

MITCHELL AND DOOLITTLE

Strikers at Scranton Show Their Enthusiasm.

ADDRESSES A MASS MEETING

He Finds No Discontent Among the Unemployed and Declares the Strike Will Be Won.

The coal trust may be powerful and strong, but the American people, who have hearts throbbing in sympathy with the miners' cause, are stronger than the coal trust. The American people, like a man, have passed upon this conflict. They heard of the miners' request for a betterment of conditions and the operators' refusal. They heard of the miners' proposition to arbitrate and the operators' further refusal. Ninety per cent of the people have agreed that the miners are right and the operators wrong. —John Mitchell's speech at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 1.—The first of the strikers' mass meetings planned to take place at the various strike centers was held today in the Round Woods. Several thousand strikers were present from all parts of the anthracite coal region, some local having marched four miles to the meeting, headed by a band of drum corps and carrying flags and banners.

President John Mitchell and several of the district officials delivered addresses. The crowd enthusiastically cheered all the speakers and fairly went wild over Mitchell. When he was introduced, he was greeted with one shout: "Hats off!" and although the sun's rays beamed down so intensely that many were carried from the crowd exhausted, every man in the crowd remained until his speech was concluded. Then the crowd surged about the platform and shook his hands until Mitchell was almost exhausted.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was brief and dealt only with the live issues of the fight. He said in part: "I understand that by some who are not your friends that the miners of the Scranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so. I want to know if you are going to return to work, honoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves. (Cries of "Never, never, no, no! Don't you believe it!") and the "Hats off!"

"If the strike is lost, may God Almighty help the men, women and children who depend for their subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the price. I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mine Workers who called the strike. It was the miners who voted it. From the offices of the local presidents in New York come the declarations that the strike will be settled only in their way of settling it. I would direct your attention to similar declarations made in the 1900 strike. I understand there is some dissatisfaction and misunderstanding about the distribution of the relief funds. The operators have sent men among you to urge you to be dissatisfied. Through the newspapers they have told you that you were dissatisfied. I have sent a circular to all the locals which explains in detail all the plans for the distribution of relief, and I trust that when you hear it read there will be an end to dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. The operators are not going to give you a cent, and millions, we have enough to get on with. No miner will starve during the continuance of the strike. (Loud cheers.)

Distribution of Relief.

"I want to appeal to men with means to refrain from applying for relief. Let the fund be used for relief funds. The absolute need of help. Be patient with your committees. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share of the work. Don't depend altogether on your officers to win your fight. If we are to win we must all help.

"The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased than the operators in New York to see a man who breaks the law. I want you to exercise the rights that I want to see under the law, but I want no man to transgress the law.

"The strike will be won. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here addressing you. The operators are trying to make you believe that the strike is beginning to break up. There is a saying that those who come from afar can be with impunity. At Shamokin the operators tell the strikers that the men at Walkersbarre are returning. At Shamokin they tell them the men at Shamokin are returning, and at other places they tell them the men at Scranton are working. There are no signs of weakening here. (Laughter and applause.)

"This is possibly the last time I ever will talk to you. I want you to listen to me. I want to impress on you the importance of winning this strike. If you win, as surely you will, there will be no more strikes. There will be a basis of adjustment arrived at which will prevent strikes. If you lose the strike, the operators will make you pay for the strike losses by reducing your wages. And if you lose the strike, you lose your organization. I trust you will stand as you did in 1900." (Cheers and cries of "We will!")

Before the handshaking episode had begun, Chairman Phillips, who had favored a fight to a finish to raise their hands. Every hand went up.

MITCHELL REPLIES TO CITIZENS.

Says Miners Commit No More Crimes Than the Coal Combine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 1.—President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, today replied to the open letter addressed to him yesterday by the Citizens' Alliance. Mitchell, an organization made up of business and professional men and others. Mr. Mitchell recently criticized the alliance because he asserted it wanted to prosecute all miners who violated law, but overlooked every violation of the law committed every day by the coal combine. The alliance replied in an open letter, in which they enumerated many outrages said to have been committed by strikers and others in the coal region since the strike began. Mr. Mitchell was called upon to define his position and to issue a proclamation to his followers, warning them to keep on the side of law and order.

President Mitchell, in the course of his reply, says:

"Permit me to say that I do not recognize your right to make demands upon me to specifically declare myself opposed to any special classes of lawlessness. As a citizen of the United States and the chief executive of the miners' organization, I have declared on innumerable occasions and in language not susceptible of misinterpretation, my attitude toward lawlessness in every character, and I do not propose to alter my views to con-

form to the tenets of the Citizens' Alliance, namely, wink at capital crimes while inveighing against minor offenses.

"I have sought in my life to condone no crime, and I have sought the full weight of my personality and influence on the side of law and order; and I can say without egotism that the miners' union and its officers have done all for the promotion of peace that all the citizens' alliances that have been or could be formed by men like yourselves, whose sympathy with the poor and oppressed is like unto the friendship Brutus entertained for Cassar.

"I did not assume to say that there have not been some transgressions of law by members of the Miners' Union, but I do so say, and I do so say to successfully contradict the statement, that there has been much less lawlessness on the part of the miners—and that which has occurred has been less serious—in proportion to the number than on the part of the deputies and coal and iron police who are charged with authority, and are specifically commissioned to preserve the law, against whom you have made no protest, and whose association takes no action whatsoever. And further, the records in the Police Courts will demonstrate that a smaller number of miners have been convicted of crime in anthracite mining towns during the progress of the strike than for a like period preceding it.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that there was a great upheaval either industrial, political or social, in which there was as little real lawlessness as has existed in the anthracite region since the strike was inaugurated. As I said in my speech at Nanticoke, to which you took exception, the miners are as law-abiding, as patriotic, as liberty-loving, as any other class of citizens in our country. I shall never be induced to defend them or defame the residents of this community, either by direct charge or insinuation, without registering an emphatic protest.

FEELING OF URGE.

Soldiers Who Remain at Shenandoah Until the Strike is Over.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 1.—This was an uneventful day at Shenandoah and surrounding country. Absolute quiet prevailed everywhere and the general feeling of uneasiness which had prevailed here rapidly disappeared. The day was spent in the day in perfecting their camp arrangements and comparatively few of them were in town. None is permitted out of camp after dark.

Much sympathy was expressed today by the citizens generally over the death last night of Joseph Bedall, as a result of injuries received in the riot of Wednesday night. His funeral will take place Monday afternoon and he will be buried with Masonic honors. Rev. W. H. Stewart, of the William Penn M. E. Church, said today that Bedall on his deathbed denied that he was carrying ammunition to his brother Thomas, the Deputy Sheriff, who was besieged in the railroad station where the trouble occurred.

The inquest as to the death of Bedall was begun today, and after four witnesses had been examined, the further taking of testimony was postponed until next Tuesday. The coroner will use a revolver. Two witnesses told the jury that the inquest was held at the residence of Dr. J. C. Biddle, of the Miners' Hospital. Bedall received a terrible beating at the hands of the mob. The direct cause of death was a fracture of the skull, four and a half inches long and one inch wide. Besides this the unfortunate man sustained other serious fractures and contusions. It was testified that Bedall did not use his pistol until after he had been assailed several times by a shower of stones and bricks. His first shot was fired in the air and his second into the ground. There were more than 100 men in the crowd and many of them carried clubs.

Brigadier-General Gobin said tonight that while everything is quiet there is an interest that the active volunteer army of men and boys. It is believed that soldiers will stay in the field to the end of the strike.

Low-Priced Mine Guards.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—No coal men have been seen in the anthracite regions from this city to act as mine guards for more than two weeks past. The reason assigned is that the big operators found the expense too heavy, and that, feeling of unrest in the coal regions, that the large force which had been engaged in this city, New York, Baltimore and the South was not required.

It was therefore determined to drop at least a part of the strike force, which was estimated to be about 5000—and after that reduction occurred to fill the places with men who could be secured for less than the cost of the strike force. It was estimated that about 3000 were thus secured for \$2.50 per day. About 1000 were thus secured for \$2.00 per day. Of these it is believed that 500 have returned home. Their places were filled by the coal miners who got in the coal country itself for \$2 a day.

Habeas Corpus for Strike Leaders.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 1.—Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States Circuit Court, this afternoon issued a writ of habeas corpus for Thomas Hagerty and other strike leaders sentenced to jail at Parkersburg by Judge Jackson for violation of the injunction issued by him. Judge Goff ordered the release of Hagerty and other prisoners here for appearance next Tuesday.

Tin-Plate Plant Closes Down.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 1.—The American tinplate plant, at Gas City, which employed 200 men, has closed for an indefinite time, on account of the refusal of the company to reduce the wages of the employees of the company to 25 per cent.

FIRE NO HINDRANCE.

Brewery Horses, Loosed During a Fire, Started on Regular Routes.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Educated brewery horses played an intelligent part in a fire that was discovered in a stable in Martha street, attached to the Weisbrod & Hess brewery shortly after 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. There were 100 horses upon the first floor, and they were quickly turned loose when the hay upon the third floor started to blaze. For the moment the horses centered about in wonderment. Then each animal found his team mate and off they started to do business. As calmly as though attached to brewery wagons they were driven off upon their various routes. At a tavern near Richmond and Ann streets, one team came to a stop at a watering trough where they daily stop. After waiting the usual length of time they started to resume their route when captured.

Another team was last seen trotting contentedly side by side out the Bustleton pike, bound for a farm where they had been out at pasture last week.

Officers of the brewing company telephoned the branch office of the Bulletin in Kensington to report all stray horses were accounted for. Upon the second floor were 22 carriages of various kinds belonging to members of the firm. The barn was situated midway between Adams and York streets, and was surrounded by the main building of the brewery, while other buildings surrounded the barn upon all sides. One of them is another building contained 30 horses, but these did not get an opportunity to show their training.

TO WITHDRAW GRADUALLY

VATICAN METHOD OF SETTLING THE FRIAR QUESTION.

General Jacob H. Smith Arrives at San Francisco and Learns of His Forced Retirement.

Will Give Smith an Ovation.

COUNCIL BLIFFS, Ia., Aug. 1.—Received a telegram from General Jacob H. Smith, just arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, accepting an invitation to attend the third annual reunion of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, and stating that he would arrive here August 13, the first day of the reunion. Preparations are being made to give General Smith a magnificent ovation, the reports received by the committee in charge of the encampment indicated that General Smith's standing with the members of the society has not been injured by his recent court-martial.

DEN OF ASSASSINS.

Tayabas Constabulary Capture Katiunan Headquarters.

MANILA, Aug. 1.—A force of constabulary discovered recently an extensive Katiunan organization in Tayabas Province.

RESIGNS BECAUSE OF POLICE SCANDAL

MAYOR A. A. AMES, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

WEST BADEN, Ind., Aug. 1.—A. A. Ames, Mayor of Minneapolis, who has been here for several days, said today that he had forwarded his resignation as Mayor of Minneapolis. His resignation is expected to be in order to save the city the expense of a special election. His resignation takes effect September 6.

late but significant recognition by the Vatican that Secretary Root's first proposition made to the Vatican through Governor Taft, was the most liberal that could be devised for the settlement of the question.

The great influence of the religious orders in Rome must be reckoned with, however, should they think it to be to their interest to resist the measure. From present indications this would not be so, as the general of the Augustinians has just returned to the United States to choose Augustinians to replace the Spanish members of that order now in Manila.

GENERAL SMITH BREAKING DOWN.

First Hears of His Retirement on Landing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Standing on the bridge of the transport Thomas, eagerly waiting with the ship's captain for a glimpse of his native shore, General Jacob H. Smith, tried by court-martial for his part in the Philippine insurrection, was transformed into a hoarse, wilder man, who doomed this morning to first learn that the President had retired him from active duty. The pilot boat which met the General at the pier, and which he boarded at 10 o'clock this morning brought to General Smith the first news of the President's action. In the faint light of a blinding lamp, the veteran read the message that apprised him of the news that he had been retired.

An hour later the dawn came, and with it the sight of land, but General Smith had retired to his cabin, where, with his wife and chief aid, Lieutenant G. H. Shields, of the General's staff, he discussed the outcome of the long ordeal through which he has passed. Six hours later, when the Thomas reached the quarantine station at San Francisco, the ship with his secretary and met both General Smith and Lieutenant Shields at the door of the General's cabin. The War Department was handed to General Smith, it contained the official notification of President Roosevelt's action, and upon reading it, General Smith retired to his room with emotion. He was not again seen until the United States customs tender, the Hartley, was ready to take the General and his party ashore. He then denied himself to all interviewers, who were met by Lieutenant Shields. Together with his wife and aids, General Smith proceeded to the Occidental Hotel, remaining there at once to Army headquarters in the Phelps building, where he remained during the morning.

General Smith has absolutely nothing to say for publication," said Lieutenant Shields to a representative of the Associated Press. "He is not at liberty to talk, and, furthermore, has nothing to say. He has been hopeful that the President would not take action against him, and, of course, feels keenly the force of the blow he has received. The General admitted to the court-martial trying him that he had issued orders which in effect expressed his desire that the enemy be obliterated and unconquerable, he is not spared; in fact, that the country be laid waste and no prisoners be taken. The literal construction of these orders and their exact interpretation made up the bulk of the evidence against the General at the court-martial. There is no doubt but that General Smith did not mean all he said. He certainly did not expect the action which the President has taken."

General Smith, who is wearing civilian attire, appears exceedingly nervous and worn. His eyes are plainly red, and in every action, and his intimate friends fear he is breaking down under the severe strain to which he has been subjected in recent months. It is not known as yet when General Smith will proceed

East. His best orders require him to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington, and it is likely that he will lose no time in starting East.

Repeated efforts made during the day to induce General Smith to discuss his campaign in the Philippines and the court-martial which followed as a sequel to his work failed entirely. He then declined to take up the subject with intimate friends. The transport Thomas brings portions of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiments and the Tenth Cavalry.

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TROUBLE ON THE YACHT

PRESIDENT WILL INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS ON MAYFLOWER.

Arrangements Have Been Completed for the Vessel's Target Practice in Gardiner's Bay.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The first time on a week, when his vacation began the President today transacted no public business at Sagamore Hill. No visitors were received. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt left the house early for an all-day outing. Roosevelt left for Newport, where she will be the guest of Miss Helen Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, of New York.

The feeling of unrest among the crew of the Mayflower, which led to several desertions, has been brought to the attention of President Roosevelt. He received an inkling of the trouble several days ago, but supposed that the cases of desertion were sporadic and isolated. He had no idea until today that the members of the crew were so incensed at what they regarded as ill treatment that half the 141 men were ready to actively desert. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt will make a personal investigation of the matter, with a view of remedying the trouble, if possible.

Concerning the stories of ill treatment of the men, Lieutenant-Commander Deaves, in command of the vessel, said today that gross exaggerations of the real cause had appeared in some newspapers. He admitted there had been some desertions, but that really there were no more than might have been expected under the circumstances. He denounced the stories regarding the Gardiner's Bay incident as absolutely without foundation. It was announced that Secretary Moody on his recent visit to the ship had congratulated Commander Deaves, not only on the condition of the vessel, but also upon the appearance of the crew.

Arrangements practically have been completed for the Mayflower's target practice in Gardiner's Bay next Thursday for the prize of \$25 in gold offered by the President. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be witnesses of the contest. They will leave here Tuesday on the Slyph and probably will board the Mayflower that night. The practice will be conducted under the usual naval regulations. A target 30 feet wide and 18 feet high will be placed on a float. The Mayflower, at a distance of 1500 yards, will steam past the target at a speed of seven miles an hour. The armament of the Mayflower consists of 13 rapid-fire guns of various calibers. The prize competition for the prize will be among the 24 men. Each gunner will have two opportunities to demonstrate his skill in periods of two minutes each. The gunner may fire as many shots as he care in those periods, the firing being timed by a split-second watch. A careful record of every shot fired will be kept. The gunner making the best record will receive the prize from the President personally.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

July Statement Shows an Increase of Four Millions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the National debt shows that at the close of business July 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$978,910,367, which is an increase of \$4,653,125. This increase is accounted for by the reduction in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$ 933,060,240; Debt on which interest is not paid, 1,274,510; Debt bearing no interest, \$85,547,816; Total, \$1,303,122,566.

This amount, however, does not include \$141,828 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by the equal amount of cash on hand held for the redemption. Cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve fund, \$100,000,000; Treasury notes, \$41,000,000; general fund, \$35,514,250; including \$18,128,391 in National bank deposits; total, \$186,514,250, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$68,299,000, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$118,215,250.

Circulation Statement.

The monthly circulation statement, issued by the Controller of the Currency, shows that at the close of business, July 31, 1902, the total circulation of National bank notes was \$158,154, an increase for the month of \$3,312,093, and an increase for the year of \$2,831,281. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$161,814,767, an increase for the month of \$2,755,000, and a decrease for the year of \$1,414,906. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$2,980,417, a decrease for the month of \$63,862, and an increase for the year of \$13,255,887. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$128,588,480, and to secure people deposits \$124,590,650.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The monthly comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of July, 1902, the receipts amounted to \$43,206,851, and the expenditures \$46,813,587, leaving a deficit for the month of \$3,606,736. The receipts from the several sources of revenue compared with July, 1901, are given as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1902, 1901. Includes Customs, Excise, Miscellaneous, etc.

Decrease.

The decrease in the receipts from internal revenue is due to the revenue reduction act, passed at the last session of Congress, which went into operation July 1, 1902. The expenditures on account of the War Department show an increase of \$1,500,000, and on account of the Navy Department an increase of \$1,375,000. An unusual expenditure during July was about \$2,000,000 paid to several states under a routing by the Controller of the Treasury for expenses connected with raising troops during the Civil War.

Coinage in July.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that during July, 1902, the total coinage executed on account of the United States was \$4,756,500, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Gold (double eagle), Silver, Minor coins.

NEW ARMOR-PLATE.

Overtakes New Explosive in Race for Supremacy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy people are today making a serious study of high explosives and armor-piercing projectiles by the Army through a considerable improvement in the existing armor-plate of a battleship. Lieutenant Cleveland Davis, attached to the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has produced an armor-plate which recently was tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem, Pa. The results encourage the naval officers here to believe that the armor-plate has again overtaken the gun in the never-ending struggle for supremacy. This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by an intensely powerful current of electricity, the result being a face as hard as glass of any thickness. It is supported by a tough back, which it is believed cannot be cracked. The depth of the hardening is ruled by the length the current plays upon the plate. It is said that an average

plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is not so brittle as the hard lighter for the same resisting power, which means a great saving to constructors.

Government to Print Its Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Government probably will print its own postage stamps, as the result of the bids opened at the Postoffice Department today, for the supplying of adhesive postage stamps for the United States for the four years beginning October 1 next. It has been stated that the price asked by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was exorbitant, and that the work would have to go to a private concern. The bureau's bid, however, is the lowest. It is as follows: 5 cents per 1000 for ordinary postage stamps; 7 cents per 1000 for postage due stamps; 15 cents per 1000 for special delivery stamps; 25 cents per 1000 for stamps containing 12 stamps each; 35 cents per 1000 for stamps containing 24 stamps each; and 45 cents per 1000 for stamps containing 48 stamps each. The only other bidder was the American Bank Note Co., of New York, which bid \$100,000 higher for the four years than the bureau's bid.

Must Leave West Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ex-Delegate Crandall, of Arizona, was at the War Department today in the interest of Cadet Pendleton, who was yesterday found guilty of being drunk at West Point. Pendleton was appointed to the academy by Mr. Crandall, and he has a great interest in having him retained in the academy, his duty being to inform the Army next year. He was informed that the law in the case is very explicit and that neither the Secretary of War nor the President can prevent the dismissal of a cadet who is found guilty of being drunk.

Paymaster Short in His Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—An order was issued by the Navy Department for the trial by court-martial of Paymaster Paymaster Charles W. Moore, attached to the Michigan. The officer charged with rendering false and fraudulent returns of balances to his credit, embezzlement, scandalous conduct, absence from duty, and other offenses. The charges are said to amount to only \$500. The court will meet the 7th at Erie, Pa. Commander Berry Garst is its president.

Brooklyn Returns From England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which conveyed the remains of the late Lord Pauncefote to England, has returned to Nanticoke. She will join the North Atlantic Squadron at the coming summer maneuvers. The cruiser New York, with Admiral Rodgers aboard, has arrived at Cavite.

Western Gold Deposits.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Payment by the sub-treasurer for account of gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco to July 31 amount to \$5,517,722, against \$3,775,175 in the corresponding period last year.

Transferred to Fort Worden.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—An order was issued at the War Department today transferring the Sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery, from Fort Mason, Cal., to Fort Worden, Wash.

BOILERMAKERS GO OUT.

General Strike in Contract and Job Shops at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Boilermakers and shipbuilders and their helpers to the number of 1500 men, employed in the contract and job shops in this city, struck today because the Master Boilermakers' Association refused to concede demands made by them. The principal demands are an increase in the wage scale of the boilermakers from 30 cents an hour to 35 cents for inside work, and 60 cents for outside work to work tomorrow morning. The union also demands recognition of the union; nine-hour day outside; eight-hour day inside; double time for holiday work, and time and a half for overtime.

The boilermakers and helpers decline to be prepared to continue the strike indefinitely. The Master Boilermakers' Association has offered to concede an advance of 7 per cent, but its officers say it is impossible to grant all the demands of the union. It is feared the strike will tie up all work in the branches affected.

It was reported by union officials that hundreds of boilermakers were leaving Chicago to seek work in adjacent cities. Practically all work at boiler shops has ceased, and hardly any work is in operation. Employers predict that the strike will kill the boilermaking business in this city for some time. Other workers can secure workmen at much cheaper wages than are now paid here, and as a consequence work is being diverted in their favor.

Important victories were won by the men during the day, three of the largest shops in the city having signed the union scale, and 200 of the men will return to work tomorrow morning. The firms that agreed to the terms were the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Halley Down Draft Company and the Hamler Boiler & Tank Company. Coming on the first day of the strike, the consequence of these firms to the union's indifference is hailed by the strikers as an indication that the strike will be of short duration.

Offered Rewards for Assaults.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Charged with paying rewards for assaults on non-union workmen, the scale varying according to the degree of injury inflicted, 11 union brass molders were indicted by the grand jury today. All of the accused are members of the Chicago Iron and Steel Workers' Union, having been officers of the organization. Witnesses told the grand jury that the officers of the union, through the business agent, offered from \$5 to \$25 for assaults on non-union men. It is feared the men were permanently disabled, they said, and in other cases \$1 was added.

Press Feeders' Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Press Feeders' Association, the Franklin Association of Pressmen and the Association of Pressmen adopted recommending the ordering of a general strike of 1000 press-feeders in 40 printing press establishments, or advance notice to be called a week. A general meeting of the 1