

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The big miners' convention was begun in Scranton, Pa. President Mitchell, of the Mineworkers' Union, presiding. The settlement was unanimous against accepting the offer of the operators.

Proceedings are to be instituted against Miss M. C. Sibel, a Philadelphia dressmaker who brought a number of rich gowns from abroad, which were seized by the customs officials.

Upon receipt of a telegram, which proved to be bogus, declaring that her husband committed suicide in New York, Mrs. Phillip Hardy killed herself in Chicago.

Bert Waite, 18 years old, accused of forgery in San Francisco, confessed having robbed the United States Express Company at Ravenna, O., last August.

W. V. Powell, who for seven years was grand president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled at a meeting of the delegates in St. Louis.

Col. A. G. De Marest, who commanded the Twenty-first New Jersey during the Civil War, died at his home at Tenafly, N. J.

The new battleship Wisconsin exceeded all records on her trial trip off the California coast.

Isaac L. Lightner died in Hanover, Pa., from injuries received while walking in his sleep.

The Pennsylvania Railroad awarded contracts for 150,000 tons of steel rails at \$26 a ton.

Twelve speculators in puts and calls were arrested in Chicago.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, of New York, declined to honor the requisition of the governor of Texas for the delivery of the officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company.

W. H. Carter, M. T. Holland and William Stewart were arrested near Martinsville, Va., for counterfeiting. Molds and spurious quarters were also found by the officers.

The situation and outlook in China was discussed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in session in St. Louis.

The delegates to the National Undertakers' Conference were caught in a blizzard on Pike's Peak and had a narrow escape from death.

Three large brick arches of the new Christ Reformed Church in Martinsburg, W. Va., collapsed, completely wrecking the building.

Edward Eye, president of the Ardmore Hardware Company, of Philadelphia, killed himself because his partner had robbed him.

John White, of Kingston, shot and fatally injured two members of a mob that was giving him a mock serenade.

Thirteen additional names were added to those selected for places in the Hall of Fame in New York University.

The big barge Edith Howe was abandoned, waterlogged, with a large cargo, off the North Carolina coast.

Isaac L. Lightner, of Hanover, Pa., while walking in his sleep, fell and seriously injured himself.

A. P. Deer, an aeronaut, was killed by a fall from his balloon at Gay's Mills, Wis.

Rev. Henry E. Clare was married in Fayetteville, Pa., to Miss Sara Ann Roth.

There was a big parade and mass-meeting of the miners in Scranton, where a speech was made by President Mitchell, who declared that the 10 per cent. offer of the companies was not enough, but that the sliding scale and company stores should be abolished and semi-monthly payments instituted.

The attempt of the strikers to prevent the running of a train at Oneida colliery, near Hazleton, Pa., resulted in a clash between the strikers and the coal and iron policemen, as a result of which one officer was killed, one man on each side wounded, and others less seriously hurt.

The delegates from district No. 9 to the miners' convention will be instructed to demand recognition, besides the redressing of grievances.

The Williamstown colliery shut down, and there is now no mining being done in Lykens Valley.

Ex-President Harrison gave out a statement at New York containing some of his views on the campaign issues.

A patient suffering from yellow fever was found at New York on a Ward Line steamer.

Herman Rohr was accidentally killed by his brother, John, at Bayard, W. Va.

Casper Weigand, a farmer, hanged himself near Green Ridge, Pa.

The Neely extradition case will be advanced on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Colonel Joseph Payson Wright, assistant surgeon general of the army, died at the age of 64.

In his annual report General Brooke recommends a reorganization of the army.

Major Seldon Noyes Clark, a well-known newspaper worker, died of heart failure.

President Mitchell reviewed a large procession of striking miners in Shamokin, Pa., and in an address told them that it was for them to decide in convention whether to accept the ten per cent. increase offered by the companies.

Three passengers were blown out to sea off Cape May on the steamer Ocean City and have not been heard from. One passenger was William Holman, an advertising agent of Baltimore.

The American Bible Society of New York has received from Shanghai a list of all the missionaries supposed to be killed or in hiding in China.

Work was resumed by 1500 men in Joliet (Ill.) steel mill and car works.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sternbauef, who was shot at Columbia, Pa., by William Mott, died of her injuries.

Walter Johnson and Charles Buchan, miners, were killed by a train at Johnsonville, Pa.

Major Edward Goldberg died at Seneca, Mo., having been poisoned by mushrooms.

Harry Anthony was accidentally killed by his brother near Lake Butler, Fla.

A jury was completed in the trial at Frankfort, Ky., of H. E. Yonsey for the murder of Governor Goebel.

NOW FOR PEACE.

FRENCH REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE ON CHINA.

FULL TEXT OF INSTRUMENT

United States in Accord as to Peace—Also as to Punishment of Guilty and Equitable Incidents. But the Clause Relating to Permanent Guards and Razing of Forts Deferred.

Washington (Special).—The reply of the State Department to the French note relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations has just been made public.

The answer has given a satisfactory turn to the Chinese negotiations, and activity in China on the part of some of the Powers the outlook would be excellent for a speedy opening of the long-deferred peace negotiations.

Besides answering the specific propositions advanced by the French government, the American reply expresses cordial approval of the course taken by France.

The memorandum closes with a phrase in which the President expresses the belief that, in the eyes of the French government, the reservation which this government has made on constitutional grounds will not be understood as preventing the opening of negotiations, as the President hopes they will begin at an early date.

The reply reads as follows: The Secretary of State to the French Charge d'Affaires.

(Sent to M. Pihelgaut October 10, 1900). Memorandum.

The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The President is glad to perceive in the bases of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of credentials.

It may be convenient to enumerate the clauses of the memorandum and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

"1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the Powers in Pekin."

The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the Powers at Pekin may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

"Second—The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms."

It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

"Three—Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals."

This is an object desired by all the Powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views, this matter might be committed to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the Powers.

"Fourth—The organization in Pekin of a permanent guard for the legations."

The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Pekin an adequate legation guard.

"Fifth—The dismantling of the forts at Taku."

The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

"Sixth—The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin."

The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the Powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Pekin and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The President believes that the governments of France and the other Powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early day.

Department of State, Washington, October 10, 1900.

Dowry System Abolished.

Paris (By Cable).—French officers who wish to marry are no longer restricted in their choice of brides to girls who can bring a dowry of 20,000 francs. General Andre has introduced a reform by abolishing obligatory dowries.

The dowry system was originated in 1843, when the French officer seeking a wife was at a disadvantage, as parents would not give their dowered daughters to men who were likely at any moment to leave them widows.

Now that a long peace has made the people forget the war bogey, and men sometimes remain for a lifetime at one garrison, the profession of arms has become chic, and officers are at a premium in the marriage market.

TROOPS IN PEKIN.

2,000 Japs, 8,000 Germans, 1,500 Russians Will Winter There.

Pekin (By Cable).—General Yamaguchi will retain 10,000 Japanese troops, 2000 of them at Pekin and the others at Taku and along the line of communication.

Eight thousand Germans will pass the winter in Pekin and 1500 Russians. The number of British troops who will be retained has not yet been decided. Sir Alfred Gaselee will probably keep a brigade.

The allies are storing supplies for six months.

WILL NOT AGREE.

This Government Dissents From the French Proposals.

Washington (Special).—The Cabinet decided on the reply which this government will make to the French note proposing the razing of the fortifications between Pekin and the sea; the permanent military control of the road from the coast to the capital by international garrisons at fortified places, to be hereafter selected; the permanent prohibition of the importation into China of firearms and ammunition; the permanent occupation of Pekin by an international guard, and the reparation to nations, societies and individuals for the excesses committed by the Boxers.

The attitude taken by the administration was to formally express its dissent from the proposition to raze the forts and to prohibit the trade in firearms.

As to the permanent occupation of Pekin and the detail of an American contingent, the cabinet members at fortified places controlling the road to Pekin, the government cannot at this time pledge its assent to propositions which involve the permanent disposition of American troops in foreign territory, that being the sole prerogative of Congress. As to the final proposition for indemnity, this government will, of course, demand just and suitable reparation for the injuries done its commerce and to the missionary societies of this country, as well as ample amends for the insult offered the flag and the American Minister.

This was, in effect, the conclusion arrived at after a long and exhaustive discussion of the present situation in China. President McKinley showed himself to be entirely familiar with every detail of the events that have occurred in the East. While at Canton he was in constant communication, both by telegraph and telephone, with Secretary of State Hay and Adjutant General Corbin, and he was, therefore, fully equipped to inform the members of the Cabinet of the exact condition of affairs.

MURDER IS ALLEGED.

Woman Palmist Is Shot and Killed by Jealous Man.

Columbia, Pa. (Special).—Wm. Mott, of Norfolk, Va., shot and killed Mile. Alberta, a palmist, with whom he was traveling about the country, and dangerously wounded Mrs. Elizabeth Steinbauer, with whom the couple boarded here. Mile. Alberta, whose real name was Anna Furlong, was 37 years old. Mott is 29. Her home is in Chicago.

Mott says she has a husband—a hotel man—and a son named Brennan, living at Bayonne, N. J. Mott met her a year ago at Dover, Del. They had been traveling from place to place, and for the past couple of months have had palmistry offices in Lancaster and Columbia. Late Mott had become very jealous of the woman, and this evening, after drinking all day, went to her room and had an altercation with her.

Mrs. Steinbauer attempted to pacify them, whereupon Mott began to fire from a 32-caliber revolver. Mrs. Steinbauer fell to the floor with a bullet in her stomach and another in her head, and Mile. Alberta was shot three times in the head and breast. She died instantly. Mrs. Steinbauer was taken to a hospital.

Mott surrendered and talked coolly of the murder, regretting that he had shot Mrs. Steinbauer, whom he said he liked, and saying that he had become tired of Mile. Alberta's fickleness and could stand it no longer.

Actor Shot by a Woman.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special).—William J. McCauley, an actor, of Philadelphia, playing "A Woman in the Case" company, was shot here by Pearl Newman, who, after the shooting, escaped to Ohio. McCauley and three friends had entered a restaurant, and were talking to Miss Dorsey Brown, when Pearl Newman entered and opened fire, killing McCauley instantly. Newman is said to have been jealous of McCauley's attentions to Miss Brown.

Schools in Porto Rico.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Martin Brumbaugh, recently appointed superintendent of public education in Porto Rico by President McKinley, sends the following note from San Juan, under date of October 1, to the University of Pennsylvania:

"To-day 795 schools open under American control, a gain of 180 over last year. Thirty-five thousand children will march under the American flag into an American system of schools, a gain of 10,000 over last year."

Army of Cumberland.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—The opening business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was held here, General T. J. Wood presiding. Annual reports of officers were adopted, one of the most important being that of General H. V. Boynton, corresponding secretary, providing for the preservation of the records of the society.

Buffalo Girl Killed Here.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Miss Bella Warren, of Buffalo, twenty-eight years old, committed suicide by jumping into the Erie Canal at Tonawanda. Miss Warren left home saying that she was going to church. She evidently went from her home to Tonawanda. A boy saw her leap into the canal, but was unable to save her. An unhappy love affair is supposed to be the cause of her act.

Killed by a Train.

Johnstown, Pa. (Special).—Walter Johnson and Charles Buchan, two young miners on strike, who came here from Pittston to get work in the bituminous district, were run down by a train while walking on the railroad track and were instantly killed.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Washington Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, has given \$100,000 to Trinity College, a Methodist institution at Durham, N. C.

The Gold Cross of the Order of Dannebrog has been conferred by King Christian IX. of Denmark on Jacob A. Riis, the author.

Prof. E. W. Scripture, head of the psychological laboratory of Yale University, has been awarded a gold medal by the Paris Exposition for a device for testing color-blindness.

RIOT AT THE MINES.

STRIKERS USE VIOLENCE TO SHUT DOWN A COLLIERY.

A POLICEMAN KILLED.

Striker Probably Fatally Wounded—An Attempt to Run a Mine Locomotive Caused the Conflict, in Which Shots Were Fired on Both Sides—A Miner's Narrow Escape.

Hazleton, Pa. (Special).—A special policeman was instantly killed, another was wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and 10 non-union men were more or less seriously wounded at the Oneida colliery of Cox Bros. in a clash between the officers and 500 strikers. The victims are:

Killed—Ralph Mills, aged 50 years, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back.

Wounded—George Kellnor, aged 38 years, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer. He received shot wounds in the head, but will recover.

Joseph Lesko, aged 28 years, of Shepton, a striker. He was shot in the groin and will probably die.

Ten non-union men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are John Van Blargin and James Torsh, of Shepton. The former sustained scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

The Oneida Colliery having been in operation since the inauguration of the strike, the union men at Oneida and Shepton, where many of the employees of the Oneida and Derringer Collieries of Cox Bros. & Co. live, decided to close down the mine. They gathered in groups on the streets as early as three o'clock. As the non-union men went to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back, others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Van Blargin, one of the non-union employees, attempted to pull a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him, and in the beating he received he had several ribs broken. This occurred just before starting time at the mine.

The strikers remained at the colliery all morning. As the small mine locomotive used in hauling coal from the No. 2 and No. 3 Collieries to the Oneida breaker pulled up on the road near the latter colliery a crowd of women blocked the track. The women were told by General Superintendent Kudlick to go home. He assured them that their husbands would get an increase in wages, and that their other grievances would be properly adjusted. The women refused to listen, and stoned the superintendent, who was wounded in the head. Then the striking men and the women rushed toward the No. 2 Colliery. A force of about fifty special policemen who had been brought down from Beaver Meadow to prevent trouble attempted to intercept the mob, but they were powerless to do anything, and retired to the engine house.

Just as the officers got close to shelter a shot was fired. This was followed by another, and in a few seconds many shots rang through the air. Policeman Mills was the first to fall. Then Joseph Lesko, a striker, staggered to the ground. No one knows who shot first, but it is believed that both the strikers and the officers used their weapons. A gunshot killed Mills, and small shot struck Policeman Kellner. Lesko, the striker, was struck by a ball from a revolver, with which all the officers were armed.

After the shooting the strikers dispersed. Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county, in whose territory the clash occurred, was in Philadelphia, and could render no assistance. His chief deputy, James O'Donnell, went to the scene with a force of men.

Rev. Carl Houser, a Lithuanian minister from Freehold, who baptized a child at Oneida just at the time the shooting was in progress, was mistaken by the strikers for Superintendent Kudlick and narrowly escaped being stoned. He was soon recognized by a friend and escorted safely to the station.

3,500 Pounds of Dynamite Explode.

Eveleth, Minn. (Special).—Seven thousand five hundred pounds of dynamite in the powder magazine at the Spruce Mine, about half a mile from town, blew up. A hole 100 feet square and 25 feet deep marks the spot where the dynamite stood. The force of the explosion was so great that there is not a piece of glass over a foot square within a radius of two miles of the mine. Practically every window and mirror in Eveleth was broken. The loss in the town is estimated at \$30,000. The damage done to the Spruce Mine was about \$3000, the mine laboratory and warehouses being totally wrecked.

At least 200 people were more or less seriously hurt from being thrown down by the shock or hit by shattered glass.

A Farmer Hanged Himself.

Hanover, Pa. (Special).—Casper Weigand, a well-known farmer residing near Green Ridge, hanged himself, breaking his neck and dying almost instantly. About eight o'clock Mr. Weigand sent his daughter on an errand, leaving him alone in the house for a short time. On her return she heard a noise in the cellar, and, going there, found her father with a rope halter about his neck, suspended from a joist. His knees touched the floor, but the strain had broken his neck, and life was already extinct. Deceased was aged 70 years, and for the past two years had been a victim of paralysis, rendering him entirely speechless.

Storms Cause Further Loss.

Fort Worth, Texas (Special).—Losses caused by the storms and floods in various sections of the State since the Galveston disaster are estimated at \$1,000,000. The rivers are still rising.

Killed by an Engine.

Fairmont, W. Va. (Special).—Al Adams, a miner, 33 years old, was crushed to death by an engine near England mines. Albert Criss, at the Fleming mines, had a foot cut off by a mine car to-day.

New Courthouse for Staunton.

Staunton, Va. (Special).—In pulling down the Courthouse preparatory to remodeling it the walls, which were expected to stand, have been found unsafe. The board of supervisors has determined to build an entirely new courthouse, and change its location in the grounds.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

General de Wet is still keeping the British busy. He has lately made his appearance near Weppener. The American steam collier Emir, which recently sank in the Suez Canal, has been successfully floated.

A dispatch from Lord Roberts reports that the number of Boers captured or surrendering is daily increasing.

Madame Perret, the wealthy wife of former Senator Perret, died in Lyons, France, leaving a fortune to President Loubet.

At a county fair near Privas, France, a lion nearly killed a butcher who placed a glass of champagne under his nose.

The vine-growing districts in France have suffered severely from the heavy storms which have done great damage to crops in France.

Out of 30,000 British soldiers wounded in South Africa 29,000 have returned to duty. Ten thousand British were killed during the war.

The International Peace Congress, in session in Paris, condemned Great Britain for refusing to accept mediation in the Transvaal.

Infuriated fishermen on the Gallician coast fired on a Spanish gunboat, and the naval commandant at Vigo had to take refuge on a German warship.

Five thousand Boers are reported to have retreated from Pilgrims Rest, northeast of Lydenburg carrying their guns. It is said the ammunition for the big guns is exhausted.

The French ministers, upon the re-assembling of the Chambers, must meet a number of charges and criticisms. M. de Lanessan, minister of marine, is accused of indulging in the "most shameless favoritism."

Lord Roberts reports that General Hart's troops marched 310 miles, was in contact with the Boers for 25 days, killed an unknown number and captured 96. The British loss was 3 killed, 3 prisoners and 24 wounded.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Germans will winter 8000 men in Pekin.

A thousand Chinese rebels attacked the town of Sal Wan, but were defeated.

Other powers are withdrawing troops from Pekin. A brigade of Japanese left there the past week.

Shan Hai Kuan surrendered to a British warship, and the place will be garrisoned by British troops.

It is reported from Tien Tsin that a force of 8000 Chinese checked a German force in an encounter near that city.

A Shanghai dispatch states that all the foreign troops there are being held in readiness against a possible attack by Chinese.

The orders given by Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern armies, to join Li Hung Chang have been countermanded.

The Japanese officials have received information of the intention of the Chinese imperial court to take up its residence at Tsin Gan Fu.

The London Times correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that the American withdrawal will facilitate Russia's negotiations concerning Manchuria.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin states that the Russians have granted a demand of the Germans for possession of the railroad between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The Germans defeated 2000 Boxers near Pekin. Four hundred Boxers and five Germans were killed. The Germans burned a number of Chinese villages.

The Dwaeger Express has ordered the erection of a temple at Pekin in memory of Baron von Ketteler, the German ambassador, who was murdered.

The British government has authorized Sir Claude MacDonald, its minister at Pekin, to adopt a similar course to that of the United States government.

American residents at Tien Tsin adopted resolutions deploring the contemplated withdrawal of a large part of the United States troops from China.

A German Foreign Office official, in discussing the French note, states that the prohibition of the importation of arms to China should be indefinitely prolonged, as should also the maintenance of a military guard at Pekin.

The French note to the other powers for the settlement of the Chinese trouble suggests in addition to the dismantling of the fortifications, military occupation of several points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin.

Insurgent Activity.

Manila (By Cable).—Four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have recently reinforced General Young in Northern Luzon, where the insurgents are concentrating in the mountains of North and South Ilocos Province, under the leadership of Aglipay, the excommunicated priest.

General Tino and General Villaneuve, who had been quiet for some time, are now showing signs of becoming active, as the end of the rainy season approaches.

Of late there has been considerable scouting and skirmishing in the provinces of Abra and North Ilocos.

Three Million for the Academy.

Washington (Special).—In his estimate for the expenditures under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, Secretary Long decided to place \$3,000,000 as the sum to be appropriated for continuing the work on the new Naval Academy at Annapolis during the next fiscal year. Congress has fixed the limit of cost of the entire new establishment at Annapolis at \$7,000,000. The work of erecting the new buildings is progressing rapidly, and if Congress adopts Secretary Long's recommendation and appropriates the three millions he asks, the new Naval Academy will be completed in two years.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Norway has 2941 factories.

St. Louis has 65,000 unionists.

St. Louis has 900 union harbors.

There are 3709 brotherhood firemen. Logansport has a co-operation grocery.

Pacific coast unionists want Japanese barred.

New York Building Trades Council will raise \$15,000 for Chicago strikers.

Labor decision in Germany. Invention when conceived or worked out in employer's factory, belong to latter, and not the employee.

TORNADO KILLS NINE

ENTIRE FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS

AMONG THE VICTIMS.

BODIES BLOWN FAR AWAY.

Minnesota's Great Storm Far More Severe Than First Reported. Engine-House of Duluth, Measha and Northern Wrecked, Engines Overturned and Reduced to Scrap Iron by Force of Wind.

Blwabik, Minn. (Special).—The tornado, which raged in this vicinity, was the most violent ever experienced in the Northwest. The storm cut a pathway 150 feet in width through the northwestern corner of this town, completely wrecking the buildings, structures, the shafthouses and buildings of three mines which stood in the path of the storm were reduced to kindling wood. The property loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and the known fatalities number nine, with a score or more injured, some severely, others only slightly.

The storm, swept in a northwesterly direction after leaving here and struck a little Finnish settlement near Pike Lake, where a number of buildings were wrecked, in one of which an entire family, consisting of husband, wife and four children, were instantly killed. So far their names have not been obtained. It is believed that the more remote districts are heard from further casualties may be reported.

The home in which the Marowitz family lived was completely wrecked, and the body of Mrs. Marowitz was found fully 400 feet away, crushed and bruised and her clothing completely stripped off. The body of her husband was found in the debris of the house, horribly mutilated.