

MINERS PRESENT CASE TO THE COMMISSION.

Demands Made by Men and Reasons for Making Them Stated

Increase of 20 Per Cent. in Wages and Decrease of 20 Per Cent. in Hours on Day Workers—Categorical Statements of the Arguments for the Changes—The Question of Weighing Coal—Arguments Against the Excessive Weight of Fined Ton Now in Vogue—A Long Document for the Consideration of the Arbitrators, Who Will Doubtless Call Witnesses to Substantiate the Statements.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 10.—The statement of the anthracite mine workers' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public today. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators, who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full, follows:

To the anthracite coal strike commission:

The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 18th to 24th, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

1. Higher Wages Asked. First, an increase of 20 per cent. upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:
 1. The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.
 2. The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.
 3. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal field are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.
 4. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.
 5. The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short average life incident to this employment.
 6. The annual earnings of the mine workers are inferior to maintaining the American standard of living.
 7. The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.
 8. The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced to the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated, upon the earnings of their parents.
 9. Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.
2. Shorter Hours. Second, a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings for all employees paid by the hour, day or week. The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition. In addition thereto we submit the following reasons:
 1. Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers.
 2. Shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.
 3. The tendency of national and state government of organized trade and of production generally is toward shorter hours.
 4. A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the working men and of the community.
3. About Weighing Coal. Third, the adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, the minimum weight per ton to be 40 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.
4. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:
 1. Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.
 2. When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds, but which are now utilized and sold, and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.
 3. The change of this system would remove an incentive, both to the operator and the worker, to cheating and dishonesty, and would ally jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism.
 4. The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.
 5. To Prevent Strikes. Fourth, the incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.

DOUKHOBORS IN SNOWSTORM

Pitiable Condition of the Poor People on the Prairie.

OATMEAL AND ROSEBUDS.

Meal Given by Settlers Eaten from Blankets Spread on the Ground—Their Devotions—On the March—Their Sad Condition—What Will Become of Them?

Fort Warren, Man., Nov. 10.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed its mood. Many times the Doukhobors have asserted that the Son of God has come to earth in the person of a young man, who is now on his way to the prairie, to deliver his people from their sins. They are now in the midst of a blizzard, which has rendered their journey almost impossible. The wind howls in their ears, and the snow falls in their faces. They are now in the midst of a blizzard, which has rendered their journey almost impossible. The wind howls in their ears, and the snow falls in their faces.

MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL.

Has Spent Four Years Awaiting End of Case.

MONTHS YET BEFORE TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, alleged murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, is to have a new trial. Both sides hope that it will take place early next year. Meanwhile Mrs. Botkin lives in the Branch county jail, in the outskirts of San Francisco, just as she has lived for the last four years, since a jury rendered the verdict of guilty and Judge Carroll Cook sentenced her to life imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted in the first trial by John Hooper, then District Attorney, Lewis Hyington has taken his place and will have charge of the case next time.

"There isn't any new evidence," said Mr. Hyington. "A review of the former evidence is enough to convict the woman. Hyington, one of the witnesses, is dead, but only because the case of the prosecution will be the same as before."

Mrs. Botkin still employs her attorney, Messrs. Knight & Heggarty, who were with her in the first place.

"We have the same evidence as before and plenty more," said Mr. Hyington. "We are going to bring witnesses from Delaware. For one, there is a physician who will testify that the woman did not die of arsenical poisoning. Have I hopes? Why, it isn't a possible thing that any fair-minded jury would convict that woman."

Judge Cook will try the case once more. The whole long and complex story will be reviewed. Witnesses will be brought from Delaware by both sides. John P. Dunning, husband of the murdered woman and first accuser of Mrs. Botkin, will be here once more. San Francisco will again be the stage of a hot melodrama.

"If I regain my liberty," said Mrs. Botkin, "the first thing I shall do is to go to my old mother, who has never known of my sorrow. I wish there were some way to go more quickly than by rail."

THREE MEN SHOT DEAD.

A Texas Town the Scene of the Tragedy.

Orange, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three men are dead as a result of a shooting affray here. They are Jeff Chenault, City Marshal Jordan and Tony Jones. Bad blood has existed for some time between Chenault and Will Harris, a well-known young man.

To-day the two met, and after some words Harris secured a double-barrelled shotgun and killed Chenault. Harris ran to escape the fire of Chenault's brother, but was arrested by City Marshal Jordan, who was close at hand. While the officer was conducting young Harris to

jail he was shot and killed and his prisoner escaped. It is not known who killed Jordan, although there were a large number of people on the street at the time of the tragedy. Will Harris was later arrested and placed in jail. At this juncture a half-brother, James Harris, started for a nearby grove, declaring he would procure a weapon and take part in the affair. It is claimed that Tony Jones handed Harris a gun, after which the former jumped into a buggy. In the meantime driving away officers appeared on the scene and opened fire on Jones, inflicting wounds from which he died a few minutes later.

The town was thrown into a state of intense excitement, and further trouble was feared, but Sheriff Roberts ordered that all persons must close until he gave them permission to open, and announced that he would restore order at any cost.

DOUKHOBORS IN SNOWSTORM

Pitiable Condition of the Poor People on the Prairie.

OATMEAL AND ROSEBUDS.

Meal Given by Settlers Eaten from Blankets Spread on the Ground—Their Devotions—On the March—Their Sad Condition—What Will Become of Them?

Fort Warren, Man., Nov. 10.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed its mood. Many times the Doukhobors have asserted that the Son of God has come to earth in the person of a young man, who is now on his way to the prairie, to deliver his people from their sins. They are now in the midst of a blizzard, which has rendered their journey almost impossible. The wind howls in their ears, and the snow falls in their faces. They are now in the midst of a blizzard, which has rendered their journey almost impossible. The wind howls in their ears, and the snow falls in their faces.

MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL.

Has Spent Four Years Awaiting End of Case.

MONTHS YET BEFORE TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, alleged murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, is to have a new trial. Both sides hope that it will take place early next year. Meanwhile Mrs. Botkin lives in the Branch county jail, in the outskirts of San Francisco, just as she has lived for the last four years, since a jury rendered the verdict of guilty and Judge Carroll Cook sentenced her to life imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted in the first trial by John Hooper, then District Attorney, Lewis Hyington has taken his place and will have charge of the case next time.

"There isn't any new evidence," said Mr. Hyington. "A review of the former evidence is enough to convict the woman. Hyington, one of the witnesses, is dead, but only because the case of the prosecution will be the same as before."

Mrs. Botkin still employs her attorney, Messrs. Knight & Heggarty, who were with her in the first place.

"We have the same evidence as before and plenty more," said Mr. Hyington. "We are going to bring witnesses from Delaware. For one, there is a physician who will testify that the woman did not die of arsenical poisoning. Have I hopes? Why, it isn't a possible thing that any fair-minded jury would convict that woman."

Judge Cook will try the case once more. The whole long and complex story will be reviewed. Witnesses will be brought from Delaware by both sides. John P. Dunning, husband of the murdered woman and first accuser of Mrs. Botkin, will be here once more. San Francisco will again be the stage of a hot melodrama.

"If I regain my liberty," said Mrs. Botkin, "the first thing I shall do is to go to my old mother, who has never known of my sorrow. I wish there were some way to go more quickly than by rail."

THREE MEN SHOT DEAD.

A Texas Town the Scene of the Tragedy.

Orange, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three men are dead as a result of a shooting affray here. They are Jeff Chenault, City Marshal Jordan and Tony Jones. Bad blood has existed for some time between Chenault and Will Harris, a well-known young man.

To-day the two met, and after some words Harris secured a double-barrelled shotgun and killed Chenault. Harris ran to escape the fire of Chenault's brother, but was arrested by City Marshal Jordan, who was close at hand. While the officer was conducting young Harris to

ELECTION FIREWORKS KILL 12, INJURE 74.

Joy Turned to Woe by Deadly Dynamite Bombs.

Criminal Carelessness Charged and the Men Who Managed the Fireworks Placed Under Arrest—Maker of Deadly Bombs Wanted—The Wounded—Sad Scenes at the Hospitals and Morgue—Others Who are Expected to Die of Injuries Sustained.

New York, Nov. 10.—With a list of 12 persons killed and 74 injured before him, Coroner Scholer has inaugurated an investigation of the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square last evening. Eight men already have been locked up, charged with criminal neglect, and the coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of John Dumundis, of Coney Island, who is alleged to have been in charge of the fireworks.

"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," said the coroner. "One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in line. The other mortars were set off by the fire ball thrown toward them."

Arrests Made.

District Attorney Jerome, who was at the Union Club, in Fifth avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion, hurried to the scene and after an investigation ordered the arrest of the men in charge of the fireworks. He had the prisoners taken to police headquarters, together with the unexploded fireworks. Inspectors Brooks, of the police department, also ordered the arrest of the manufacturer of the bombs, but he has not yet been found.

The District Attorney said: "Dynamite bombs should not be allowed in such a public place. I have no doubt that a permit had been issued for the exhibition, but a rigid investigation will be made. Steps will be taken to prevent anything like this occurring in the future."

The Death Roll.

A revised list of the dead follows: Patrolman Dennis Shea, of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad; William G. Penney, 12 years of age, nephew of Major W. H. Buck, of this city; Harold Robie, 12 years of age, son of Milton Robie, proprietor of the Barthold Hotel; Nathaniel Anger, 15 years of age; Joseph Arber, 21 years of age; five unidentified white men and two unidentified colored men.

The Scenes Following the Explosion.

The scenes at the hospital and

HORSE BREEDERS MEET.

Arrangements for a Winter Show in February.

COMMITTEES CHOSEN TO ACT.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Last evening the directors of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with representatives from the Hackney, Shire and Clydesdale Associations, convened at the Palmer House. Dr. Andrew Smith occupied the chair.

Dr. Smith, on calling the meeting to order, stated that a number of breeders, particularly the heavy horse owners, thought it desirable to have a show early in the winter, in the month of February, and this meeting was called for the purpose of giving this matter their consideration.

On motion of Robert Bell, seconded by W. E. Wellington, it was resolved: "That a show for the heavy breeds of horses be held in the early part of February."

Thomas Graham moved, seconded by Robert Bell, that the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association give a part of the show to the Spring Station Show. Carried.

Thomas Graham moved, seconded by J. M. Gardhouse, that this meeting would suggest that the show be confined to stallions only. Carried.

The following officers and committees were then appointed to carry on the show:

Chairman—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto.

First Vice-Chairman—W. E. Wellington, Toronto.

Second Vice-President—Col. D. McCrae, Guelph.

Secy.—Trease—Henry Wade, Toronto.

Committees appointed to carry on show:

From Horse Breeders' Association—Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Bell, William Hendrie, Jun., John Macdonald, and Thomas Graham.

From Shire Horse Association—W. E. Wellington and J. M. Gardhouse.

From Clydesdale Horse Association—Col. D. McCrae, Peter Christie, Robert Miller, and Wm. Smith.

At the conclusion of this meeting the Clydesdale directors met, and the President reported the action of the Horse Breeders' Association in carrying a thousand dollars towards carrying on the show and in appointing officers and a committee to arrange details, and on motion of Peter Christie, seconded by Robert Bell, \$500 was appropriated from the funds of the Clydesdale Association towards the show, the funds to be under the direction of the Clydesdale representatives on the board. Carried.

An offer of \$45,000 per acre was refused by Mackenzie & Mann on Saturday for three acres of land in Windsor, lying east of Erie street and fronting on the Red River.

AXE-MAKERS' BIG COMBINE

St. Catharines Firm Mentioned in New Trust.

CAPITAL WILL BE \$30,000,000

New York, Nov. 10.—A consolidation of leading manufacturers in the country of axes, and certain lines of edge tools, is in prospect, according to the Journal of Commerce. A meeting of the various parties in interest has been held in this city, but nothing official was given out.

The new company probably will be known as the International Axe & Tool Company, and will have a stock capital of about \$30,000,000. Companies in the following cities are likely to be included in the combination: New York, Alexandria, Dumfries, N. Y., Warren, Pa., Ridgeway, Pa., Cattaraugus, N. Y., Gas City, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cohoes, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Windsor, Ind., Galesburg, Mo., Auburn, N. Y., Johnsboro, Ind., Evansville, Ind., and St. Catharines, Ont.

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

ENGINE MUST PAY DUTY.

G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision, involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wished to use temporarily in Maine.

Extraordinary shipments of cattle placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station across the border, it was not possible to interpret the tariff laws in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

T
H
I
S
O
R
I
G
I
N
A
L
D
O
C
U
M
E
N
T
I
S
I
N
V
E
R
Y
P
O
O
R
C
O
N
D
I
T
I
O
N