

# PRESIDENT FAILED TO SETTLE STRIKE

### Conference Between Coal Miners and Mine Owners a Failure.

## IT IS NOW A FIGHT TO A FINISH

### Mr. Roosevelt Urged Both Sides to Settle Their Differences in the Interest of the Public Welfare.

Washington, Special.—The great coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and the miners, which came to an end at the temporary White House, facing Lafayette Square, at 4:55 o'clock Friday afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement, apparently the result of the fact that the conference was held at the residence of the President, and the miners' union, had refused to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the President. The President had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit differences to the arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the President and to enter into an agreement to abide by the terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years, and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies, and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, with which they would not have, no dealings; had demanded Federal troops to ensure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the district of Pennsylvania, in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written. For the first time the President of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great controversy face to face with the whole country eagerly intent upon and watchful of their doings. Technically, the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the President summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital, and forgetting his own acute suffering besought them for love of the country wherein they dwell and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the Commonwealth. What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future.

The conference opened a few minutes after 11 o'clock and two sessions were held.

The immediate parties to the strike say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the White House with closely set jaw, was asked regarding this and replied: "If any one knows what the President will do not, that is more than I know."

Forteen men, including the President, were in the second story in the room at the temporary White House during the momentous conference. President Mitchell and three of his district leaders represented the miners and five railroad men and one independent mine operator the employers. With the President were Attorney General Knox, Commissioner of Labor Wright and Secretary Cortelyou. All the cabinet, save Attorney General Knox, kept aloof during the conference, but between the two meetings and afterward several of the President's advisers called upon him to talk over the situation. What took place at the meeting is set out in ample statements made by each side and given out to the press by themselves and also officially at the White House.

During the conference the President listened to both sides with the greatest eagerness. Immediately after its adjournment, his physicians, Surgeon General Rixey and Dr. Lung, insisted on making an examination of his wound and redressing it. Apparently no ill effects had resulted from the excitement of the day, and at a later call, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Lung announced that the President's condition was satisfactory.

The President's statement is as follows:

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trades—the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the trouble between the operators and the miners, and the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between them it did not seem proper to me to intervene. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any ground other than on account of the nature of the catastrophe to a large portion of our people in the winter fuel famine, which is staring us in the face, I believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can to bring to an end a situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon you. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink, for the time, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter. It is my judgment that the situation requires that you open the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness there is in me I ask that

with them. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people if necessary that the lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers. Mr. President, I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been some lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite regions to recruit the iron and coal police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying nothing that would affect conciliation."

The President then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition. They answered "No." In response to a future question from the President they stated that they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell, looking toward a settlement of the question at issue, and that they had no other proposition to make save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which, in effect, was that if any man chose to resume work and had a difficulty with his employer both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the mine was located.

About 5 o'clock the conference was broken up. There be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without any necessary delay meet the crying need of the people. I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individuals sacrifice for the general good."

Upon the completion of the President's remarks, Mr. Mitchell made a statement as follows:

"Mr. President: I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentleman representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims."

The President: "Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reason for my getting you together, and I shall re-pass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated, not to decide now, but give it careful thought and return at 3 o'clock."

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon re-assembling, Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: Do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President: "It will be a pleasure to me to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer."

The President then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say.

Mr. Mitchell said: "The charge made by the gentlemen that 20 murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men and will show that they have committed the murders, I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition. Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and our people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police and no one else has been charged."

**Railroad Chartered.**

Atlanta, Special.—A charter was granted by the Secretary of State to the Tennessee, Georgia & South Carolina Railroad Company, to build and operate a line from Blue Ridge, Ga., to Charleston, Tennessee, a distance of 200 miles. The road will connect with the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, a branch of the Louisville & Nashville, and the Atlantic Coast Line at Blue Ridge, and with the Southern Railway Company at Charleston, Tenn. The road is capitalized at \$3,000,000 and the right is reserved in the charter to extend the capital to \$5,000,000.

**Street Car Strike Still Holds.**

New Orleans, Special.—Tuesday's conditions of the strike of the employees of the New Orleans Railway Company, inaugurated Sunday, as considered by the peace authorities, were satisfactory. No difficulties occurred, being due, it is believed, to the fact that no effort was made to move any cars other than those carrying the mails. Several mail cars delivered mail to the sub-stations without difficulty in the quarter below Canal street. On the lines receiving power from the Arabella barn, nothing could be done with mail cars on account of trouble on the wires.

**Tobacco Company Registered.**

London, By Cable.—The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, was registered at Somerset House last Monday. The capital of the company is \$30,000,000 which is divided into \$7,500,000 preferred and \$22,500,000 of common stock. The first directorate will hold office until 1904. The head office of the company will be in London. The company offers no shares to the public.

A dispatch states that James M. Catlett of Philadelphia, Pa., will establish a knitting mill at Wilmington, N. C.

The average woman doesn't care any more for the privilege of voting than the average man does for the privilege of putting a baby to sleep.—Chicago News.

Every man's value depends largely upon his own estimate of himself.

# COLER NOMINATED.

## New York Democrats Name the State Ticket.

## THE SLATE REMAINS UNBROKEN

### Delegates Who Wished to Oppose The Ticket Prepared Were Ruled Out of Order.

Saratoga, N. Y., Special.—A convention so sarsenous in its final hours as to bring almost personal conflict, and yet terminating in such perfect harmony as to allow the completion of the State ticket with less than a hundred delegates out of 450 in the hall was the result of the closing of the Democratic State convention. It began in the early morning with a prepared slate of candidates. The slate was not broken in any particular, but the right of objection to it was given to all the delegates except when, in the case of one New York delegate, it was believed to be an infringement of the rules under which the convention was acting. The ticket nominated follows: Governor, Bird S. Coler, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Governor, Charles N. Bulger, of Oswego; Secretary of State, Farnk Mott, of Chatauga; Comptroller, Chas. M. Preston, of Ulster; Attorney General, John Cunneen, of Erie; State Engineer and Surveyor, Richard W. Sherman, of Onondaga; State Treasurer, Geo. R. Finch, of Warren; Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, John C. Gray, of New York.

Naturally a great deal of the interest in the convention centered in the attitude it would take toward the seating of Wm. S. Devery, former head of the police department of New York, who held a regular certificate of election from the ninth district. It was not an unexpected event that the convention decided to unseat him, and it was not so unexpected that he and his followers were vociferous in their objections.

So thoroughly had Mr. Devery made up his mind that the convention would have none of him that he did not attend the meeting of the committee on credentials but spent the earlier hours of the morning in the rear of the convention hall among his alternates. When the convention decided to adopt the report of the committee by the vote of 422 to 211, then Mr. Devery walked out of the convention after being allowed to declare himself a good Democrat, and proceeded to hold a mass-meeting on the steps of the United States Hotel.

**Mr. Roosevelt as Peacemaker.**

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has decided to make an effort to get the anthracite coal mine owners and their striking employes together in the interest of the public good. This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisers. The decision was arrived at when the lawyers of the cabinet informed the President that there was no way under the constitution and form of government of the United States for Federal intervention to end the strike. Every phase of the situation was canvassed and the determination to have the mine operators and President Mitchell meet the President was reached when it was found that no other method was open.

At the conclusion of the conference which was attended by Secretaries Root, Shaw and Moody, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne, at the temporary White House, the following telegrams were made public:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 1. To George F. Baer, President Reading Railroad System, Philadelphia; W. H. Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, New York; E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board Erie Railroad Company, New York; R. M. Olyphant, President Delaware & Hudson Company, New York; John Markle, New York."

"I should greatly like to see you on Friday next, October 3, at 11 o'clock here in Washington, in regard to the failure of the coal supply which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers."

**"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."**

"John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Wilkesbarre, Pa."

"I should greatly like to see you Friday next, October 3, at 11 o'clock, a. m., here in Washington in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. I have sent a similar dispatch to the presidents of the anthracite coal companies."

**"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."**

**Attempted Suicide.**

St. Louis, Special.—Clarence Thurston, a son of United States Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, an attache of the World's Fair offices in St. Louis, was found unconscious from asphyxiation in his apartments at a hotel early Wednesday. The door of his room was tightly closed, the keyhole plugged, the windows bolted and the gas jets opened, indicating that an attempt had been made at suicide. Thurston is 22 years of age, and has been in St. Louis about three months. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was stated he would recover. The attempt at suicide is said to have been due to financial troubles.

**Held For Murder.**

Roanoke, Va., Special.—San Valentine, Sam Hodge, Zean Holland and James Price, the four negroes charged with the shooting of John Ruble, a white mine guard, who was killed on Crane Creek, in Mercer county, W. Va., on August 28 last, were given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Brown at Bluefield, and were sent on to the grand jury for indictment. Accomplices in the shooting of Ruble turned State's evidence, and the testimony against the men on trial was very strong.

# TWO STATEMENTS GIVEN OUT.

## Both Sides to the Disagreement Are Still Firm.

Washington, Special.—The statements to the President were made in the following order: President Baer, of the Reading Railroad; President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers; President Thomas, of the Erie road; Mr. Markley, an independent operator; President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna road; Mr. Wilcox, vice president and general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson road; Mr. Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western road. The statement by George N. Baer, president of the Reading road says:

"You distinctly say that you do not invite the discussion of your respective claims and positions. But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief. I need not picture the daily crimes committed by the domestic tranquility which every constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions. There is a terrible region of lawlessness and crime there. The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to our property. In express terms it declares the right of acquiring, possessing and defending property to be inalienable. When riot and anarchy, to great to be appeased by the civil power, occur, the government of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the State troops to suppress it. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless encouraged by false hopes, order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient to re-establish the region of law, the constitution of the United States requires the President, when requested by the legislature and Governor to suppress domestic violence. You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public."

"The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion, restore the majesty of the law, the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost."

"We decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's offer to let our men work on the terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and strife shall cease in Pennsylvania. We shall stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pennsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it, because it is unlawful and not because of any bargain with us."

"We will add to our offer to continue the wages existing at the time of the strike and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance," this further condition—if the employers and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievances, it shall be referred to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination."

**The Miners' Side.**

Washington, Special.—The following is the text of the statement made to the President by the official representatives of the miners' unions:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.

"Mr. President: At the conference this morning we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation and averting the sufferings and hardships which would inevitably follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested."

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes, we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue. Thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands, thanks to a justice-loving American public, whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the strike indefinitely. But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in the strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award upon all, or any of the questions involved."

"If you will accept this responsibility, and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement, for not less than one year, or more than five years, as may be determined between themselves and the anthracite coal mine workers, and will pay the scale of wages which you and the tribunal appointed by you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work, upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go into effect from the day upon which work is resumed."

"Very respectfully yours,  
John Mitchell, President U. M. W. of A.; John Fahy, John Duffey, D. D. Nichols, district presidents."

# GETS A NEW TRIAL.

## Supreme Court Hands Down Opinion in Wilcox Case.

## MONTGOMERY WRITES OPINION.

### Justice Clark Writes a Concurrent Opinion—Disturbances at Trial in Elizabeth City Sufficient Grounds.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—The Supreme Court Tuesday gave Jas. Wilcox, convicted of the murder of Nellie Cropsey, at Elizabeth City, a new trial. The opinion in the case is written by Justice Montgomery. There is a concurring opinion by Justice Clark. The leading opinions in full follow:

No person ought to be taken or dispossessed of his household liberties or privileges or outlawed or exiled or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land. And that provision of our State constitution applies as well to procedure and manner of trial in our courts of justice as to principles of law which underline our society. Under law all persons charged with crime are as much entitled to a fair and unprejudiced trial as they are to the protection of their persons, their property or their reputation. They have a right under the same constitution to have counsel for defense, and any willful interruption of such counsel while conducting such defense, intended to dishonor and embarrass, is not only unlawful as obstructing and preventing a fair trial, but is deserving of the condemnation of all good citizens."

In this case the prisoner was arraigned for murder and was convicted of that crime in the first degree. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and while that character of evidence may, in its very nature, produce a high degree of moral certainty in its application, yet it is never to be forgotten that it requires the greatest degree of caution and vigilance in its application."

In reading the records in this case, it hardly seems possible that the jury could have given that cautious and vigilant attention to the evidence which the law requires of them, or to a presentation of the prisoner's case to them by his counsel that thought which the importance of the case demanded. In their immediate presence, 100 persons in their deliberate purpose to prejudice the rights of the prisoner, committed a great wrong against the Commonwealth, and contempt of court. On the outside of the court house great improprieties took place for the purpose of prejudicing the prisoner with the jury. No such demonstrations were ever witnessed in our State before, and for the honor of the Commonwealth, such ought not to be repeated."

In the statement of the case by his honor, he said: "After the evidence was all in, and while one of the counsel was making the closing argument for the prisoner, about 100 people being about one-fourth of those present in the court room, as if by concert, left the room. Soon thereafter, while the same counsel was addressing the jury, the fire alarm was given near the court house, which caused a number of other persons to leave the court room. The court is of the opinion, and so finds the fact, that these demonstrations were made for the purpose of breaking the force of the counsel's argument. But the court does not find that the jury were influenced thereby. There is no motion made by the prisoner to set the verdict aside in consequence of said conduct."

Sufficient excuse was made here by counsel for the prisoner for failure to make a motion for a new trial in the court below to justify the Attorney General in consenting to the agreement to consider the motion as having been entered at the proper time, which he did. In such a case as this it is indispensable that the finding by his honor that the jury had been unimpaired by the conduct of the officers should have been made. The disclosures should have assumed such proportions as to warrant this court in declaring that the trial was not conducted according to law. The propriety of our ruling is strengthened by the circumstances that contempt proceedings were not commenced against those offending, and that no motion was made to set the verdict aside and dor a new trial after such unheeded demonstrations. Counsel for the prisoner, in his argument here, in response to a question, stated that if the verdict had been set aside the prisoner would have met a violent death on the instant."

The prisoner must not only be tried according to the forms of law, these forms being included in the expression "law of the land," but his trial must be unattended by such influences and such demonstrations of lawlessness and intimidation as were present on the former occasion. Court must stand for civilization, for proper administration of law is orderly proceedings. There must be a new trial in this case."

The following is Judge Clark's concurrence of opinion:

"The judge having found as fact that the demonstration within and without the court room were made for the purpose of breaking the force of counsel's argument, the magnitude and nature of those demonstrations were such as to require a new trial. The administration of justice must not only be fair and unbiased, but it must be above any just suspicion of any influence save that credit which the jury shall give to the evidence before them. It is of vital importance to the public welfare that decisions of courts of justice shall command respect, but this will be impossible of there is ground to believe that extraneous influence, of any kind whatever, has been brought to bear."

# STRIKE TALK AT WHITE HOUSE.

## President and Cabinet Review Coal Famine Situation.

Washington, Special.—The President Tuesday took initiative steps to ascertain what, if anything, could be done by Federal authorities to settle the coal strike. The result was a rather general expression of opinion by the advisers of the President to the effect that the Federal laws and constitution did not afford means of Federal interference to end the strike, but another conference will be held and the President will do all he can to properly and legally bring about a settlement.

At the temporary White House a conference was held with three cabinet officers, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne. Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, was also present. These gentlemen met with President Roosevelt first and after the subject had been considered for some time, they adjourned to another room and conferred together for an hour. They all returned later in the day and held another conference with the President and the strike situation was discussed further.

President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation. The approach of winter, with a coal famine imminent and the distress and suffering that must ensue unless coal becomes available, presents a situation which he thinks should receive the attention of the administration if there is anything that can be done by the government. Many appeals have been made to him and many suggestions have been received by him and it was with a view to ascertaining what power the Federal authority could evoke that caused the conference to be held.

During the conference every phase of the situation was discussed. The general opinion of the advisers of the President was that the situation did not present a case in which there could be Federal interference by any warrant of law. There has been no interference with Federal authority in the mining region either by stoppage of the mails or resistance of United States Court process. It was pointed out that there was no occasion for the use of Federal troops, as Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, had not called on the government for assistance, nor had he even exhausted the resources of the State by calling out the full strength of the State militia. The question of the right to seek appointment of receivers for the mines in order that they might be operated was discussed, but neither in the constitution nor in any known law could any legal warrant be found for such action though the discussion on such lines went so far as the consideration of how the properties could be relinquished and control surrendered after the object of supplying coal had been accomplished, assuming the Federal government could intervene through receivers. The tenor of the whole discussion was to the effect that there was a lack of power in the Federal administration to take any action at the present stage of the strike, although the seriousness of the coal famine now and the much greater evils soon to follow were considered at length and with the wish to discover some method of ending the industrial deadlock.

Governor Crane's presence naturally brought into prominence the proceedings begun in the Massachusetts courts to secure the appointment of receivers for the coal properties, but the opinion was expressed that the situation could not be met successfully by this method.

**Cotton Injured by Rain.**

Washington, Special.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says: Reports of injury from rain to open cotton are very general throughout the belt, with the exception of the Carolinas and portions of Texas, and sprouting and rotting in bolls are largely reported, especially in the central districts. Picking, though much interrupted, is well advanced and is nearing completion in some districts. Late cotton in central and northern Texas is making rapid growth, but will not mature unless frosts are unusually late, and under these conditions a light top crop may also be gathered in Alabama. A fine crop of Sea Island cotton is promised in South Carolina.

Late tobacco has been materially improved. Cloudy and rainy weather, which has been very general throughout the week, has been very unfavorable for curing.

**Tried to Kill Himself.**

New York, Special.—In financial difficulty, as a result of the coal strike, Henry C. Scheel, a coal merchant of this city, tried to kill himself by shooting. The doctors say there is little hope for him. Mr. Scheel is 45 years old. He lives with his wife and three children in a handsome residence and has been generally thought to be prosperous. A relative of Mr. Scheel said he had a large sum of money—about \$200,000—tied up in litigation and that his business was his source of revenue. The disturbance in the coal market had affected his business seriously, causing him to become despondent.

**Receiver For Georgia Bank.**

Macon, Ga., Special.—A Barnesville special to The Telegraph says that a temporary receiver has been appointed for the People's Bank, successor to the Barnesville Savings Bank, which failed a few months ago. The action of the court is due to a proceeding undertaken by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company on account of a deposit of \$3,800 made by the tax collector of the county for whom the company stood bond.

**Stage Coach Robbed.**

Middletown, N. Y., Special.—The stage coach "Pioneer," which makes daily trips between Warwick and Goshen, was held up and robbed by three masked horsemen late Tuesday afternoon. While two of the highwaymen covered the driver with revolvers, the third, with many threats, compelled the passengers to give up all their money and valuables. After the robbery had been completed, the robbers spurred up their horses and escaped.