## MINE OWNERS' SIDE.

Statement Filed With Coal Strike Commission

#### STATEMENT OF LEHIGH COMPANY.

Report Says Miners Have the Best of Homes, Pianos and Organs, and All the Comforts of Life.

Philadelphia, Special .- The statement of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, submitted to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission now in session at Scranton, Pa., in answer to the demands of the miners, was made public here Sunday. The answer recites the developments of the company from the date of its charter in 1822, refers to the expense of operation and to the comparatively small profits, and declares the demand of the employes for an increase of 2 per cent. is unjustifiable, the reason given in support of the demand not being founded on fact. Accompanying the statement came two exhibits. One shows the earnings of the employes of the company for one year based on the time worked during 1901, the number of the several classes of workmen, and the rates paid according to the pay roll for the first half of 1902. The other is a catalogue of overt acts charged to the striking employes of the company during the recent contest, the riots, assaults and disturbances of various kinds, benig numbered at upwards of 60. The answer says:

"The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is the oldest corporation engaged in the mining of coal in the anthracite region. It was chartered in 1822, and was the successor of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, which was organized in 1793. It also acquirred certain rights on the Lehigh river which were granted in 1818.

Plt owns and controls about 14,000 acres of coal land in Carbon and Schuylkill counties, which are estimated to contain over 500,000,000 tons of available unmined coal. Its employes numbered about 6,000 and its capacity of production is over 200,000 tons a month. Its capital stock and funded debt amounted to upward of \$32.000,000. All of its capital stock and bonds were issued for full value, but although its more important coal lands purchased at a time when the were country was a wilderness, and all its lands have been acquired at moderate prices, the dividendy upon its capital stock to date only averaged 4.02 per cent. The profit on coal mined by the company during the 10 years ending December 31, 1901, has averaged 11.09 cents per ton, after charging off taxes on coal lands and depreciation, but not including any charge for royality, which represents the value of the coal in the ground. Nor were the rates of freight upon the railroad exorbitant, as is shown by the fact that the company operated its own canal, but found it advantageous to send the coal to market over the railroad, rather than by the canal."

Referring to the claim of the miners that better wages are paid in the bi-tuminous fields for substantially similar work, the answer states:

"This company does not know what rate of wages is paid in the bituminous coal fields throughout the country, but

## THE OPERATORS OPPOSE

#### The Recognition of the Union in the Coal Strike Adjustment,

Washington, Special .- That the anthracite coal mine owners will resist to the utmost every effort to make the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America an issue in the arbi-

tration which is now in progress is made evident by the replies to the statement of President John Mitchell of the miners' organization, which have been filed with the strike commission. There are five of these answers in addition to that of President Baer, which was given out Tuesday, and all dwell with especial emphasis and marked unanimity on this point. They also agree in resisting the demands of the miners for an increase of wages for piece work, a reduction of hours for time work and for the weighing rather than the measurement of coal.

Recorder Wright left for the anthracite regions, taking those replies with him. In addition to the statement made for the Reading Company by President Baer the list comprises the replies of the Delaware & Hudson Company, the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and the Scranton Coal Company. The reply for the Delaware & Lackawanna Company, signed by W. H. Truesdale, says:

"This company unequivocally asserts that it will under no condition recognize or enter into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America, Nor will it permit said association or its officers to dictate the terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business." Mr. Truesdale says they will adopt a uniform rate to pay the miner for unit coal mined at all mines. On the point of general prosperity, he says: "Prior to the introduction of agitators and mischief-makers, the anthracite workers were on an average as prosperous, comfortable and contented as any body of workers in similar employment in this country." The wages, it is added, are such that frugal

employes have saved a substantial amount every year. Mr. Truesdaye resists the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent, in hours of labor, saying that no branch of business employing thousands of men can hope to compete successfully in the markets of the world if its hours of labor are re-

stricted. President Olyphant, of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in his reply, de-clares that the wages paid by his company are just and adequate. He also says that "those of its employes who perform contract or piece work, as a matter of their own volition work only about six hours a day and take numerous holidays without consent or approval of this respondent and their earnings by hours of actual work are, therefore, much higher than those in any similar employment." President Olyphant takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the question of the recognition of the miners' union. This position is placed on the ground that

# **A DAVIS MEMORIAL**

New Orleans Entertaining Influential

Gathering of

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Many Reports Made at the Second Day's Session-\$6,000 for the Winnie Davis Memorial.

New Orleans, Special .- The second day's session of the ninth annual convention of the Daughters of the United Confederacy opened Thursday morning. Greetings were received from junior organizations of Georgia. Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. A number of reports were read showing the progress made by the society in the different States. Mrs. Cooley, of Florida, said that although the State had a population more than half of which was Northern, it contained one of the largest chapters of the general body and had lately raised a \$35,000 shaft over the Florida soldiers killed in battle and buried in Winchester,

Mrs. J. M. Arnold, of Kentucky, said that through the division in that State the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had been prohibited and "Marching Georgia" silenced in the city schools "Marching Mrs. John P. Hickman. of Evans-

ville. Ind., said the chapter there was engaged in the work of building a monument to the Confederate dead. Miss Mary M. Minoe, of Maryland, said the chapter in that State helped to support a Soldiers' Home and

helped to erect a monument shortly to be unveiled in honor of the veterans. Mrs. Helen D. Bell said the special

work of the chapters in Mississipp! were to establish a Confederate home at Peauvoir, the old home of Jeffer son Davis.

Mrs. James Henry Parker, of New York, said her chapter was composed of Southern women, living in that State and was engaged in memorial work.

announcement from Georgia The that \$6,000 for the Winnie Davis memorial had been raised through the Daughters, was greeted with applause. Mrs. Robert Meade reported for the grand division of Virginia, Mrs. M. T. Shorry for West Virginia, and Mrs. Connor for South Carolina. A very cordial greeting was given Miss Laura who bore greetings from the Dugan, chapter in Los Angeles, Cal.

#### Shooting at Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, Va. ,Special.-A tragic shooting affair occurred here Thursday night between 11 and 12 o'clock ,as a result of which E. Sherlock Oglesby is dead and P. Norman Willis is desperately wounded .The shooting occurred on Federal street, near Seventh, and there were no witnesses to it except the two young men involved.

It is known that they had a quarrel, but what it was about could not be learned. The shots were heard, and persons whose attention was attracted saw a man lying on the sidewalk and another walking away. The man on the sidewalk was Oglesby, dead, a pistol with three chambers empty lying near by. Willis walked several squares to his home on Fifth street. Doctors were hastily summoned, and it was ascerthe organization seeks to control the tained that he had been shot through ertire fuel supply of the country; that the abdomen near the naval. His conas the union is unincorporated it is in- dition is precarious. He stated that is nowhere in any fields, substan-similar work to that which is President T.P. Fowler speaks for the shot himself. Both the young men are

### MOLINEUX IS FREED BAER REPLIES TO MITCHELL

Elaborate Statement From the Pres-

ident of Coal Operators, Washington, Special .- The reply of President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company, to the charges of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, which has presented to the Anthracite Coal Strike

Commission, was Tuesday given to the public. Mr. Baer makes no reference to Mr. Mitchell as the president of the miners' organization, but refers to him simply as an individual. Taking up the specifications in Mr. Mitchell's charges seriatim, Mr. Baer first admits that his company owns 37 collieries and that before the strike it employed 26 .-829 people. Following is a brief summary of the response to Mr. Mitchell's other specifications:

Second. The demand for 20 per cent. increase in wages is denounced as "arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust." The company contends that after making all necessary allowance for different conditions that the rate of wages paid for the mining of anthracite coal is as high as that paid in the bituminous coal fields.

Third. The company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

Fourth and fifth. Mr. Baer denies that the earnings of the anthracita workers are less than average earnings for other occupations requiring skill and training and that earnings are insufficient because of the dangerous character of the work in the anthracite mines.

Sixth. This specification made by Mr. Mitchell is referred to as vague for specific answer, but in a general way it is stated that the anthracite regions are among the most prosperous in the United States. Seventh. The company pronounces

es unjust and unequitable the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the hours of labor without a reduction of wages for the same hours of labor, and this demand is pronounced impracticable. In this connection the following statement is made: Because of the injury to the mines because of the strike of the United Mine Workers, the cost of producing coal has been greatly increased and a temporary advance in price was made by this company, but it will be impracticable to continue such increase when mining operations become normal."

Eight. Mr. Baer says that his company has no disagreement with any of its employes about the weighing of coal, because the quantity is usually determined by measurement and not by weight.

Ninth. Replying to the fourth demand made by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Baer says since the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization into the anthracite fields, business conditions there have been intolerable; that thy output of the mines has decreased; that discipline has been destroyed; that strikes have been of almost daily occurrence; that men have worked when and as they please, and that the cost of mining has been greatly increased. He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the condition named by the coal company presidents, which excludes the United Mine Workers from any recognition in the proceedings. He says, however, that when a labor organization limited to anthracite mine workers is created which shall obey law, respect the right of every man to

lege." From the Accusation of Murdering Mrs. Adams.

JURY REACHED A SPEEDY TERDICT

After Deliberating Thirteen Minutes The Conclusion Was That Woman Was Not Poisoned By Molineux.

New York, Special .- Roland B. Molineux was set at liberty Tuescday after spending four years in prison and being once condemned to death and twice placed on trial for his life for the murder of Mrs .Katherine J. Adams. But thirteen minutes sufficed for the jury to reach a verdict of acquittal at the close of a trial that has lasted four weeks, the first trial which resulted in Molineux's conviction and sentence having been prolonged for about three months.

The verdict, which was confidently anticipated, was greeted with an in-stantly suppressed outbreak of applause, Justice Lambert having delivered a stern admonition that no demonstration would be permitted. Molineux, who was brought into court as soon as it was known the jury had agreed, was apparently as unconcerned as he has been throughout the trial and gave no evidence of emotion, when the words that established his innoceace were pronounced. His aged father, General Molineux, was deeply affected, and could with difficulty respond to the greetings of friend swho pressed forward to offer their congratulations.

Immediately after the rendering of the verdict the prisoner was formally discharged from custody and left the court room with his father and counsel. On passing out of the building, they were cheered by a great crowd that gathered in anticipation of the acquittal. After removing his effects from the Tombs, Molineux went to his father's home in Brooklyn ,where he

was again cheered by a large crowd. More than a thousand men and women, and there were more women than men, crowded the corridors of the Criminal Court building before 9 o'clock this morning and fought for admission to the court room. After the usual preliminaries, Assistant District Attorney Osborne resumed his summing up. He was talking of the Barnett letters when he was interrupted by an objection , which the court sustained.

"This defendant and Barnett," Mr. Osborne continued, "were friends liv-ing near to each other on the same floor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. They were paying attention to the same lady. She rejected Molineux. Barnett died and eight days later Molineux bought for the woman an engagement ring. The wedding was very sudden." Mr. Osborne in his peroration pointed out again the circumstances upon which he relied for a conviction, turning at each mention of Molineux's name to point his finger at the defendant. Molineux sat unmoved at the arraignment, but attentive to every word of it. Not so with his father. The old gentleman was visibly affected by the words of the prosecuting officer, and Cecil Molineux, the prisoner's brother, was very nervous.

Judge Lambert in his charge, summed up the admitted facts in the case, the sending of the package from the general postoffice until its receipt at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and its administration to Mrs .Adams by Cornish who received it at the club. "It Is necessary," he said, for the State to prove that the defendant sent this

the other's guilt. If you belive the testimony of Prof. Vulte, of Columbia Colhe said, "Molineux could not have mailed that package. The defense claims that Cornish was there. Then there is the testimony of Mrs. Stephenson. I am not going to discuss that. If that woman told the truth that ends this case and eliminates Molineux. If she saw Cornish mail that package this defendant is not guilty. It is for you to investigate this matter and decide

for yourselves." At the close of the charge Mr. Black said he had no requests to make. The assistant district attorney had several, which the court said he had already laid before the jury. Mr. Osborne had nothing more to say and Justice Lambert asked ex-Governor Black if he had, anything to say against Mr. Osborne's proposition that the jury take the handwriting exhibits to their room. "I think," Mr. Black said, "that that would be giving undue prominence to the handwriting testimony." "You obpject, then?" queried the court. "That settles it. The jurors cannot have the exhibits." The jury retired at 3:15.

In exactly 13 minutes after the jury retired word was brought to the court that a verdict had been reached. Court officers shouted for order and a hurry call was sent for Justice Lambert, who was not to be found in his chambers. It was 3:38 when the notice was received and it was 3:45 when Justice Lambert took his seat. Molineux, who had been brought into court on the first notice from the jury room, sat calm and confident as ever. Bartow 5. Weeks, of his counsel, leaned across the rail and whispered to him. "It's all right. The time tells us that.'

"I never doubted it." Molineux replied.

The old general was far more agitated than his son and it was evident that the suspense was very hard on him. As soon as Justice Lambert took his seat he notified the audience that there must be no demonstration and then instructed the clerk to put the

question to the jury. "Not guilty," said the foreman in reply to the formal inquiry and Molineux who had been standing to receive the verdict sank back in his chair. There was a burst of applause, but it was speedly quelled by the court officers. Justice Lambert ordered the court room cleared and told the jurors to remain in their seats until the court was · cleared. Then, after counsel for both sides had congratulated each other and the jury had been thanked by the court, Justice Lambert ordered the formal discharge of Molineux.

#### Mackay's Body Reaches Home.

New York, Special .- Resting in a mortuary chapel, a large room between decks, having been fitted for that temporary use, the body of John Mackay arrived on the White Star liner Oceanic from Liverpool. Mrs. Mackay and her daughter, the Princess Colonna, were passengers on the same steamer. The body of Mr. Mackay was taken from the steamer and immediately conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, where it was placed in a vault beside the remains of J. W. Mackay, Jr.

#### Three Burned to Death.

Charleston, S. C., Special.-The pest house at the city hospital caught fire Wednesday morning shortly before 2 o'clock and three negro men were burned to death before they could be rescued. One negro woman, the only other inmate of that department, escaped.

tially similar work to that which is done under contract in the mines of this company. It is a fact, however, that miners of ordinary skill and experience have always been able to go from the mines of this company to any other mining region throughout the country and obtain employment.

"In 1901, for a day of 10 hours, contract miners earned an average of \$3,14 per day; skilled laborers \$2.31; unskilled laborers \$1.93; boys \$1 for work under ground. The rates for outside laborer averaged as follows: Skilled labor \$1.96; unskilled labor \$1.23; boys 77 cents. The average annual earnings Denial is of adults were \$475.25." made of the claim of the miners that their earnings are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

'Out of 3,043 families, 870 own their own houses. Pianos will be found in 146 and house organs in 337. The company owns and rents to its employes 671 houses at an average rental of \$4.75 a month. The character of these homes is fully above the average in any part of the country occupied by any other class of workmen. It has been the policy of the company to sell surface with the dwellings is now owned and occupied by employes of the company. The families of the employes have ample school accommodations, with capable teachers and over 3,000 children in attendance, while over 75 per cent. of the whole fund expended in the region is derived from taxes company on its coal paid by this estate.

"Some of the foreigners prefer to live in a very niggardly and squalid manner so that they may accumulate the larger part of their earnings and return to Europe to live in idleness, but those who have their permanent home in the region have at least \$1.-000,000 on deposit in banks and saving funds in the vicinity, saved from the wages earning in the employment of this company. The annual remittances to their familites and friends abroad, through agencies in the region and vicinity, amounted to \$150,000 or more. In 1884 the company established a beneficial fund, to which it has contributed the sum of \$196,889 and the employes \$154,768."

#### More Boodlers to Be Tried.

St. Louis, Special .- Circuit Attorney Folk, who has returned from Columbia Mo., where he prosecuted the case against Col. Ed Butler, who was convicted of attempting bribery, is preparing for the trial of other alleged boodlers next week. The cases against Chas. A. Guttke, T. E. Albright ,Adolph Madeira, Chas .J. Denny, Emil Hartmann, John A. Sheridan and Julius Lehman, former delegates, on the charge of bribery in connection with the suburban street raliway franchise deal, are docked for trial.

Scranton Coal Company, and the Elk connected with well-known and re-Hill Coal Company. He asserts that "if the average wage earned by the men known as piece-workers is less than that paid to workers in other employments it is because they fix their own hours of labor and the amount of their earnings." On the question of miners' unions. Mr. Fowler denies the agreements made by the employers and employes through workingmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields, or elsewhere, and assert that any such agreement as a method of regulating production would be and is injurious to the best interests of the public."

The statements made for the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Companies cover the same ground as the other statements.

#### Officer Fatally Shot,

Knoxville, Tenn., Special .- In an attempt to capture Boone Potter, a young man of Johnson county, Tenn., who recently killed his father, Deputy Sheriff Howell, was shot in the breast and mortally wounded. The officer also fired, fatally wounding Potter. Clarence, a brother of Boone Potter, also struck the officer with a stick. fracturing his skull.

#### Navy Needs More Men.

Washington, Special .- The most crying need of the navy, according to the annual report of Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, is more officers to man our warships. He declares that the preparations now going on for the mobilization of the fleet in winter manoeuvers, have brought the Department face to face with the critical condition as to be dangerous to the efficiency of the fleet. He submits a table showing that the present needs of the naval service requires 1,600 of ficers while the number on the navy list is only 1.023, or 577 short. He figures that the vessels now authorized by Congress but not completed will require 498 additional officers.

#### **Coal Situation Critical.**

Knoxville, Special.-The local coal situation is growing desperate and atthough this city is within 30 miles of large coal mines, many manufactories may be forced to close on account of inability to secure coal because of the Southern Railway's car shortage. The Proctor Furniture Company has already shut down its plant. The chamber of commerce has decided to send a committee to Washington to see if the Southern's management cannot give this section some relief.

ticable. spected families.

#### Veteran Editor Dead.

Baltimore, Special .- Colonel Harry D. Beall, 65 years old, for 28 years a well-known and able member of the Baltimore Sun editorial staff, died Thursday as the result of a stroke of paralysis sustained two weeks ago. He had been in failing health for some time and since the paralytic stroke his death had not been unexpected. Colonel Beall was a native of Virginia and during the civil war was a member of the First Virginia Cavalry. Before the war he was engaged in newspaper work in New Orleans, and shortly after the war was similarly engaged in Chicago, subsequently coming to this city to accept a position on the Sun.

Dewey to Sail December 1.

Washington, Special. — Admiral Dewey, who will have supreme command of the combined fleets engaged in the Caribbean Sea manoeuvres next month, will hoist his four-starred flag on the President's yacht, Mayflower, at the Washington navy yard, December 1, and will sail the same day with his large personal staff direct for the naval base at Culebra Island.

#### Stromboli in Eruption,

Rome, By Cable .- The volcano on Stromboll Island (off the north coast of Sicily) has commenced a terrible eruption. A colossal column of fire is rising, and incandescent stones are being emitted from the craters. Many houses on the islands have been destroyed.

#### Six Craters at Work

Auckland, New Zealand, By Cable .-According to advices received here from Apia, Samoa, via Tongoa. an cruption has broken out in Savali, the western and largest island of the Samoan group. Six craters are reported to be emitting smoke and flames. In one village in the vicinity the earth is covered two inches deep with ashes.

#### Attempt Failed

Frankfort, Ind., Special.-Four men sttempted to hold up the south-born. Schon Express, at Cyclone, carly Thursday. The train slackened speed on striking torpedces on the rails, but then the engineer faced four revolver. he threw open the throttle. The form en fired rapidly, but all escaped in ry. Sheriff Corns and deputies alto ward caught the men, who gave th rames of Chas. Johnson, James Mae't Frank Smith and Hen- Tray, all "ay, ail laiming to live in Cincinnati.

work and honestly co-operate with employers, trade agreements may be prac-

#### Steel Corporation Figures.

New York, Special .- At the monthly meeting of the United States Steel Corporation directors the comptroller resubmitted the appended comparative statement: Cash on hand, November 1, 1901. \$63,961,973; November 1, 1902, \$64,748,966, Cash assets, October 1, 1901, \$201,842,384; October 1, 1902, \$222,629,-350. Current liabilities, October 1, 1901, \$77,693,371; October 1, 1902, \$65,142,-457. Increase in net current assets, \$33,-335,880. Earnings, September and October, 1901, \$21,478,585; September and October, 1902, \$24,130,346. Orders entered since last board meeting, 934,050 tons. Shipments, 831,341 tons. Unfilled orders on hand November 1, 1901, \$2,-831,590; October 1, 1902, \$2,998,587.

#### Plant Burned.

Falls, Pa., Special.-The Beaver. plant of the Keystone Driller Company was almost totally destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss will be \$100,000, with insurance on the plant of \$55,009. The portions destroyed are the blacksmith shop; the machine, erecting and pattern department. Much valuable machinery was ruined. Over 100 men will be thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

#### Spain in Trouble Once More,

Madrid, By Cable .- As a result of a rolonged cabinet over 1 where was held to discuss the recent attacks made upon the government by leaders of the opposition, an official note, issued Sunday, says the ministers are ready to place their portfolios at the disposal of Premier Sagasta, if this step be necessary, and that they have unanimously decided to give the Premier full powers to act as he considers best in the interests of the country and his party. Premier Sogasta is to have an audience with King Alphonso at noon tomorrow. It is believed a crisia and the reconstruction of the ministry are imminent.

#### Tammany in Control,

New York, Special.-Tammany Hall has secured control of the board of aldermen which has been controlled by the fusionists since June last. Today four fusion Democrats voted with the Tammany men against a motion to declare that Joseph Krutisch, a fusionist, had been rightfully elected a member of the board. The vote was 41 against 27 in favor of the motion.

package and that it was received by Corlish and innocently administered to Mrs. Adams before you can find this defendant guilty. It is for you to say if the necessary evidence has been submitted. One of the most important efforts of the prosecution has been to connect this defendant with the address on that poison package. The State has attempted to do that by witnesses from banks and by witnesses presented to you as handwriting experts. It is contended by the prosecution that the defendant wrote that address. Unless that is proved that defendant cannot be convicted of any crime. So you see that is the central portion of the evidence. That is a fact that the State is compelled to prove." Justice Lambert recited the evi-

dence of the handwriting experts on both sides and said: "I shall not discuss any of that testimony. The law places the burden of that discussion upon you. The opinion of the experts are not controlling upon you. If the people's case stood on the question of handwriting, it should be dismissed. But, if the contention of the prosecution is sustained in other respects, you may consider the handwriting. Did the defendant obtain the Taffany box from Tiffany & Co? There is no evidence that he did, but evidence has been submitted that he had an account there. The most that can be said of that point is that he had the opportunity. Did the defendant have the bottle of bromo? He says he did not. There is no evidence here to contradict it, but if it was in the box he had the opportunity to obtain it." Coming to the consideration of the bottleholder, in which the poison was sent Justice Lambert said Miss Miller and Huft agreed that Molineux was not the purchaser. "But," he said, "It is my duty to tell you that no evidence has been presented here to connect this defendant with the holder. Now the question is. Did the defendant procure the poison? The defendant told you he never made the poison. Upon the theory that he did not send the poison package, that is reasonable enough, but if you find further facts that he did send the package then you may take into consideration the fact of the facility with which he could have obtained the poison."

Justice Lambert declared that the agreement made by Koch, the letterbox man, to sell his story exclusively, to receive his pay when he swore in the actual trial to the truth of his story, was a felony. "Another branch of this case to which I desire to refer is this: The defendant had a perfect right to try to point out the man he believes to be guilty of the crime of which he stands accused, but he is not bound in his own defence to present enough evidence to convince you of

Because seven carloads of groceries were not delivered to West Virginia strikers on time a Cincinnati company sues the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad for \$85,000.

#### Davidson Wins,

Atlanta, Special.-Davidson won from the Georgia Techs here Thursday afternoon, by a score of 7 to 6. The Techs made a touch-down in the first half on a double pass and a 40-yard run by Brinson. In the second half, Davidson made two points. McLeod, Davidson's full back, was the star of the game.

The New York Supreme Court decided that an express company's liability is not limited, even if so stated or its receipts.

#### News Briefs.

Pletro Mascagni, the noted musician, was arrested in Boston on a process issued in a suit against him by his managers.

Friends of Alan G. Mason, who is accused of the "Jack-the-Slugger" crimes in the vicinity of Boston, are trying to prove an alibi for him.

Coal production at the anthracite mines is far below the normal.

Nellie Corcoran, the New York girl who has been sound asleep for 20 days, is dead.

#### Kansas Identified.

"I crossed the United States in July," said the returned partisan. "Did you go through Kansas?" asked the bystander. "I didn't hear the place mentioned," said the tourist. Well," said the bystander, "you passed through a place where there were leagues upon leagues of corn, didn't you?" "Yes, was that Kansas?" "It might have been, and it might have been Indiana. Did you go through a state with miles and miles of prai-"Yes, I remember it well; so rie?" that was Kansas?" "It might have been and it might have been lowa. What other state of corn and prairie did you see?" Well," said the tourist, "one state we passed through had lots of prairie and lots of corn, and on that July day it was very hot, and in the evening ever so far we could see a house, out of the rear chimney of which oozed a little column of smoke. which went up straight as an arrow for ten miles and a half." "That." said the bystander, with a satisfied air, "was Kansas."-Wichita Eagle.