

A NEW PROPOSAL.

Russia and France Unite in a Note to the Powers.

They Have a Plan for Settling the Chinese Question Which Is Complex and Will Require Much Time to Consider - Uncle Sam Agrees to Germany's Proposition.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Several important dispatches were received yesterday from China. Generally they tend to confirm the events recorded Saturday. From Canton, Consul McWade reports the issue of the decree punishing Tuan and his colleagues, so that there is no longer doubt as to the accuracy of Sheng's statement on that point. Mr. Conger also has received official notification of the Chinese peace commission which was forecasted by Minister Wu's advices several days ago. Mr. Conger made no reference to the condemnatory decree, hence it is inferred that it was not issued when his dispatch was sent last Thursday. The text of these two dispatches is as follows:

"Canton, China, Oct. 1, 1900.—Secretary of State, Washington: Decrees just issued: Emperor blames ministers for whole trouble. Orders Tuan, Kangi and other officials degraded and punished by imperial courts. Emperor holds Tuan and others entirely responsible for bloodshed."

"McWade." "Peking, Sept. 27, 1900, via Taku, Sept. 30, 1900.—Secretary of State, Washington: Have received notice to-day from Prince Ching that he, Earl Li, Jung Lu and Viceroy Tsin Kun Yi and Chang Chip Tung will act in concert in negotiations for peace. Jung Lu is in the interior. Li Hung Chang is at Tien Tsin. CONGER."

It is evident that the two viceroys mentioned are Liu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nanking, and Chang Chih Tung, the viceroy of Wu Chang, the difference in spelling being in telegraphic transmission.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—The war office announces that dispatches from Khabarovsk and Kharbin say Gen. Tschitschagoff sent Col. Kopeikin with a detachment of Cossacks, railroad troops and volunteers to engage a force of Chinese which had occupied the railroad at Sanchakan. The Russians won two obstinate fights. Forty-three dead Chinese were left in the trenches after second engagement.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this government. The state department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions Thursday, by delivering a response to the German government, than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French government and seconded by the Russian government.

The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines suggested by Germany. These instructions look towards securing the names of the persons deserving chastisement, also whether the punishments accord with the gravity of the crimes committed, and, finally, in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted.

The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope and submits a program under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely: First, punishment of the guilty parties; second, interdiction of the shipment of arms into China; third, payment of indemnity to the powers; and fourth, sufficient guarantees for the future.

In addition a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking; for the raising of the Taku forts and for the maintenance of a line of communication between Peking and the sea.

The impression here, in advance of action on these propositions by our government, is that they contain nothing unfitting them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in placing proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guarantees and, perhaps, of that of indemnity.

As to the interdiction of arms, the state department already has indicated that there may be a question as to its wisdom and there is reason to believe also that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

What the United States government particularly desires to avoid is entering into a program that leans in any manner toward the maintenance of a foothold on Chinese soil, and if the other propositions relative to the maintenance of a line of free and safe communication between Peking and the sea and to the legation guards can be modified in the direction of temporary expedients, they will be more likely to receive the support of our government.

Bryan's Itinerary. Chicago, Oct. 3.—Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, has announced the following itinerary for the eastern campaign of W. J. Bryan: Madison Square Garden, New York City, October 16; at other points by New York state, October 17 and 20 inclusive; West Virginia, October 23; Maryland, October 23; Delaware, October 24; New Jersey, October 25 and 26; New York City, October 27. On the latter date Mr. Bryan will address a meeting of Bryan clubs of the Atlantic coast state.

A HOT TIME.

Representatives of Both Republican and Democratic Parties Engage in a Lively Debate—The Affair Was to Aid Locked Out Building Trades of Chicago.

New York, Oct. 2.—There was a lively political debate last night between ex-consul General O. F. Williams, of Manila, and Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, who defended Debs in the latter's trial. The occasion was the second entertainment and ball in aid of the locked out building trades of Chicago, which was held in the Lexington Avenue opera house under the auspices of the building trades council of New York. Ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, had been chosen by the democratic national committee for the debate, but he sent a telegram to the effect that his throat was troubling him so much that it would be impossible for him to fill the engagement. Mr. Darrow was sent in his place. The republican national committee had chosen Mr. Williams to represent their party.

Mr. Williams told of the prosperity of the country and said that Bryan had declared in 1896 that there could be no prosperity except along the lines of free silver. He told of the large increase of exports and of the large balance of trade in favor of this country. He declared that the balance of trade in the last three and a half years showed five times as much profit as there was during the first 107 years of the republic as a nation. He declared that Bryan was a tyrant who took his own party by the throat and directed their platform. He was more of a despot, he said, than Richard Croker.

Mr. Darrow said that he was not a workman, but a friend to him. It was a good deal easier job. He said: "Think of Havana and the talk about the full dinner pail. The republicans talk as if the workman was all stomach." He spoke of the war in the Philippines and said: "Think of the 30,000 dead Filipinos shot to death for loving their native land. For the same crime that George Washington committed more than 100 years ago. For this purpose," he declared, "we have increased the army to 100,000 men and sent them forth to get and hold office for republican politicians."

FOUR WERE KILLED.

Filipinos Tell the Story of the Defeat of Capt. Shields' Expedition.

Manila, via Hong Kong, Oct. 2.—Persistent native reports, generally believed, have been current in Manila for several days to the effect that Capt. Devereux Shield, and Company F, of the Twenty-ninth regiment of infantry, consisting of 24 men, stationed at Boag, Marinduque island, embarked September 13 on the gunboat Villalobos and landed on the Marinduque coast September 14, where 300 of the enemy, armed with rifles, surprised the Americans. The latter fought for several hours, until their ammunition was exhausted, after which they were overpowered and surrendered. Four of the soldiers were killed, among whom was Capt. Shields. The Americans also had several wounded.

Lieuts. Reeves and Bates, of the staff, on board the gunboat Yorktown, left Manila Monday. After gathering troops at Batangas they proceeded to Marinduque to verify the reports regarding the fate of Capt. Shields and his men and, in case the native rumors were well founded, to punish the rebels and release the captives. News from this expedition is awaited with some anxiety at Manila. In the meanwhile the censor prohibits the transmission of news concerning the affair.

RIGHTS OF CHINESE.

It Is Outlined by a Decision by Judge Estee.

Honolulu, Oct. 2.—United States Judge Estee has rendered an important decision regarding the rights of Chinese to land in Hawaii. It was in the case of Ah Sing, who came here from New York as one of a crew of the ship Challenger and was refused permission to land in Honolulu. He was brought before Judge Estee. The judge decided that having shipped from New York the Chinese had a right to land in any other American port, and Honolulu is now an American port.

The decision is regarded as highly important as bearing upon the question of whether the many Chinese in the Hawaiian islands have a right to land on the mainland. A clause in the Hawaiian territorial act declares that the Chinese in Hawaii shall not be admitted to the coast of the United States. This clause is believed by some to be unconstitutional and the decision of Judge Estee is in line with that opinion. There are about 20,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The United States circuit court of appeals has rendered a decision quashing the indictments against ten men who were arrested at Coeur d'Alene during the mining strike there last year for interfering with the mail. It was shown that the men did not know the train they interfered with carried mail. The men now imprisoned at San Quentin, this state, under the indictments will be released as soon as the decision reaches Idaho and their papers can be sent from that state to the warden at San Quentin.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The mosquito fleet built for the United States customs service in Cuban waters arrived in this city Tuesday and sailed yesterday en route to their destination by the inside route. The five boats were built at Elizabethport, N. J., and will make the run to Havana through the canal, Dismal swamp, to Florida keys, and thence through the Gulf of Mexico to Havana. The boats all carry rapid-fire guns and will be divided up for use at the different Cuban ports on their arrival at Havana.

DIFFERS WITH THE BISHOP.

Rev. Malone Says that Catholics Have the Right to Be Heard in This Country and the Philippines.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Rev. Thomas H. Malone, member of the Colorado state board of charities and corrections, in this month's North American Review, takes issue with the Right Rev. James McFaul, bishop of Trenton, for his article in the September number of the Review, entitled "Catholics and American citizenship." Father Malone thinks the bishop's article unfortunate and says that even if the grievances of which the bishop complains had existence in fact, they would be less likely to receive due attention during the excitement of a presidential canvass than at a period when men's minds would be more prone to fair and conservative judgment on the question under discussion. But Father Malone asks: "Are Catholic inmates of state institutions denied their rights?" He thinks not, but says that from the trend of the bishop's article one would infer that the privileges asked by the bishop of Trenton are in most instances refused to Roman Catholics. After mentioning his opportunities for being in touch with such subjects, Father Malone says:

"In America more than in any country in the world Catholics are permitted to enjoy, without interference or molestation, their full constitutional rights while they are guaranteed the freest exercise of their religion in every state in the union. This is true even in the Philippines, where, were it not for the protection of the American flag, our co-religionists would be hunted to death by those whose Shibboleth is: 'Death to the Friars.'"

As to the charge that Catholics are denied their spiritual privileges in penal institutions, Father Malone says he has formed directly opposite conclusions.

WINDOW GLASS MEN MEET.

Object Was to Determine Whether a Combine Should Be Formed or a Selling Agency Established.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—A special meeting of the Window Glass Manufacturers' association, composed of independent manufacturers, was held here yesterday. President C. P. Cole, of Lancaster, O., was chairman. The secretary recorded 42 manufacturers. The prime object of the meeting was to determine whether a combine should be formed or a selling agency established on the lines of the old American Glass Co.

After an all-day session discussing the matter the latter plan was favored, and a committee of three, J. O. C. Campbell, of Blair, Pa.; H. D. Vanoline, of Kane, Pa., and Springer Cunningham, of Pittsburg, were appointed to perfect details and report at a meeting to be called by the chairman. Before adjournment the secretary announced that the membership had been increased to 953 pots out of a possible 1,100. Over 600 pots are being operated with full crews of skilled men in the four trades, and 100 additional pots will be added next week. Prices were not changed.

WILL NOT STAY.

American Miners Are Leaving Porcupine District.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 4.—J. H. Cobb has reached Juneau from Porcupine district with news of the first results of occupation of disputed territory by Canadian officers. Cobb says several dozen American miners have already left and others are going. They prefer to leave rather than go to the formality and expense of attempting to secure title to their claims from Canadian authorities.

Gold Commissioner Martin and other Canadian officials have installed themselves for the winter in buildings on so-called international line, half a mile north of Porcupine City. Martin posted notices that all claims legally staked by Americans would be confirmed, and set a date for the hearings. To his surprise not a single claim was presented for confirmation because of the exodus of miners holding claims on Boulder and Nuggett creeks. These abandoned claims will now revert to Canadians.

LARCENY.

Such Was the Charge Made Against a Chicago Man.

New York, Oct. 4.—H. H. Stridron, of Chicago, who was shot by John Esson, also of Chicago, in the Hotel Vendome some weeks ago, was in police court yesterday, charged with the larceny of a package of diamonds valued at \$1,000 from Esson. The gems were the property of a woman known as Evelyn Hayes. The case was continued until to-day.

Esson and Stridron went to the Hotel Vendome together and hired a room. While in a state of frenzy caused by intoxication Esson shot Stridron and then killed himself. Stridron was taken to a hospital and recovered. Just before the tragedy Stridron, it is charged, got the jewelry and put it in the safe of a hotel run by a baker of pugilists. It is alleged that Stridron did this under an assumed name.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE.

Pittsburg, Oct. 4.—Fifteen hundred journeymen plumbers employed by 115 firms in Pittsburg struck yesterday for uniform wages and a revision of the rules governing the trade.

ANNUAL MEETING.

New York, Oct. 4.—The annual meeting of the Peabody educational fund was held here yesterday. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Melville W. Fuller, was elected first vice chairman, and he presided. Bishop Whipple was elected second vice president.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—The first telegram from Skagway to Seattle, marking an epoch in the history of business between Alaska and the outside world, was received here yesterday. The time occupied by the message in transit was seven hours.

ON A FORGERY CHARGE.

A New York Lawyer and the Servant of Mr. Rice, the Texas Millionaire, are Arrested.

New York, Oct. 5.—Capt. McCuskey, chief of the detective bureau, announced last night that his men had arrested Lawyer Albert T. Patrick and his valet, Jones, for forgery in connection with the case of William M. Rice, the Texas millionaire who died suddenly in this city a week ago Sunday.

The exact charge against Patrick and Jones is that they forged signatures to checks and assignments drawn by the late millionaire. The day following the death of Mr. Rice, Mr. Patrick took to the banking house of S. M. Swenson & Sons a check drawn in his favor and signed by Mr. Rice for \$25,000, another for \$95,000 and two checks on the Fifth Avenue Trust Co. for \$25,000 and \$125,000 respectively.

All these checks were submitted subsequently to handwriting experts, William A. Kingsley, David M. Carvalho and Mr. Hagen, of Troy, N. Y. They all examined the checks subsequently. They agreed in the conclusion that the signatures were forged.

The experts found that an assignment purporting to have been signed by Mr. Rice was a forgery. On the findings of the experts the arrests were made. Jones was arrested in his room. Patrick was arrested at the office of the New York Safe Deposit Co.

The vault containing Mr. Rice's securities was opened. It appears that Mr. Rice made two wills. The first was executed in September, 1896, and was sent to Mr. Rice's attorney at Houston, Tex., Capt. James A. Baker. Mr. Patrick produced a copy of a second will drawn by him on June 30, 1900. In this second will, it is alleged, he, Patrick, received about nine-tenths of the millionaire's estate. The second will contained all the beneficiaries mentioned in the first and gave to them more money than they had been bequeathed in the first will.

AMERICAN COAL.

Consular Reports Show that It Is Getting Popular in Foreign Markets.

Washington, Oct. 5.—In view of the coal crisis in Europe resulting from the falling off of the English coal product, with the consequently enhanced prices, Chief Enery, of the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department, recently addressed instructions to United States consuls at some of the most important ports abroad, requesting them to indicate the prospects for the introduction of American coal. A preliminary report just published by the bureau shows some astonishing results.

With 15 important ports heard from, it appears that almost without exception the American product is rapidly entering the markets of the world and in many places has overcome the British coal, long regarded as superior, at every point. These reports come from Turin, Marseilles, Nantes, several points in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Austria, Algiers, Canary islands, Gibraltar, Russia, Sierra Leone, Formosa, Prussia and even the Yukon country.

One of the most impressive contributions is that made by Consul Halstead at Birmingham, England, enclosing the results of a competitive test of American and British coal by the South Metropolitan Gas Co., of London. The chairman of that company reported that American coal yielded 15,000 feet of gas per ton, against 10,000 for the English coal, while the coke was plentiful and good. Consequently, though the American was quoted higher than English coal, it was actually cheaper. It had been found also that the Australian coal and a market was opening in that direction for it.

REWARDS ITS FRIENDS.

Philippine Commission Gives Money to the Widow of a Filipino Who Was Murdered by Insurgents.

Manila, Oct. 5.—The new Philippine commission has appropriated \$257,000 (Mexican) for the payment of sundry expenses incurred by the military for the benefit of the insular government during September and has also donated \$1,500 (Mexican) to the widow of the loyal Filipino president of the town of Santa Cruz, who was murdered by insurgents. The purpose is to show the United States government's intention to protect its friends.

Monday night the rebels killed Lieut. Max Wagner, of the Twenty-third regiment of volunteer infantry, near Pavia, island of Panay.

A detachment of the Forty-fourth regiment, at Bohol island, one of the Visayan group, has encountered a force of the enemy, killing 30 of them. One American was killed.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department from Gen. MacArthur: "First infantry went to Marinduque October 6; Gen. Hare is to command island, with orders to push operations until insurrection is stamped out absolutely. I will have 12 full companies of infantry for the purpose. Anderson's first operations developed nothing. No reports since October 2." The above dispatch relates to reinforcements sent to the island of Marinduque, where Capt. Shields and 51 men were either killed or captured by the insurgents.

BEAT ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

New York, Oct. 5.—Maxwell W. Long, the remarkable short distance runner of the New York Athletic club, who astonished the European world last summer with his speed on the track and turf, reserved for his own country his crowning athletic achievement. At the old Guttenberg race track, in New Jersey, Thursday, he ran a straightaway quarter mile in 47 seconds, beating all previous records for the distance. About 100 athletic clubmen witnessed the performance, and there is no doubt about the distance and the record.

HELD UP A TRAIN.

Two Men Did the Deed in a Western Town—One Robber Killed, the Other Escaped.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 4.—Lying at the morgue in this city with a bullet through his heart is a man, powerfully built, black hair, moustache, about six feet tall, aged apparently 45 years. He was one of two men who held up the 1:30 City passenger train on the Burlington road three miles south of this city last night. Express Messenger Charles Baxter killed him.

The two men boarded the train at Union Pacific transfer and climbed over the tender just as the train was crossing the Mosquito creek bridge. Engineer Donnelly and Frank Holman, fireman, who were in charge of the engine, were ordered to slow up as soon as the train had crossed the bridge. While the dead man held a revolver on the engine crew his companion went back and cut off the baggage and mail cars, leaving the day coaches and sleepers standing on the main line.

Acting under orders, the engineer pulled the train half a mile down the track, where a stop was made. Here the robbers approached the express car and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He refused to do so. Under compulsion Engineer Donnelly attached a stock of dynamite to the side door of the car and blew it open. In the meantime Messenger Baxter seized his gun and escaped from the door on the opposite side of the car. As soon as the door was opened one of the robbers entered the car while his companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine.

Baxter crept around in front of the engine, and, seeing the robbers keeping guard over the engine crew, fired one shot and killed him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a corn field.

The dead man was picked up, placed on board and the train was backed into this city. The body was searched, but nothing was found on it from which it could be identified. It was dressed in a neat suit of black clothes, over which overalls and jumpers had been drawn. In the pockets were found about \$15 in money and a watch and chain. Conductor William McGrew, who was in charge of the train, thinks the dead man is one George, of St. Joseph.

The robber who escaped was large and taller than the dead man, being apparently above six feet in height. Both men were masked and both wore overalls and jumpers.

The door of the express car was badly shattered by the explosion of dynamite.

The robber inside the car was preparing to blow the safe at the time his companion was killed. He ceased operations at once and no damage was done to the contents of the car, nor was anything taken. After putting on a new express car and transferring the freight, the train proceeded to Kansas City.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

English and Ashantis Have a Lively Mix-up.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the London Post from Kumassi reports that heavy fighting took place last Sunday between Col. Wilcox's column and the Ashantis.

"After heavy firing," says the dispatch, "the British column made an ineffectual attempt to charge the Ashanti position, but was obliged to retire and to resume the rifle duel while awaiting reinforcements. Eventually, after hard work, Col. Wilcox captured the positions and occupied the village of Isansu without opposition. Subsequently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet and burned them. Seventy Ashantis were killed. "The British losses were Maj. Mellis and Capt. Luard, severely wounded, three officers slightly wounded, three men killed and 28 others wounded."

VIRTUALLY A PRISONER.

New York, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Journal from Lorenzo Marquez says: "The restrictions around Kruger are increasing and he is virtually a prisoner. He had been allowed to use the Portuguese governor's carriage. While driving Tuesday he met a party of burghers and made them a patriotic speech. The governor has now refused the use of his carriage. Kruger has been warned to make no more speeches and is forbidden to wear the green sash that is the insignia of his office. Kruger expects to sail on a Dutch cruiser for Holland next week."

A HOT SPEECH.

London, Oct. 4.—At yesterday's meeting of the Baptist union the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, former president of the union, in moving a resolution generally condemning a resort to war in order to settle international disputes, referred to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, declaring "there is no greater personal menace to the well-being of the world than the man of mastery impulse now driving the chariot of the British government."

SICKLES' POLITICAL TOUR.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Under the auspices of the republican national committee Gen. Daniel Sickles will begin an extended tour to-day, speaking in Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas.

CONSERVATIVES MAKE BIG GAINS.

London, Oct. 5.—"The khaki" boom has swept the country. Yesterday's pollings are a tale of increased minoritist and diminished liberal majorities. The returns from the rural districts to-day and to-morrow may do something to rehabilitate the liberals, but the results thus far have fully justified Mr. Chamberlain and the party organizers who are backing the government in their choice of the moment to dissolve parliament. The workmen of the country have replied in a decided voice in favor of the war.

WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Miners Ignore the Proffered Ten Per Cent. Advance.

Further Concessions Are Demanded—Strikers Urged Not to Return to Work Until Ordered by the Officials of Their Union.

Shepherdson, Pa., Oct. 1.—Notices of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., offering miners an increase of 10 per cent. in wages were posted in this town Sunday, at Mahanoy City and other places. Upon reading the notice Organizer George Harris issued instructions to the presidents of local branches of the United Mine Workers to warn the strikers against returning to work until so ordered by the officials of their union.

Mr. Harris said the Reading company's proposition was not acceptable because the men insist on the abolition of the "sliding scale," i. e., the \$2.50 basis. They also demand a guarantee that the increase in wages shall be permanent.

Gen. Gobin has ordered the Twelfth regiment home.

The regular Reading company advance for the last half of September and the first half of October had previously been fixed at 6 per cent. above the \$2.50 basis. The scale for the preceding 30 days was at the \$2.50 basis. The advance of 10 per cent. offered in the posted notice by the Reading company is separate and distinct from the natural scale increase and hence the total increase to the miners would be 16 per cent.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 2.—Notice of the increase in wages and the reduction in the price of powder decided upon by the operators at Wilkesbarre yesterday were posted last night at all of the collieries in the Lehigh region.

President Mitchell, when shown a copy of the notice, declined to say anything at this time, but intimated that he might outline his position at the Wilkesbarre mass meeting to-day. He added, however, that there would be no resumption of work until a conference of the anthracite miners had been called and the proposition considered.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 2.—Scranton's independent operators came back from the Wilkesbarre conference with blood in their eyes. They declare they will not join in the proffer of a 10 per cent. increase unless the coal carrying companies agree to reduce their tolls or, to be exact, allow them 65 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. of the tide-water selling prices for their product.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3.—No break has yet occurred in the ranks of the striking mine workers, though additional notices of the offer of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages were posted throughout the region. In fact, there were many indications yesterday of an intent on the part of the strikers to insist on other concessions and to also remain out until the operators give recognition to their national organization.

The feature of the day was the parade and mass meeting of mine workers at Wilkesbarre, arranged with the object of demonstrating the strength of the United Mine Workers. The mass meeting was addressed by President Mitchell and other officers of the miners' organization. President Mitchell in his speech congratulated the strikers on having already received a proffer of 10 per cent. increase in wages. He said their cause had been recognized everywhere as a righteous one and that the time was not far distant when they would receive proper compensation for their labor. He advised them to stand firmly together. He said the strike shall not be ended by him, and could only be closed when a convention of miners representing every union and every colliery shall so decide. He hoped that not one man will desert the ranks until the victory is complete.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—There were no developments of special importance yesterday in the miners' strike. An interesting feature was the Reading Co.'s notice to its employees that in addition to its offer of a 10 per cent. increase it was willing to enter into arbitration with them relative to any grievances they may have. None of the strikers, however, have yet indicated their intention to return to work.

A secret conference of the leading officials of the miners' organization was held at Hazleton. At its conclusion President Mitchell said the question of calling a joint convention had not been considered. He added that out of 142,000 mine workers only about 5,000 are at work and these, he said, would be out in a short time.

GRANTED AN ADVANCE.

New York, Oct. 3.—The conference between the officers of the American Tin Plate Co. and the delegates representing the Tin Workers' Association of America, was continued yesterday. The wage question was settled, though on what basis was not officially announced, but it was reported that the employees had been granted an advance of 10 per cent.

A LARGE DEMONSTRATION.

Lincoln, Oct. 3.—Gov. Roosevelt was accorded a magnificent demonstration yesterday afternoon by the citizens of Lincoln. Nothing equal to it has yet been seen during the progress of the governor's journey through the west.

HANNA TALKS.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—"Any man who would put a straw in the way of a settlement of the great coal miners' strike now progressing in Pennsylvania should be taken out to the nearest lamp post and hanged," said Senator Hanna yesterday afternoon. "I do not think that it should be mixed up in party or political questions and should not be discussed from a political standpoint. No one should be permitted to use it for political capital. It is the duty of every man to do his utmost to end the deplorable trouble."