

The Monroe County Mail.

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FAIRPORT, N. Y., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1906.

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Send ten cents for one of our "Story Pictures," printed on heavy coated paper and hand somely mounted on dark mats for little fingers to handle. Each one is a complete story by itself, but with no reading matter. The little ones will spend happy hours viewing their childish fancies in stories about the pictures. For fifty cents we will send five cuts, not one of them to be out of place in a child's hands. ADDRESS
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TEETH

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
When you order a set of teeth, or any other dental work of me, I offer a guarantee of satisfaction. I cannot afford to let my patients go away dissatisfied. Poorly fitting artificial teeth, badly constructed crowns or bridgework or imperfect fillings would mean the sacrifice of a reputation which I have been a long time establishing. My reputation is dearer to me than mere gain of dollars. I guarantee all work done in this office. I keep a careful record of every operation performed for future reference, and any work not proving satisfactory will be made right without any argument or unwillingness on my part or of those associated with me.

CONSULTATION
You are invited to come in, have your teeth examined and get an estimate of the cost of any dental work which you may need. Investigate my methods, compare my prices with those of others who do first-class work, examine my equipment, and then decide whether you are willing to make me your dentist.
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FRANK W. CODY, D. D. S.
127 MAIN STREET EAST,
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GREAT OLYMPIC RACE

Lightbody of Chicago Wins at Athens Stadium.
AMERICA NOW SURE OF TROPHY.
Terrific Struggle For First Place in Long Distance Event—McGough, English Athlete, Second, and Barker Third.
ATHENS, May 1.—By their splendid victory in the two great runs, the 400 meter, which went to Pilgrim, and the 1,500 meter, won by Lightbody, the American team is now a certain winner of the classic Olympic trophy in the fourth revival of the Olympic games.
The conquering run of James D. Lightbody of Chicago in the longer race added the needed points to America's score. The race was watched with



JAMES D. LIGHTBODY.

intense interest, and the great course cheered lustily for these strange, lithe men from over the sea, whom neither storm, illness nor injuries could daunt.
The great crowd understood that a victory for an American in this race would mean that the fourth Olympic trophy would follow its predecessors across the ocean to the home of the starry flag that was waved so often by the soldier at the head of the Stadium.
As the single-celled men to the starting point in the long race a silence fell on the benches and the fleet Lightbody, the hope of the Yankees, was eagerly pointed to as he walked to the mark. Near him was the dreaded McGough of England, Nigel Barker of Australia and many another athlete whose name in his native land is a synonym for speed and endurance.
The men crouched to their marks, then—bang! The line heaved forward, and sprinting like a frightened deer, an athlete with a red, white and blue sash leaped out in front.
"Lightbody, Lightbody!" yelled the Americans.
"An American, an American!" was the answering roar in a dozen different tongues.
But the wing footed Englishman and his Australian cousin shot out after him, and the others followed hard. For 200 yards the terrific sprinting lasted, and then McGough and the other quietly dropped back to await the weakening that must overtake the flying Yankee. It was not in bone and muscle to keep up that pace very long.
They turned the last turn and away down the smooth straightaway for home. Now the early sprinting would tell on the Yankee. Now was the time for McGough to make his move. The English colors flashed out and the runner set sail for the flying figure ahead. Slowly he gained. The semidivine crowd leaned over the benches and urged the flying man to one more effort. With victory less than thirty yards away down the black path Lightbody put his remaining strength into one final mighty sprint and staggered across the line a good while two yards in front. Then—pandemonium!
England won the triple jump. Thomas E. Crona of the American team took third place.
In the 110 meters hurdle race the three preliminary heats were all won by American contestants.
The 1,500 meters walking match was won by George N. Boning, Irish-American Athletic club. Time, 7 minutes 12.35 seconds. Linden, Canadian, and Spetzlotts, Greek, were second and third respectively.
The events won by Americans so far are:
One thousand five hundred meters run, first; 400 meters run, first; discus throw, first; standing broad jump, first, second and third; putting the shot, first; 100 yard dash, first and second; pole vault, third; putting the stone, second; 100 meters swim, first; running broad jump, first and third; triple jump, third; walking match, first.

Hecla In Eruption.
LEITH, SCOTLAND, May 1.—A steamer which arrived here from Iceland reports that Mount Hecla has been in eruption, ashes being scattered over a wide area. The disturbance, however, was not serious. Mount Hecla rises to an altitude of about 5,000 feet and has three craters. In historic times eighteen eruptions were recorded, the last of which took place in 1875.

Paris Authorities Meet Ilotors Today With Stern Repression.
PARIS, May 1.—The Paris police arrested M. Grifnelbes, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor; M. B. Bert, a newspaper man, and Major Feulliant, a Bonapartist, formerly of the Imperial guards. In addition Count Durand de Beauregard was taken into custody at Nice. Arrests were also made at other places, and warrants were issued for the arrest of M. Levy, secretary of the Confederation of Labor, and M. Fromentin, a wealthy anarchist, both of whom were found to have fled from this city. All the prisoners are charged with complicity in organizing a rebellion and with intriguing with anarchists. The charges were based on papers seized during the recent police searches.
Judge Andre summoned the police commissaries of the central districts of Paris and directed each of them to proceed with a squad of police and make the arrests in various sections of the city. At the same time telegraphic orders were sent to proceed with arrests at Nice, Brest and other points.
The men at the labor headquarters here were stunned by the arrests.
The government officials declare that the arrests will break the backbone of the violent element.
The many arrests have served their main purpose in disorganizing and discouraging the violent element, which finds itself practically without leaders for the monster demonstration planned for today. Nevertheless the Confederation of Labor headquarters gave out a declaration that the demonstration will proceed, each trade pursuing its own course.
The police, supported by the troops, occupied all the principal strategic points of the city at daylight today.
This uneasiness was accentuated by the explosion of a bomb Friday night under the railway bridge at Argenteuil, in the suburbs of Paris, which links the capital with Havre, and by an attempt later of a band of a hundred striking jewelers to penetrate the populous center of the Place de l'Opera for the purpose of making a demonstration before the great jewelry establishments in the Rue de la Paix.
"HOCH, DER KISSER."
Topeka Report Says Governor Confessed He Could Not Help It.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—Should a married man who tried to kiss another woman than his wife be re-nominated for governor or should he not? Opinion is divided over the probable political effect of Governor Hoch's confession that he could not help trying to kiss former Governor Stanley's wife when she, one of the board of control of the state institutions, went to his office strictly on state business.
More than 200 of the 1,000 delegates to the Republican state convention, which meets here tomorrow, are in the city. The truly good delegates say Governor Hoch must not be re-nominated. The unregenerate, like the hyenas of which Governor Hoch speaks, laugh and prophecy that the publication of the scandal will add 5,000 votes to the governor's majority.
"Only the grasshoppers lament over a little thing like that," say these wicked delegates.
Then they yell joyously, "Hoch, der kisser!"
"This question is serious," gravely remarked W. H. Mackey, United States marshal for Kansas.
"While I am not mixing in politics, I know enough of the game, after having practiced it for years, to be sure it would be a bad piece of business to nominate a candidate against whom such a story is afloat," he said. "I think it would be a mistake."
D. W. Mulraue said:
"We would be the laughing stock of the nation if we did such a silly thing as to refuse to re-nominate Governor Hoch. It would go out that because it was reported to us four days before the convention that the governor had kissed a woman we refused to nominate him. This in the face of the fact that 75 of the 105 counties in the state have instructed their delegates for him."
Neither Mrs. Stanley nor her husband, the former governor, will comment on the incident.

STONE STATE POLICE

Striking Miners In Fight With Constabulary.
TWENTY HURT; THREE MAY DIE.
Mount Carmel Mob Started Battle With Volleys of Stones, to Which Officers Replied With Bullets Aimed Low.
MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., May 1.—The first serious collision in the anthracite coal regions since mining was suspended on April 1 has occurred here between a mob of idle workers and a platoon of the new state constabulary force and resulted in the injuring of probably twenty men, and three of them will likely die.
The disturbance was caused by an attack on a detail of the state police by several hundred foreigners, who became incensed at the presence of the constables. They threw stones at the policemen and otherwise endangered their lives to such an extent that they were forced to fire on the crowd, which had swelled into thousands. The riot caused the greatest excitement in the many mining villages of the southern coal fields when it became known that mine workers had been shot down, but the affected territory is now comparatively quiet.
While it is believed that a score of persons were injured during the day, only ten are accounted for. The three who it is thought will die are:
Louis Wilson, shot through the body; R. Miserevich, shot in the stomach, and Stanislaus Watakoski, shot in the groin.
Wilson was shot while standing in front of his home, a block from the scene of the conflict. R. H. Gibson, trooper, was struck on the head with a rock and seriously hurt.
The affray was the result of an attack upon nonunion men made at various times last week. The attacks became so numerous that Sheriff Sharpless of Northumberland county appealed to the state constabulary for help. In accordance with orders from Captain John C. Groome, the superintendent of the state police, Troop C, which was marching from Reading to Hazelton, was divided, and half of the men under Lieutenant Smith was sent to Mount Carmel.

DOWIE AT HOME.
Elijah Enters Zion City Saying, "Peace Be With Thee."
CHICAGO, May 1.—I am glad to be home again. With these words John Alexander Dowie, the deposed leader of the Christian Catholic church in America, stepped within the portals of Shiloh House, thus completing his much heralded entry into Zion City after an absence of several months, during which time he had been deserted by a large part of his followers and had been stripped of all ecclesiastical authority. Mrs. Dowie, the wife of the "first apostle," met him at the door of Shiloh House and gave him a hearty welcome.
Dowie's return to Zion City was void of all pomp and ceremony. Only a handful of people were at the station to greet him, and the majority of these were women. He was accompanied by several of his personal attendants.
As Dowie alighted from the train he was greeted by shouts of "Peace to thee." He responded with the customary "Peace to thee multiplied."
"I have done nothing since I saw your faces," he said, "of which to be ashamed. Not one of the accusations made against me is true—not one. God bless you! Peace to thee!"
Later, standing unostentatiously and with great effort before an audience of 2,500 persons in Zion tabernacle, Dowie charged his traducers. If any were present, to make their accusations before the whole congregation.
Mrs. Dowie, who has severed her allegiance with Voliva, sat in a wicker chair among Dowie's followers in the congregation.
The followers of Voliva, the new leader of Zion City's affairs, however, were at that moment attending a rival meeting, set for the same hour, at the Zion college building.
Wilbur Glenn Voliva and his followers held a meeting in the tabernacle, the auditorium being about two-thirds full. In an address Voliva not only denounced Dowie, but Mrs. Dowie as well. He said: "I do not propose to permit any stunner in this movement to escape. Do not think that Dowie is the only one to be called to account. The next one will be Mrs. Jane Dowie. In some respects she is as great a sinner as Dowie. She is on his side today and always has been. The lust in her heart for power is as great as in his. I say the whole Dowie family must be swept off the earth."
This statement was roundly applauded.

Taxpayers Tried to Lower Spanish Flag.
HAVANA, May 1.—Louis Schmidt, a sailor from Newark, N. J., was seriously wounded by a pistol shot in the right breast, and another sailor was slightly wounded at Guantanamo in a row between sailors from American warships and Cuban police. Thirty sailors who were ashore enjoying a lark attempted to lower the flag over the Spanish club, when the police interfered, and citizens joined in the disturbance. Several shots were fired from guns or revolvers.

Station Island Sound Aflame.
ELIZABETH, N. J., May 1.—The Bay Way Refining company's plant at Elizabethport was destroyed with a loss of \$100,000. Six of the company's oil tanks blew up and the burning oil flowed into Staten Island Sound and for a time endangered shipping.

Sewer Pipe Plant Destroyed.
HAMILTON, Ont., May 1.—The factory of the Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe company was totally destroyed by fire; loss, \$50,000.

HONORS FOR PORTER.

Congress Thanks Ex-Ambassador For Paul Jones' Body.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—General Horace Porter, late ambassador to France and who directed the movement for the recovery of the body of John Paul Jones, has received a tribute in the house of representatives, both in words and in the unanimous adoption of a resolution, extending him the thanks of congress and of the people of the country for the recovery of the body of the century dead admiral.
The thanks of congress are reserved to be extended only on very rare occasions and consequently at long intervals. The last time such action was taken Admiral Dewey was honored. The battle of Manila bay had just been fought, and the country warmly applauded the resolutions then passed. Aside from thanks to army and navy heroes, the last resolution of this character was passed during the civil war, when Commodore Vanderbilt was thanked for presenting a ship to the nation. Henry M. Stanley also received the honor as a reward for his scientific explorations in Africa.
The thanks of congress carry the privilege of the floor of both senate and house for all time to the recipient.
Representative Olmsted (Pa.), in whose district General Porter makes his home, initiated the resolution and obtained unanimous consent for its consideration. Representative William Alden Smith (Mich.) had introduced a similar resolution, and Representative Rainey, the only Democratic member in the house from Illinois, stated that he also had prepared a resolution honoring General Porter.
As an added compliment, General Porter was asked in an amendment to the resolution to furnish for publication in the Congressional Record a copy of his speech at the recent exercises at Annapolis.
General Porter's services involved a personal outlay of not less than \$35,000, for which he has declined to be reimbursed.
The house committee has made a favorable report on a senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a pedestal to a monument to John Paul Jones, to be erected in the grounds of the Congressional library, adjacent to the capitol.

MITCHELL INDIGNANT.
President of Mine Workers in Fight With Union.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 1.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has given out the following statement:
"I have just received, read and formally acknowledged President Baer's answer to the last demands made upon the operators by the miners. It appears perfectly evident that the operators have not changed their attitude in any particular during the past six years and that the strikes of 1900 and 1902 were no lesson to them. There is no instance on record during the quarter of a century which the railroads have dominated the anthracite industry that an advance in wages has been granted their employees. Every concession has been wrung from them by strikes and the pressure of public sentiment."
"The railroad-coal combination not only fixes arbitrarily the price at which coal is sold to consumers, but seeks to fix arbitrarily the price at which labor shall be bought. It seems that every conciliatory overture we have made for a peaceful settlement has been interpreted by the operators as signs of weakness and our conservatism an evidence of cowardice."
"The question is asked by the operators, Where is the advance to come from if it is not charged up to the consumer of domestic coal? It occurs to me that the small advance proposed by the miners might have been taken off the exorbitant freight rates charged by them. What the outcome will be cannot be predicted until the convention is held."
"Personally I am much disappointed, and I am sure all mine employees expected more consideration than they have received."
Great interest centers in the convention of miners which is to be held in Scranton on Thursday. President Mitchell, having received the reply of the operators denying his last request for an increase in wages, will call a meeting of the subscale committee, who, it is expected, will in turn report to the convention. The question of a strike will then be decided.

W. J. Bryan at Jerusalem.
JERUSALEM, May 1.—William J. Bryan, who is visiting Jerusalem in the course of his tour of the world, on Saturday addressed a special meeting held in the tabernacle by the Christian Missionary alliance. He spoke with eloquence on the life of Christ and his teachings and expressed astonishment at the small proportion of Christians in America and Europe visiting Bibleland.

Four Went Down on the Steamer.
GUERNSEY, Channel Islands, May 1.—The passenger steamer "Courier," with a crew of nine men and carrying about twenty excursionists, foundered off Sark soon after leaving that island and sank immediately. Three members of the crew and one passenger were drowned, all the others being rescued.

Vote on Rate Bill Friday.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the railroad rate bill on Friday, May 4. An agreement to that effect was reached, but it proved impossible to so extend the understanding as to have it include the fixing of a date for taking a final vote on the bill as a whole. Mr. Tillman first proposed a final vote on May 9, and Mr. Morgan was the only senator to make objection.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week, Briefly Chronicled.
Father Thomas Sherman, son of General William T. Sherman, started from Chattanooga, accompanied by a detail of the Twelfth cavalry, to go over the route of his father's famous march to the sea.
George O. Starr of New York is now the chairman and managing director of the Barnum & Bailey circus, and Charles R. Hutchinson has been appointed a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James A. Bailey.
Monday, April 30.
The women of All Souls' Unitarian church, Washington, have been raising money for the benefit of San Francisco's earthquake and fire sufferers by shining men's shoes.
President Roosevelt will not retire from public life when his administration ends. He intends to keep on battling for the rest of his life for the economic reforms on which his heart is set.
The Chicago police say that Erich Muenster, the instructor at Harvard university, who is wanted on the charge of murdering his wife, has left that city and that there is no trace of him.
The estimated falling off in the number of saloon licenses in Chicago is put at 500 when the first period under the new \$1,000 a year fee law opens on May 1. There are many complaints from saloon-keepers about the excessive charges.
Saturday, April 28.
A man to whom he gave a portion of his food during the Spanish-American war has willed to Charles Mathews, clerk in the probatory office at Media, Pa., \$5,000.
Governor Higgins declined to receive a Hearst delegation of nearly 500 men appointed at a meeting held in New York to protest to him against the killing of the Murphy account bill. The delegation was headed by Clarence J. Shearn.
The chief of police at Odessa, who played a prominent part in the October massacres, and a policeman were assassinated by revolutionists. A girl named Jerebtzova threw a bomb at Assistant Chief Poltavchenko, but her aim was poor. The girl was seriously wounded by Poltavchenko's orderlies.
The British steamer Haversham Grange, having on board 3,000 Russian troops, bound from Vladivostok for Odessa, arrived at Singapore and reported having been in collision in the straits of Malacca with the Chinese steamer Bentong. The latter sunk, and 30 of the 101 Chinamen on board the vessel were drowned.
Friday, April 27.
M. Miglard, exploring at Vesuvius, was lowered into the interior of the crater by a rope, but he had to be drawn out very quickly on account of the sulphurous gases, which nearly asphyxiated him.
The senate committee on privileges and elections by unanimous vote authorized Senator Foraker to report favorably the Tillman bill to prohibit insurance and other corporations from contributing to campaign funds.
Miss Terry's jubilee was the most notable of the year's theatrical events in London. Queen Edward, who is in Naples with Queen Alexandra, was not present, but the royal box was filled with members of the king's household, and London society was out in force.
The civil marriage of Spencer Eddy, secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, and Lurline Spreckels, daughter of C. A. Spreckels of San Francisco, who lost \$7,000,000 in the disaster there, occurred at the town hall of Passy, France, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends.
Thursday, April 26.
After much hesitation Emperor Nicholas has finally decided to go to St. Petersburg, greet the representatives of the people and personally open the first Russian parliament May 10.
Governor Higgins sent to the senate his appointment of Otto A. Rosalsky of New York city to be a judge of the court of general sessions, New York city, in place of the late Judge Martin T. McMahon.
American athletes have made good at Athens. Martin Sheridan of the Irish American Athletic club, New York, threw the discus farther than any man ever threw it before, and C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic club, won the final heat in the 100 meter swimming race with ease.
The Japanese government having offered to send a hospital ship at top speed to San Francisco to aid in the relief work there, the state department replied that owing to the rapidity with which the country had come to the relief of the distressed city it might safely be estimated that there would exist no need for the ship.
Killed by Lightning Bolt.
ERIE, Pa., April 30.—John Petras, a student at the Edinboro State Normal school, while walking through the fields near Edinboro lake with his sister was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The hair of his head was entirely burned off, but his body bore no marks.
Secretary Bonaparte Ill.
BALTIMORE, May 1.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte is confined to his home here by a slight indisposition. Rumors from Washington to the effect that he is seriously ill are denied.

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