit in the United States court for damages. The seven mutinous sailors are suing for \$20,000 each, and H. Sibley, a well known resident of this city, it is said, will testify that he heard the order given to the troops and witnessed the prodding of the mutineers with bayonets in alleged defiance of the United States navigation laws.

## THE NEW DEFENDER.

No Effort Will Be Spared to Make the Boat a Success.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Commodore Ledyard assures the members of the New York Yacht club that a new cup defender will be built to meet Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II, and he said they could rest on his assurance. He said the new defender will not only be built but neither effort of any sort, skill nor devotion will be spared to make her a success. He says he is sorry that he cannot at this time give the names. The new boat will be built and handled by a syndicate. Several members of the former syndicate were present.

## Gage Speaks in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was crowded to the doors by people who came to hear Secretary Lyman J. Gage on the campaign issues. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican club. Secretary Gage's reception was most hearty.

## William Schreiber Captured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Counsel for the Elizabethport bank of Elizabethport, N. J., has been informed by telegraph from New Brunswick that a man who answers the description of William Schreiber, who robbed the bank of \$100,000, had been taken into custody there.

## Thirty Shoe Factories Shut Down.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—Thirty shoe factories employing 1,000 men, have shut down as the result of difficulties between the union and the manufacturers. The trouble grew out of the refusal of a union man to work for weekly wages instead of piece work.

## GIVEN A WARM WELCOME.

London Goes Wild Over the Return of Volunteers.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The City Imperial volunteers, who arrived at Southampton from South Africa Saturday on the British transport Aurania, reached here by train during the morning, marched through London, along streets packed by thousands, and received a tumultuous greeting. Such a demonstration was probably never before evoked for such a small body of volunteers. All along the line of march there were festoons of flags and other such devices, presenting a brilliant spectacle, though, as a matter of fact, the decorations had been up since Saturday and had been drenched with Sunday's rains, which had not improved the colors.

## LAST WEEK OF SPEAKING.

Governor Roosevelt Starts on His Final Tour of New York.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Governor Roosevelt started his second week of state campaigning during the morning, the special train leaving this place at 10 o'clock. His throat was in a good condition, considering that he has made 600 speeches since he started through the country. The trip for the day was arranged to include a few number of speeches than for any day of the state tour, only three stops being scheduled, one at Cortland, where the train stopped for an hour, one at Ithaca, where three hours were spent and the final stop of the night at Elmira.

## QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA.

Premier Tynne Suggests That Victoria Should Assume the Title.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 30.—Mr. William John Tynne, premier and treasurer of New South Wales, during a speech at the opening of a German fête here, said:

"The temper of the Australian people was never so affectionate toward the mother country as it is now. The war in South Africa has produced a patriotic bond which should last eternally."

"It has been suggested locally that her majesty should assume the title of queen of Australia. To me it seems a good proposal. Indeed, I think her majesty might well be approached with a view to her assumption of the title of the empress of the British empire, thus embracing all the colonies and dependencies."

## NEGLECTS TO REGISTER.

William Jennings Bryan Must Swear in His Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30.—If W. J. Bryan wants to cast a vote, which he doubtless does, he will have to swear in his ballot and have two freeholders sign with him.

Among the various reasons that are assigned by those who do not register are "Absence from the city" and "Press of business," and one of these two reasons will doubtless be alleged by Mr. Bryan. Either of them would be true. The last day of registration will have passed before Mr. Bryan sets foot in Lincoln, according to the present plans.

## Joined the Federation of Labor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Postoffice clerks of Chicago have entered the ranks of the trade unionists. The clerks have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor and the new organization will be known as the "Chicago Postoffice Clerks' union." It is claimed that practically all the 1,400 employees in Chicago are included in the move.

## WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

How the Administration Is Carrying on the Sanguinary Contest.

Headquarters National Democratic Committee, Chicago, 1900.

Mr. McKinley's censor in the Philippines appears to be getting a little bit careless about the private letters of soldiers. In this way he is letting something get through that ought to hurt, if it does not hurt the administration.

For example, here is a letter from Stephen E. Windsor, of company B, Forty-fourth infantry. It was written from Manila to a friend at Quincy, Ill. Among other interesting things he says:

"We are capturing lots of Mauser rifles, spears and bolos; and when we capture the negroes, we line them up and give them all the chance they want to run away. When they start to run, we don't do a thing but shoot them."

Another soldier, a member of Col. Gardiner's regiment, the Thirtieth, contributes another pleasing chapter to the inspiring history of benevolent assimilation. After reciting that the Filipinos "are getting gay" and refusing to pay taxes, as our forefathers did in old times, he says:

"Our orders are to kill and shoot everyone on sight, men, women or children. Everything goes."

Is the censor asleep? Or does he

tions of music, ease and vice, not the least of which is bad women.

I have seen temptations at home, but never have I seen such ones as surround "our boys" out here. It is no wonder that, coming out here pure, he either perishes a victim of sin or returns home defiled, polluted and degraded. The problem is easily solved. He is only seeking that which his social nature craves—social intercourse and diversion. He is unable to find it pure, so he drinks deeply of the cup that debauchery offers, and as a result our army is fast being transformed into an army of drunkards, gamblers and blasphemers. All are not so, thank God! yet an almost overwhelming majority is drifting that way, and "our boy" is here with the rest, and it is only the salvation of the Lord that can save him.

Oh, the hearts that would grieve at home could they but know the daily life of the boy out here! And this is not all. Sickness and disease threaten him on every side. Go with me to Santa Mesa hospital, one of the five large hospitals here in the city, to say nothing of the others scattered over the island. In Santa Mesa, "our boy" is only one of 600 fellow sufferers, yet so worn that he is almost beyond recognition. Talk about the famine-wasted sufferers of India! Here is "our boy" so worn and wasted by fever and disease that, although he weighed 200 pounds on enlisting, he now would hardly tip the beam at 70. Sights of suffering are here, such as are beyond

## AT THE ALL CLOWN G. O. P. CIRCUS.



Teaching the Elephant How to Jump Issues.

think that the American conscience has become so indurated that nothing can get through so atrocious, so cruel and so barbarous that it "will hurt the administration."

For some time those well-informed regarding the situation in the Philippines have believed that the order has already gone forth to slay and spare none. That the McKinley administration, driven to desperation by the gallant and patriotic resistance of the Filipino people, have resolved upon a campaign the ruthlessness of which would have caused Hyder Ali in his cruellest days to draw back in horror.

The foregoing gives simply one side of the situation in the Philippines; it tells of the perils and suffering that must be borne by the Filipino people. There is, however, another side of the picture, fully as sad and horrible. For if the Filipinos suffer, "our boys" suffer, also.

Every mother and father should read the following graphic and heartrending statement, penned by Rev. J. J. McLaughlin, who is stationed at Manila, and writes only from personal observation and experience:

I remember just what a fine appearance he made on dress parade immediately after enlistment. Flow, with his new uniform, shining buttons and equipments, he stood erect, the moist cynosure of the admiring eyes of mother, sister and sweetheart; but he was in America: "our boy" in the Philippines is a different person.

Life in Manila centers largely around the life of the soldier; and, as he lives, so will he give the impetus to the social and business life of the city. American extravagance is characteristic of "our boy" here. He receives fairly good pay, yet cares but little about saving any of it. He will secure whatever attracts his eye, no difference what the cost. He runs into debt, so that by the time pay-day comes around he has often banked his allowance at two to one. And many an indulgent and trusting Chinaman or native here has appeared in vain for the accounts which "our boy" has contracted. He lives as fast as his means will allow, and if by chance on pay-day he can square his accounts with a small surplus he will almost invariably "make a day of it," feasting at the best restaurants, attending the theaters, calling at the numerous saloons, and oft times ending up with a night in the guardhouse.

Don't condemn the boy without a hearing. My heart fairly overflows with sympathy for him. He has lost his personality, certainly his ambition, in the stern rigor and routine of army discipline. He has not had any social opportunities for months. He has not had the privilege of greeting an American woman of refinement and culture since he left home, and his heart fairly yearns for society, companionship. The Devil knows this, and around every corner, on every corner, and in fact, wherever "our boy" can be found, there have been planted the brothel and the saloon, with all their attendant attrac-

my powers of description. It is hard to realize that these wrecks of manhood were once strong, healthy American soldiers. Some lie here as the result of service and exposure, but more, perhaps, are the victims of sin; yet he is "our boy" suffering physical and mental agony.

As we start to leave, a nurse comes forward, begging me to remain and pray with two who are just about to die. There is no chaplain to be had for this service. These precious boys have finished their last campaign; they have fought their last fight, and now the allurements of sin catch them aside. "Our boy" turns his face Heavenward. It is indeed a blessed privilege to hold him by the hand, even though he may be the victim of sin, and his feeble voice joins with mine in a simple prayer till the fatal rattle chokes his utterances as he says: "Tell mother I'll meet her there."

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—We do not believe that the American people can be bluffed, browbeaten or bought; hence we look for Bryan's election.—Albany Argus.

—There is no living man who can say who will influence Bryan if he becomes president. Every living man can tell you the name of the man who has influenced McKinley the last four years and would influence him the next four.—Richmond Dispatch.

—The republican campaign book maintains that colonies are really good things. This is taking a slap at the men who thought differently some years after they are no longer able to defend in the public prints their action in rebelling against England.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

—McKinley's policy at its very inception led to the quadrupling of the American army, and if it is continued no man can reasonably expect ever to see the United States army materially less than 160,000 men. In fact, an army of 100,000 men is merely the beginning.—Anaconda Standard.

—The farmers, like the rest of the American public, must pay the trusts a royalty on every conceivable thing that they have to buy for sustenance, convenience and comfort. Whether they will longer tolerate the monstrous imposition without the protest which the November election will give them the opportunity to make remains to be seen.—Buffalo Courier.

—Not until the trusts forced the president to his knees by threat of withholding campaign contributions was the question of taxing Porto Rican products thought of. The island is now impoverished; hundreds of people are suffering for food; prices of necessities of life have risen 66 per cent, and destitution and want prevail everywhere. This is a sample of benevolent assimilation.—Dubuque Herald.

## MANY ARE KILLED

Series of Disastrous Explosions in a New York Wholesale Drug House.

Building Wrecked by the Force and Scores of Its Occupants Killed.

Pedestrians For a Distance of Several Blocks Felled to the Sidewalk.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—One of the most destructive explosions in the history of this city occurred a little after noon in the building occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists, at Greenwich and Warren streets. The force of the explosion wrecked adjoining buildings and the Irving bank across the street. The station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated company at Warren street was badly damaged and the road was blocked so that it will be impossible to resume traffic for some hours. The police report that a number of people lost their lives in the explosion, but up to 2:30 o'clock no dead body had been recovered from the ruined buildings and it was impossible at that time to make anything like an accurate estimate of the number of lives lost. Many persons were injured and were taken to the nearest hospitals. The building was on fire about five minutes before the first explosion occurred and there were a number of firemen near it when the walls blew out and it is feared that some of these were killed. The reports as to the occupants of the building, including about 125 working girls, are conflicting, but it is believed that the greater number of them escaped.

## REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

Said at First Over Two Hundred People Perished.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—About 12:30 p. m. lower New York was startled by a booming sound which it developed was an explosion in the building occupied by Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists, at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. The fire department almost instantly responded to a call, but had not reached the scene when three additional explosions occurred, more violent than the first. A column of debris and some flame was shot up 300 feet into the sky.

Persons in the vicinity say they saw human bodies thrown up in the column of debris when the explosion occurred.

The first explosion took the roof off the building. It was followed a minute and a half later by two or three sharper explosions that sent columns of flame and smoke high into the air.

Dozens of persons passing at the time were injured by flying debris.

## Scores of People Perished.

At 1 o'clock it was said that there were fully 150 persons in the building at the time of the first explosion and few if any of them had time to escape. One young man who gave his name as Harry Ross, said he was standing on the corner when the explosion occurred. He was blown about 10 feet. When he picked himself up he said he saw bodies flying through the air and landing in the flames. Three fire horses were so badly cut by flying glass that they will probably have to be shot. One fire engine was almost completely demolished by the falling walls.

It was said that 100 of the employees in the building were girls. They were on different floors when the fire broke out and the explosion occurred. It is hard to see how these girls could have escaped. There is a restaurant in the building and 300 people were eating luncheon. Of these many were injured. It is thought the greater part of them lost their lives.

## Impossible to Escape.

Policeman Galvin said that in his belief not less than 200 persons will be found to have lost their lives. This was on account of the suddenness of the explosions, which rendered it impossible for anybody who was in the building at the time to escape.

The force of the explosion was heard and felt clear down to Wall street and heavy plate glass windows were smashed and people were thrown to the street, a distance of four blocks.

The employees of the Irving National bank, whose building stands directly across the street from Tarrant's place, were busily engaged at their desks at the time of the explosions. The first of the explosions came and every employee was thrown to the floor by the force of the explosion. Thinking that the building was about to fall, several of the officials rushed for the cash and had it taken out of the building and to a place of safety.

The clerks and other employees then made their way to the sidewalk and ran for places of safety.

## Navigation on the Yukon Closed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 30.—The steamer Dolphin has arrived from Skagway with 130 passengers and \$200,000 in gold from the Klondike. The steamer is now on the river on its way to Dawson, leaving Dawson on Monday. The steamer is now on the river on its way to Dawson, leaving Dawson on Monday. The steamer is now on the river on its way to Dawson, leaving Dawson on Monday.

## WARRANT IS ISSUED.

Bank Officials Will Prosecute Alvord, the Fugitive Teller.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—As an earnest of its intention to prosecute Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the fugitive note teller of the First National bank, the responsible officers of that institution will offer a liberal reward for his capture. This decision was reached after a conference between Chief of Detectives McCluskey and officials of the bank.

If any negotiations have been going on looking to the restitution of part of the \$700,000 stolen by the note teller of the First National bank these have



CORNELIUS L. ALVORD.

been broken off abruptly. United States Commissioner Shields has issued a warrant of arrest for Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., and Captain McCluskey of the detective bureau was authorized to place him under arrest. The affidavit on which the warrant was issued was made by Fisher A. Baker, one of the directors of the bank, and its chief counsel and the charge was embezzlement.

## Offers \$5,000 Reward.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A reward of \$5,000 will be offered by the First National bank for the arrest and detention of the defaulting note teller, Cornelius L. Alvord. This conclusion was arrived at and the announcement made after a long conference of the bank officials with Captain McCluskey of the detective bureau.

## ASKS FOR LARGE SUMS.

Estimates of Rear Admiral O'Neill in Matter of Naval Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The annual report of Rear Admiral O'Neill contains an interesting summary of the important developments of the year in the matter of naval ordnance and armor and powder.

The estimates for the next year, which aggregate \$7,457,855, include a single item of \$4,000,000 under the head of increase of the navy, armor and armament. The admiral makes no recommendation on the army question.

There also are the items of \$500,000 for a new magazine at Boston, \$500,000 for reserve ammunition, \$500,000 for smokeless powder, and \$223,840 for the Washington navyyard and a proving ground and a new battery for the Baltimore.

## TAKE EARLY ACTION.

Germany Looks for Serious Encounter in the Yang Tse Region.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—"Rumor credits the Germans," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, "with the intention to take early action in the Yang Tse region, where the military situation is becoming serious. The Chinese troops there and in the north are diligently drilling and practicing musketry firing under foreign trained officers. Large quantities of provisions, war material and treasure are being forwarded from the Yang Tse districts to the imperial court."

## ASKS \$50,000 DAMAGES.

Suit For Breach of Promise Against Senator Sullivan of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A suit for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise against United States Senator William V. Sullivan of Mississippi, was filed in the District of Columbia by Mal Lucy Leeton of Oxford, Miss. The plaintiff in her affidavit alleges that she, "an unmarried woman, at the request of the defendant undertook and promised to marry the plaintiff which he without cause or right has refused to do."

Liabilities, \$403,091; Assets, \$143,401.

DULUTH, Oct. 27.—William C. Sherwood, senior member of the firm of W. C. Sherwood & Co., real estate and loans, has begun proceedings in bankruptcy. His liabilities are given as \$403,091.44 and assets estimated at \$143,401.47. Mr. Sherwood has been for many years one of the most prominent real estate men in this city. His principal creditors are the First National bank of this city and Amelia Sherwood, a relative. Mr. Sherwood is also secretary of the Northern Land and Loan company.

## Charges Against a Danish Official.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—Dr. Bahnsen, who was a member of the Estrup cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of war, is now being sharply attacked by the Liberal and Radical papers, because, while minister, he obtained 140,000 kroner from the national invalid fund by mortgaging his estate, which has recently been sold for only 70,000 kroner.

## Bank President Sentenced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—In the federal court J. M. McKnight, former president of the German National bank of Louisville, recently convicted on the charge of embezzling the bank's funds, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. His attorneys were granted a writ of error and he was released on \$12,000 bond.