

he states he will remember in a substantial manner after the carnival, if they will kindly forward him their names.

Tuesday will be women's day at the Abyssinian ground hog exhibit. The Women's club is expected between 3 and 4 p. m. and in the evening arrangements are completed for all the public school teachers to assemble at the east gate at 8:15 and march in a body to the exhibit, headed by the Board of Education and Cavalry's Military band.

ACTORS IN DRESS REHEARSAL Participants in Electrical Pageant and Grand Ball Go Through Drill.

People who are to take part in the electrical parade and to march at the opening of the coronation ball Friday night held their dress rehearsal at the Municipal Auditorium last night. The costumes were used for the first time.

PROMOTER PLACED ON TRIAL Robert M. Snyder Appears in St. Louis Court to Answer an Indictment for Bribery.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Robert M. Snyder, former secretary of the Kansas City and New York, indicted on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Central Traction bill, for which \$250,000 is said to have been paid members of the city council, appeared today for trial before Judge O'Neill Ryan in the criminal branch of the circuit court.

The prosecution, as in the previous biographical cases, will be conducted by Circuit Attorney Folk and his assistants, C. Orrick Bishop, W. S. Hancock and A. C. Maroney. F. A. Lord, assistant district attorney of New York, was in St. Louis Sunday in consultation with Mr. Folk.

Before the opening of court Attorney Morton Jordan filed with the clerk of the court a writ of habeas corpus, technical grounds to the trial.

Subpoenas were served this morning on twenty-eight witnesses for the defense in the Snyder trial. Most of the witnesses are residents of Kansas City. Three are women, one of these being the defendant's wife.

The list of subpoenas served at the instance of the defense is as follows: J. W. McCurdy, Christ Gottlieb, Fred C. Adams, J. C. James, R. B. Thornton, Morton Wollman, J. Scott Harrison, T. C. Bell, T. A. Snyder, Amos R. Cecil, John J. Green, John C. Bishop, W. T. Kemper, F. P. Sobres, F. F. Childs, W. S. Richardson, C. W. White, Mrs. E. C. White, Mrs. Belle Ritchie, Mrs. R. M. Snyder, R. A. Long, R. L. Yeager, C. A. Hill, J. H. Kinley, J. R. Dominick, E. F. Sweeney, Church White and F. P. Major.

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LEADERS OF LABOR CONFERENCE

President Mitchell and District Presidents Meet in Philadelphia.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE STRIKE

Both Sides Remain Firm and Each Insists that Time Will Wear the Other Out and Break the Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson of the United Mine Workers, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from Pittsburgh. They were met at the Pennsylvania railroad station by District Presidents Nichols, Fahy and Duffy, of the three anthracite coal districts.

After a hurried breakfast the labor leaders went direct to the office of John J. Keegan, business agent of the Machinists' International union. Later, President Mitchell went to the Hotel Walton unaccompanied by any of the other labor leaders.

Soon after President Mitchell arrived at the Hotel Walton, Nichols, Fahy and Duffy were sent for and they joined their leader in the hotel. The party remained in conference until nearly noon, when Mr. Wilson and the three district presidents came down in the elevator and hurried away from the hotel, refusing to talk to reporters. They would say nothing about their future movements.

Mr. Mitchell said to a representative of the Associated Press that there is no indication of an early ending of the strike. Because of the fact that the Walton is the headquarters of state political leaders a rumor was heard that there was political significance in the mysterious conference. This was denied by Treasurer Nichols, who said the meeting had nothing to do with politics.

Mr. Mitchell left the Hotel Walton at 1:15 p. m., after being closeted with someone in an upper room since 9 a. m. He was met by a number of newspaper reporters and he said he had the same reply: "I have nothing to say."

Mr. Mitchell would not tell the name of the person with whom he conferred nor whether the conference was held with reference to a settlement of the strike.

There is much mystery surrounding the conference and it is not known whether Mr. Mitchell talked with anyone. He left for Wilkesbarre this afternoon.

Shipments Are Falling Off. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The shipments of coal last week from the Philadelphia & Reading west end operations, Goodspring and Brookside collieries, and the Kalmia washery, were not as good as the week previous, but there are seventy cars which were loaded last week and are on the sidings ready to be taken down the road.

It is claimed there are 50,000 tons of loose coal in Goodspring colliery alone that can be prepared for market without a miner driving a pick. This comes from what are called "runs." The mines are on an incline, and the coal, after a quantity is removed below, begins to run to the gangway.

Owing to the high price of coal the colliery banks will probably be more profitable. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company has surveys at work designating sites for the erection of washeries at different points. Among these are Swatara and Donaldson, where great culm banks exist that were dumped forty years ago and are one-half coal.

Twenty-First Week of Strike. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The opening of the twenty-first week of the coal strike shows very little change in the situation. The operators say they have more men at work this morning than at any time since the strike began. At strike headquarters reports received there has been no break in the ranks of the strikers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—The coal companies here have agreed to sell what anthracite they have on hand at \$10 a ton, not to be used by a customer. They have filled all contract orders with enough to last several months, and the surplus is now to be divided among consumers. The companies claim that few large centers are so fortunate as Minneapolis and St. Paul in supplies and prices.

Mob Stops a Train. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The miners' train on the Pennsylvania, bound for the west end, was stopped by a mob this morning, who refused to allow the train to proceed. The train was so thoroughly stoned that only two windows passed were left unbroken. Most of the men aboard got under the seats and escaped injury. The passengers on the train consisted of carpenters, repair men and pump men for the Richards colliery. No attempt is being made to work this operation.

Three men on their way to work at the Pennsylvania colliery at Green Ridge were pulled off a trolley car by a mob and severely beaten.

Dynamited at Midnight. MAHANOA CITY, Pa., Sept. 29.—The home of Michael Weldon on West Pine street was dynamited at midnight. The front of the house was shattered and the windows in other buildings in the block were broken. Weldon was not at home when the explosion occurred. His family surprised by the dynamiting. Weldon has been doing construction work at Schuylkill colliery.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29.—Joseph Gillis, the striker who was shot at West Nanticoke yesterday by Joseph Sweeney, a detective, died in a hospital in this city this morning. Sweeney was given a preliminary hearing and was committed to jail.

OPERATORS ASK PROTECTION Markle Declares that if They Had that They Would Furnish All the Coal Wanted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—John Markle, coal operator, protesting against the statement of President Mitchell said: "Mr. Mitchell is not voicing the sentiment of the majority of the miners in the anthracite field when he says the sentiment of the miners is against returning to work. All his statements have been refuted by the facts already given out by the operators."

"But what is New York to do for coal?" he was asked. "If a condition of anarchy existed now in New York what would you want? You would want the troops called out and protection afforded you," said Mr. Markle. "That is what we want. Give us protection and we will give you all the coal you want."

Asked whether the influence of the Catholic societies and other societies would have any effect in changing the policy of the operators, Mr. Markle said: "On the contrary, their endeavors will have but one tendency—to prolong the strike. The well meant efforts of these philanthropic people will only inspire the miners with more indignation to hold out a little while longer to their own detriment. They will only protract the period of coal scarcity. Mr. Mitchell's organization will not be recognized under any circumstances."

There is still no fixed price for coal in New York. Some dealers were selling anthracite at \$18 a ton today, others were selling as low as \$14 and \$15. The price generally asked for soft coal was \$9 a ton.

DEMOCRATS IN A MESS

Fight in New York Convention Over the Money Plank.

BRYAN AND HILL Factions Clash

Each Side is Insistent and the Nominations and Other Planks Are Likely to Be Neglected by Leaders.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The simultaneous arrival late in the evening of five big train loads of democrats, mainly from Greater New York, added to the coming in of the regular trains on which there were many more partisans have filled the streets and hotels of Saratoga.

The situation as to the state ticket, it may briefly be said, depended this evening entirely upon the selection of a governor and lieutenant governor and awaited a final decision as to those two offices. If Judge Parker is nominated and decides to accept, the ticket, it is thought, will read: For Governor—Alton B. Parker of Ulster or Bird S. Coler of New York. For Lieutenant Governor—Randolph Gungaher of New York or Edwin S. Atwater of Dutchess.

For Secretary of State—Duncan Lee of Ulster. For Attorney General—John Cunneen of Erie. For Comptroller—James H. Manning of Albany. For Engineer—R. W. Sherman of Ulster. For Judge of the Court of Appeals—John C. Gray of New York.

Concerning the Platform. The arrival of former Senator Hill, Chairman Frank Campbell of the state committee, William McCann and other leaders today gave rise to a discussion of the probable and proposed planks in the platform to be adopted by the democratic state convention.

It is learned that a tentative platform has been agreed upon, but it is said that some of its planks are not popular. William Hepburn Russell, Jacob Cantor, there is discussion of it. Those who two years ago were insistent upon an endorsement of the Kansas City-Chicago plank are equally so now. Mr. Sulzer, Norman E. Mack and others who represented for years Mr. Bryan's interests here are insisting that the plank shall be outspoken, but the other side of the controversy, led by Senator Hill, is urging that as the so-called "liberal democracy" of the state has already filed a certificate of nomination of an independent slate ticket on a free silver platform, the democratic ticket should declare for the gold standard.

The only candidates in the list for nomination this morning were John Cunneen of Erie for attorney general and Judge John C. Gray for the court of appeals. It was believed last night that Edwin Atwater of Ulster had been selected for the comptroller, but today it was stated that the place for the place by friends of Mr. Finch of Glens Falls. Mr. Atwater, who is a wealthy banker, has been the nominee of the party two successive times and also has contributed largely to campaign expenses and his friends believe he should have the chance again.

Fight on the Money Plank. The one plank that is testing the capacity of the leaders, in a desire to avoid friction, is the "money" plank, and already today James P. Shevlin and some others are of the opinion that the platform should be brief and conservative, and while arraiving the republican party, should be so carefully constructed as not to pledge the democratic party to policies, if elected, it could not carry out without danger to corporations and individuals.

So far the platform contains these planks: Canals—A pledge for general improvement of the waterways at the earliest possible moment, calling attention to the alleged direct taxation by abrogating the section of the constitution that limits the state's indebtedness.

Trusts—Advocating federal interference and control of "great monopolies that threaten the people's health and the necessities of life," denouncing trusts and cartels, and calling for their official and alleging that they are the results of the mal-administration of affairs by the state.

Tariff—Calling for a revision of the tariff in the most complete form, taking the duty on raw materials and on the necessities of public use, but protecting American workmen where such protection is not injurious to the interest of the state.

Philippines—Denouncing the acquisition of the Philippines and the continuance of military control over that state, and the alleged lack of humanitarian methods in the employment of the military and demanding freedom for the inhabitants.

Cuba—Accusing the federal government of keeping its hands off Cuba and of deceiving the people by announcing independence for the island, while still continuing military control.

The administration of President Roosevelt is condemned as "spectacular, undignified and vacillating."

The state administration is denounced for its conduct of state institutions and for extravagance.

It was learned upon the best authority tonight that the party platform will contain no allusion to the money question and it is believed that all objections to this course will be withdrawn.

Bill Devery is Welcomed. The spectacular feature connected with the incoming of the delegates was the arrival of Bill Devery, who comes at the head of the delegation from the Ninth district of New York City. He was given an enthusiastic reception by crowds of people who had long waited at the depot for the coming of "big bill" whose campaign for the leadership of the Ninth district was sensational as was his defeat of John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin in that contest.

The state democratic committee met tonight, the only business transacted was the selection of John B. Stanchfield for temporary chairman and John A. Mason, Francis Willard and James McCall for secretaries.

Hop Crop is Poor. TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 29.—Hop picking in Washington is now practically over. Hop growers are disappointed over the yield, which is one-fifth below what was expected. Dry weather prevented the hops from maturing. The western Washington crop will amount to 18,000 bales, as compared with 22,000 last year. Eastern Washington will produce 12,000 bales, as compared with 14,000 bales last season.

Marriage of Queen Reported. LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is reported there that Queen Maria Christina, mother of King Alfonso, married her master of the horse, Count de Escosura, while in Austria recently.

King Sends a Contribution. ROME, Sept. 29.—King Victor Emmanuel has sent \$10,000 for the relief of the families of the victims of the recent storms in Sicily.

Fireman's Burns Kill Him. STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 29.—Tom Walsh, the fireman who was burned in the fire that last night destroyed the Stockton railway, together with five other blocks of buildings, died today. The other injured are doing slowly but surely. The aggregate loss is roughly estimated at \$50,000. It is difficult to arrive at exact figures, as much of the property destroyed was owned by non-residents.

Cured of Asthma After 35 Years of Suffering. It will be gratifying to Asthmatic readers to learn that an absolute cure has at last been discovered by Dr. Schiffmann. That the remedy is an effective one cannot be doubted after personal use of such testimony as that of C. W. Van Antwerp, Testimony, N. Y., who says: "You're right (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) is the best I ever used. I bought a package of your drug and tried it and one box entirely cured me of Asthma, and I have not had it since. I can now go to bed and sleep all night with perfect comfort, which I have not done before for 35 years, and I thank you for the health that I now enjoy. I hope that you will publish this letter, that others may learn of its wonderful virtues."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Send 5c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 891, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

Piles Cured Without the Knife. Fitching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One authorized by the manufacturers, Pile Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how application gives ease and relief. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. No cure, no pay. Write for a little white booklet to their own detriment. They will only protract the period of coal scarcity. Mr. Mitchell's organization will not be recognized under any circumstances.

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GANG OF GHOULS ARRESTED

Almost Every Grave in an Indianapolis Cemetery is Robbed of Its Silent Occupant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—The wholesale robbery of graves in the cemeteries about Indianapolis was brought to a close early today by the arrest of a gang of seven negroes. Warrants were also issued today for a prominent physician, the demonstrator of anatomy of a local medical college, in which two stolen bodies were found about ten days ago; an interne in the college and the white janitor of the college.

Rufus Cantrell, one of the negroes, made a complete confession and implicated others. He said the physician accompanied the negroes on several of the grave robbing expeditions.

The police say the operations of the gang were on a larger scale than ever before operated in the state. Upward of 100 graves, it is said, have been robbed by the gang during the last three months. The detective say the negroes were armed with shotguns and equipped with horses and wagons with which to do the work. The bodies were sold to different colleges which opened their winter terms within the last week.

The revelations made, the detectives say, are not only astounding, but horrifying. They say that a complete investigation will probably show that even the graves in Crown Hill were desecrated by the ghouls. Cantrell said that he and the other negroes visited Mount Jackson cemetery almost every time anyone was buried in the place.

"We pretty nearly cleaned that place out," he said. "I don't believe that we have missed anybody that has been planted there since July."

Cantrell said there were some graves that were not disturbed because the flowers and other articles on top were arranged in such a manner that the gang did not feel confident of restoring the graves to their former appearance.

The negroes under arrest are: Walter Daniels, Sam Marlin, Sol Grady, Garfield Jones, William Jones, Rufus Cantrell and Isam Doonel.

All live in Indianapolis. When the negroes were brought into court last week and confessed that they were members of an organized gang of ghouls.

Mount Jackson, a cemetery just across the city from the city, has been left practically empty by the grave robbers.

"Rufus" was the password at the medical college, and when it was uttered by the returning ghouls the doors of the college would always be opened without questioning. The students who have been buried in the best kept cemeteries in the United States, has probably been invaded by the grave robbers, has caused indignation. One of the ghouls said it usually took about twenty-five minutes to rob a grave.

The law in Indiana is very strict and provides for effective punishment of ghouls by long imprisonment.

TARDY RELIEF DISTRIBUTION Sufferers on Island of St. Vincent Complain Bitterly of Methods Used.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Saturday, Sept. 27.—Widespread dissatisfaction prevails here in connection with the relief work on this island. A portion of the food, clothing and other supplies contributed by the United States government for the assistance of sufferers from the eruptions has been sold under its value by the local government to merchants abroad. The distribution of rations has been stopped, and a state of semi-starvation prevails among some of the sufferers.

The inadequate allowance of 20 cents weekly per adult is given to some of the people, and some huts have been erected for the homeless, but they only measure 8x8 ft. Owing to the destruction of many of the estates a majority of the laborers are out of employment, and the government officials have been busy in allotting lands for them to cultivate. The bulk of the sufferers, whose properties have been devastated, are reduced to a state of poverty and have not yet been relieved. They are experiencing great privation, while over \$200,000 of the relief fund is still at the disposal of the government. Representatives of the ground of maladministration of the relief funds, etc., have been made to the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, who has commissioned A. M. Ashmore, the government secretary at Demerara to proceed to St. Vincent in connection with the relief work.

It is believed that another commissioner is coming from England on the same errand.

SIX HUNDRED REPORTED DEAD Death Toll Resulting from the Recent Hurricane in Sicily is Swelling.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Rome says the death toll resulting from the recent hurricanes in Sicily is swelling. The bodies of 600 persons are now awaiting burial and as means for their prompt interment are lacking there are grave fears of an epidemic.

Another special dispatch from Rome says that yesterday's hurricane swept the small towns of Bethasso and Torre Santa Maria, in the Province of Catania, Sicily, and destroyed everything in its way. Many persons were killed. The chapel of Bethasso was destroyed, burying a large number of shippers. Several ships were wrecked, and the population, becoming panic-stricken, fled to the mountains.

To Cope with Bulgarians. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—Thirty-eight battalions of militia reserves have been called to the colors and distributed, fourteen at Salonica, twelve at Monastir and twelve at Uskub, to cope with the revolutionists of the Bulgarian villages of Macedonia.

Typhoon Sweeps over Yokohama. YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—A severe typhoon swept over Yokohama today. Several steamers were driven ashore. Some of them have been refloated. It is feared that there have been many fatalities among the fishermen.

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NEW RECORD FOR CORN CROP

Present Year Beats the Former Top Figure by Two Hundred Million Bushels.

SUPPLY ALMOST ENOUGH FOR TWO YEARS Large Surplus for Export and Also an Assurance of Plentiful Supply for the Demands of Feeders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Experts of the Department of Agriculture have been busy making calculations upon the addition to the wealth of the nation that is to be added by the harvesting of the corn crop of the present year. The crop is no longer in danger from frost. The work of gathering the early crop has been commenced in some sections, and the estimates on the year's production can now be made almost to the bushel. These estimates show that the present year's crop of corn will exceed 2,500,000,000 bushels. In 1909 the crop was 2,300,000,000 bushels. In 1908 the crop was 2,100,000,000 bushels. In 1907 the crop was 1,900,000,000 bushels. In 1906 the crop was 1,700,000,000 bushels. In 1905 the crop was 1,500,000,000 bushels. In 1904 the crop was 1,300,000,000 bushels. In 1903 the crop was 1,100,000,000 bushels. In 1902 the crop was 900,000,000 bushels. In 1901 the crop was 700,000,000 bushels. In 1900 the crop was 500,000,000 bushels. In 1899 the crop was 300,000,000 bushels. In 1898 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1897 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1896 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1895 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1894 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1893 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1892 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1891 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1890 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1889 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1888 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1887 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1886 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1885 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1884 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1883 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1882 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1881 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1880 the crop was 100,000,000 bushels. In 1