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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Signal corps men were surprised by Tagala in Nueva Ecija province.

Treasury department may station a Chinese interpreter on Pagan sound.

Bryan spoke to a packed house in Madison Square garden, New York.

Queen Wilhelmina announces her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Andrew Carnegie has presented £10,000 to the town of Hawick, Roxbury, county, Scotland, for a public library.

Captain E. E. Ewing, of San Francisco, manager of the Welchback Lamp Company, committed suicide by inhaling gas.

In the province of Smolensk, Russia, there is held every three months a lottery in husbands and wives, who are chosen by the chance drawing of a lottery ticket.

Two men were killed and one fatally injured by the derailment of a freight train on the Chicago & Alton, at Lawndale, Ill. The wreck was caused by the removal of a rail by a section gang making repairs.

Fire in the lumber district of Oshkosh, Wis., destroyed 13,000,000 feet of lumber and part of the Hollister-Ameg Company's mill and the plant of Challoner's Sons Company. The total loss amounts to \$800,000.

The United States transport Grant has sailed from San Francisco for Manila. On the vessel are 507 casualties and recruits representing every regiment of the regular service in China and the Philippines. A large number of hospital corps men accompanied the soldiers.

An explosion of rubber cement in the basement of a four-story building in Detroit, Mich., resulted in a fire which cost the lives of two men and injured eight persons, four of whom were girls. The fire spread with such rapidity that the employees were compelled to jump from the upper stories.

The Oregon Short Lines' fast mail was wrecked at Toppa, 30 miles east of Pocatello, Idaho, by running into the rear end of a freight train standing on the main line. The engine of the passenger train rolled down the embankment, and Engineer Beckmann and Fireman George were badly injured. An unknown tramp was killed and another had his leg crushed.

Baller will return to England.

Germany accepts France's proposal. Immense field of coal has been discovered in Alaska.

Reformers defeated the imperial army on East river.

The Boers are very active in the Koonstadt district.

Russians take the first step on the right bank of the Amur.

Lord Alverstone will be the new lord chief justice of England.

Mexican troops are having a hard campaign against Indians.

Captain Shields and his 51 men were rescued from the Philippines.

A milk combine has been formed by milkmen of Vancouver, B. C.

Roosevelt concluded his Kentucky tour with a speech in Covington.

The rebellion in Southern China is anti-dynastic rather than anti-foreign.

Yellow fever is expected to increase in Havana while sewers are being dug.

Fire at Herrick, Ill., destroyed 10 business houses, causing a loss of \$50,000.

John F. Adams, a patient at the Oregon insane asylum, hanged himself.

Li Hung Chang expresses regret for recent occurrences and thanks Americans.

Dewey proclaims that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war.

A case of illness, suspected to be bubonic plague, is reported at Steyney, a parish suburb of London.

Records that fell into the hands of correspondents show that Chinese authorities supported the Boxer movement.

A dispatch from Port Limon, Colombia, says that a serious fire broke out and that several prominent commercial buildings were destroyed.

The sultan of Turkey has leased to Germany for 90 years the island of Uran, in the Red sea, 40 miles north of Kassar, for a coaling station.

Full returns as to the wine harvest throughout Germany for the year show that it is more abundant and of more excellent quality than for several years previous.

In Jersey City, N. J., a daughter was born to the wife of Breach, the assassin of King Humbert.

Five Minneapolis churches have paid the debts hanging over them during the year, the total incumbrances raised amounting to \$38,675.

The curator of the Field Columbian museum at Chicago claims to have found geological proof that the advent of life on this globe was more than 10,000,000 years ago.

LATER NEWS.

Roosevelt spoke in Baltimore. There are 92 cases of yellow fever in Havana.

The total registration in Greater New York for 1900 is 658,154.

Bryan closed his campaign in New York with a speech in Buffalo.

The spread of yellow fever in Havana is said to be due to Spanish immigration.

General Weyler, ex-captain-general of Cuba, has been appointed captain-general of Madrid.

Mr. Stevenson's forecast of the election is 138 for McKinley, 189 for Bryan and 129 doubtful.

Many American and European missionaries in Shan Si province have been killed by Boxers.

The Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with President Kruger on board, has sailed from Lourenco Marques for Europe.

One man was killed in a train wreck on the Northern Pacific near Missoula, Mont., and a ton of mail went into a river.

Charles Dudley Warner, the author and one of the owners of the Hartford Courant, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., aged 71.

The New York Herald's forecast of the presidential election is that McKinley will have 381 and Bryan 169 votes in the electoral college.

Fire in St. Paul destroyed a packing house, a locomotive and 30 tax cars, caused the death of five men by falling walls and entailed a loss of \$100,000.

The United States census bureau announces that the population of Alabama is 1,828,597, an increase of 1,515,017 in 1890; increase, 215,680, or 20.8 per cent.

A special dispatch from Constantinople says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir. The Mussulmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops. Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, Bishop Foutsati, in South Honan, was tortured four hours by Chinese. Different members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed on a pile of sticks which were then set fire to. Bishop Fogota was disemboweled, and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church, were massacred.

Chinese reformers captured Hai Chow.

France wants peace negotiations to begin at once.

Alvarez, a Tagal leader, was captured in Mindanao.

The mineowners agreed to the strikers' demands.

Roosevelt was given a great reception in Cleveland.

English horsemen are fighting American jockeys.

A French expedition was massacred at Lake Assai, Africa.

Captain O. M. Carter is seeking his liberty on a habeas corpus.

Lipton's challenge was accepted by the New York Yacht Club.

Hohenlohe has resigned. Von Bulow may be the new German chancellor.

The United States gunboat Marietta has gone to Canton, which is threatened.

Rebels were defeated in an engagement with Americans at Tabuguan, Pampanga.

A dispatch received from Lord Roberts, under date of Pretoria, October 16, reports a number of minor affairs, but says that the only incident of importance was the surrendering of Tania Botha, a brother of Commandant General Botha, at Volkrust, October 13.

Two hundred Uintah Indians from Utah have invaded Northwestern Colorado on their annual nomadic expedition, and as usual on such occasions the settlers are greatly alarmed. Governor Thomas has appealed to the federal authorities to drive the Indians back to their reservation.

Secretary Long has received a letter from Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, in which the latter tells of a tour of the island, of the prosperous condition of the sugar crop, and of the very satisfactory coffee crop. Governor Allen predicts that, with these prosperous crops, the people of the island will soon be upon their feet financially.

The family of the late John Clark, of New York, has engaged counsel to try to obtain the estate of his brother, Imray Clark, who died a few years ago in Australia, leaving a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000. The dead man was an owner of gold mines. Recently, Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, was informed that the multimillionaire's heirs were in that state. He left none in Australia and his whole fortune is said to be lying untouched waiting to be divided among four nephews and nieces in New Jersey. Among these are James N. Clark and James W. Clark, whose present whereabouts are unknown.

The work of building a women wire fence along the Pennsylvania railroad right of way is nearly completed.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad will shortly unite into one system all its branch and leased lines in Iowa and Missouri.

The natives of Hawaii, be they ever so poor, never steal or beg. These offenses are confined almost exclusively to the Portuguese residents of the island.

PROPOSAL OF CHINA

Earl Li and Prince Ching Want Peace.

WILL SURRENDER THE GUILTY

Plenipotentiaries Accept the Principle of Indemnity for the Legations Destroyed.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Havas agency received the following dispatch from Peking:

"The diplomatic corps has received a joint note from Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, saying that it is time to end the present situation and to treat for peace, and that the princes and ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers will be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to Chinese law. As plenipotentiaries, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching offer to treat for peace and accept the principle of indemnity for the legations destroyed. The losses are to be estimated by delegates of the powers. European nations can be accorded fresh commercial advantages on the old treaties modified, but as the plenipotentiaries of the powers vary, each power must formulate its own. The plenipotentiaries demand an immediate cessation of hostilities, because of their offer and request an interview with the French minister, and on October 20, 1900, the French minister, said that China, having recognized that she had violated the law of nations, was bound to accept for that very reason the responsibilities involved. Consequently he demanded that exemplary punishment be inflicted upon the principals guilty, namely Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, Kang Yi and Tung Fu Hsiang, adding that so long as their heads had not fallen, it was impossible to cease hostilities.

M. Pichon has been confined to his bed for several days with a slight attack of typhoid fever, but his condition is not grave. Owing to the arrival of Count von Walderssee, General Vryon, commander of the French forces, has decided to prolong his stay in Peking until he receives fresh orders.

OWNERS ALL IN LINE.

Coal Mine Operators Agree to the Advance—Mitchell Says Little.

Saratoga, Pa., Oct. 20.—Representatives of nearly all the big coal companies of the region conferred here today, and made an agreement to amend the notices already posted by attaching the following:

"In further explanation of the above notice, this company desires to say that it is its intention to pay the advance in wages above noted until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until further notice."

The following statement was issued to the press:

"The representatives of the larger companies, after their meeting today, stated in reply to inquiries that they had offered their men a 10 per cent advance, as indicated by the notices they had posted, and that this notice specifically stated that the reduction of powder from \$2.75 to \$1.50 would be considered in arriving at the wages of their contract miners. It was expected when the notices were posted that the offer was to stand until April 1 and indefinitely thereafter, but, inasmuch as there seems to be some misunderstanding in this matter, they have agreed to add to their notice a clause to the effect that it is their intention to pay the advance in wages until April 1, 1901, and thereafter until further notice."

YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

Major Peterson Died in Havana and His Wife Killed Hereafter.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

"Havana, Oct. 20.—Surgeon-General, Washington: Major Matt R. Peterson, U. S. V., died of yellow fever at Las Animas at 9 o'clock, October 19. Mrs. Peterson, his wife, killed herself an hour later. The remains of Major Peterson and his wife were interred this afternoon with military honors. The flags on all public buildings were at half mast.

"GEORGAS, Chief Sanitary Officer."

Major Peterson was with the commissary department, and held the rank of captain in the regular establishment. He was a graduate of West Point, and was appointed from North Carolina.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—Major Peterson was well known here, having been detailed here as muster officer during the Spanish-American war. When the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment was formed in response to the second call, Peterson was appointed a major in it by the governor. He went south with it, but before the war ended he was promoted to the regular army and left the volunteer service.

Indian Gold for America.

London, Oct. 20.—It is rumored that gold to the amount of £500,000, which is due to arrive here from India next week, has been engaged for the United States.

McVey Charged With Mayhem.

New York, Oct. 20.—Con McVey, the big California pugilist who gained notoriety November 10, 1898, by jumping into the ring and interfering with the Corbett-Sharkey fight, was today held in \$1,000 bail for examination or a charge of mayhem. Thomas Clinton, a small-sized hotel porter, appeared against McVey. One ear was badly lacerated, he claims, by the tooth of a bound pug set upon him as a joke by McVey.

TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

Eight Persons Perished in a New York Conflagration.

New York, Oct. 20.—Eight people were either burned to death or suffocated in a fire which partially destroyed the three-story and attic frame double tenement house, 45 and 45½ Heister street, early today. The dead are: Sarah Sias, 36 years old; Samuel Sias, 13; Lena Sias, 9; Morris Sias, 2; Mrs. Horowitz, 46; Rosa Lewis, 52; Mendel Straus, 60; Samuel Straus, 20.

Mary Murray, aged 40, was severely burned about the back and was taken to a hospital.

The fire was discovered shortly after 1:30 o'clock by the janitor of the building. He ran out into the hall to find it ablaze. His shouts aroused the others in the house, but the flames had already gained force headway and he had time to save himself by the stairs. On the third floor of No. 47 lived Charles Sias, his wife and four children, his mother-in-law and Mrs. Horowitz. Sias took the child nearest at hand and rushed to the fire escape. He managed to get down to the balcony in front of the building on the second floor, and supposed that his wife and others were awaiting him. Mrs. Horowitz was the only one who followed him, however. She took the child from his arms when she saw their escape cut off, and cried to a policeman below to catch 't. The policeman caught the child safely and shouted to the woman to drop. Sias had already dropped to the ground. Mrs. Horowitz was about to drop, when flames suddenly burst through an awning on the first floor with such fury that she was driven back again to the wall and her only escape was cut off. Flames burst out at the same time from the window behind her and from the floor of the balcony under her feet.

On the balcony only a few feet above the ground, but hedged in on all sides by flames, she was burned to death before the eyes of the terrified crowd gathered in the street.

Mrs. Sias, with little Morris, had been unable to get further than the window, when they were both overcome by smoke and perished. Lena Sias ran into the hallway and was caught by the flames there and died. Samuel Sias and Miss Rose Lewis were joined together. Their bodies were found in the hallway. The lad's arm still clung about the aged woman's waist, as though he had died while trying to drag her out. The front room in the attic was occupied by Mendel Straus and his son Samuel. Both were suffocated. Mary Murray and Mary Martin, scrubwomen, who lived in an apartment back of the Strauses, started down the rear stairway, reaching the ground in safety. On the stairs, the Martin woman's dress caught fire, but the flames were beaten out by Mrs. Murray, who was slightly burned in the back. The loss by fire is estimated at \$6,000.

DOWIE MEETING BROKEN UP.

London Students Drive the Zionist From His Hall.

London, Oct. 20.—Bands of medical students this afternoon attended the meeting held by John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago. Groups of students formed in all parts of the hall, of belated interruptions and jeered in chorus. Dowie violently denounced the disturbers and sent for the police. The latter entered the hall during the uproar and arrested the students, which restored order.

Further disagreeable scenes took place this evening. A body of students tried to rush the platform. They threw chairs at Dowie, who called upon the police and fled by a side door. The police fought their way in and endeavored to expel the rioters, arresting a number. Fighting was then resumed, sticks and chairs being used as weapons. The students tried to rescue those under arrest. Ultimately more police were summoned and the hall was cleared. Tomorrow the ringleaders will be arraigned at the police court, and the committee of St. Martinstown hall, where Mr. Dowie's meetings have been held, will consult with a representative of Scotland yard as to the advisability of allowing further meetings.

General J. W. Fisher Dead.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 20.—General J. W. Fisher died at his home in this city today, at the age of 86 years. General Fisher was one of Wyoming's pioneers, coming to Cheyenne in 1871 as associate justice of the territorial court. He was appointed by President Grant. He was afterward chief justice of the supreme court for over eight years. His war record was particularly brilliant, rising from the ranks of volunteers to be brigadier-general. At the battle of Bethesda Church he had supreme command of the Union forces. He left a family of three sons and one daughter, together with numerous grandchildren.

Anarchist Plot in Brazil.

New York, Oct. 20.—The police of Rio Janeiro, according to a dispatch to the Herald, have arrested an Italian named Angel Manetti, who is known as the friend of Caserio, who assassinated President Carnot of France, and of Brechi, who killed King Humbert, of Italy. Manetti, it is charged, was plotting to take the life of President Campos Sales, of Brazil.

Great Irrigation Undertaking.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 19.—The state has segregated 278,000 acres of land on the Snake river, near Shoshone Falls, to be reclaimed under the Carey act by canal to be taken out of the river, at the head of the canyon leading to the falls. The undertaking will cost \$1,500,000. S. B. Milner, of Salt Lake, is president of the company. This is the greatest irrigation undertaking projected in this state, and one of the largest in the country.

GERMANY NOT SINCERE

The Conclusion Forced Upon Washington Officials.

HAS RECALLED HER MINISTER

His Only Offense Was to Be Too Conciliatory—He Has Sailed for the Father Land.

New York, Oct. 22.—Distrust of Germany's attitude in China has been revived as a result of information received here showing the hostility of the Berlin government to a policy of conciliation in the settlement of the far Eastern question, says a Washington correspondent of the Herald. It is learned that the recall of Baron Speck von Sternberg, the charge d'affaires, was due to his efforts to smooth the road looking to a prompt, peaceful solution of the Chinese trouble. Baron von Sternberg returned to Berlin on the steamer Deutschland.

Among the friends of Baron von Sternberg in the official circles here deep surprise was felt when the news of his removal from Washington was first noted about. His relations with the administration were of the most cordial character, and the officials generally conceded that he was doing much to make a satisfactory solution in China possible.

Exact details as to Baron von Sternberg's recall are impossible to obtain, as none of the officials of the German embassy will talk about the matter, and the state department does not seem to be fully advised on the subject. It is known, however, that Baron von Sternberg, while endeavoring to carry out the several instructions he had received, presented proposals to this government in a more conciliatory fashion than the Berlin authorities had contemplated. Being on the ground, Baron von Sternberg appreciated that it would be advisable in the interest of harmonious relations between both governments for him to be less positive than his instructions required.

Officials here are very deeply grieved over Baron von Sternberg's recall, as they say he has certainly aided in preserving good relations between the two powers. It is pointed out that if he had acted in an offensive manner the answers made to the German notes would not have been different from those given. Undoubtedly Germany was greatly chagrined by the refusal of the United States to accede to its proposition to make the surrender of the Chinese guilty of outrages precedent to negotiations, inasmuch as the attitude of this government made the rejection of the proposal certain. It was probably this feeling that had much to do with Baron von Sternberg's recall.

Baron von Sternberg was instrumental in allaying much of the suspicion which existed here regarding the purposes of Germany in China, but his recall for the reason understood here, indicates that the Berlin government would have preferred developments which would have delayed an early settlement. An official recently recalled that Baron von Sternberg was largely responsible for the satisfactory solution of the Samson imbroglio; that this was due to the virtual withdrawal by this government from any claims to the Caroline islands it must have possessed growing out of the war with Spain, and generally that he had worked earnestly for the improvement of the good relations between the two countries.

Miners Hospital of a Settlement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—The Lehigh Valley and individual companies in the Wyoming valley posted notices today, in which they invite their employees to return to work at a 10 per cent increase in wages, the same to hold good until April 1, 1901. Up to noon, none of the companies posting the notices had received any applications for work. The stumbling block now is the powder question. At strike headquarters the opinion prevails that some way will be found out of the difficulty.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

Plaquemine, La., Oct. 22.—Milroy Johnson, a negro, who shot and dangerously wounded Conductor Will Jordan, of the Texas & Pacific road, Wednesday night, near Baton Rouge, was lynched at 2 o'clock this morning. Johnson had been incarcerated temporarily at the state capital. Last night the sheriff attempted to take him to the jail at Port Allen. A determined body of men overpowered the officers and securing the prisoner, hanged him.

Fever Spreading in Havana.

Havana, Oct. 20.—Yellow fever is increasing here. It is said that there is no block in the city but has contributed from one to 17 cases. If there is no improvement, there will soon be an exodus from here. Frank W. Hayes, the general manager of the Havana branch of the Northern American Trust Company, who is suffering from yellow fever, is very low, and Mrs. Hayes has been isolated with him.

William L. Wilson, postmaster-general under Cleveland, is dead at Lexington, Va.

Nouns has had its first fall of snow.

Bank Dynamited.

Nevada, Mo., Oct. 22.—The Farmers' bank was entered by three masked men before daylight. They dynamited the safe, blowing it into many pieces and secured about \$3,000, the entire contents, it is stated. Constable William Maron, who heard the explosion, fired into the darkness to alarm the town. The robbers returned the fire, killing Maron instantly. Sheriff Ewing, with a posse and bloodhounds, soon after started in pursuit of the robbers.

POPULATION OF ARIZONA.

Census Figures Show Increase of 104 Per Cent in Ten Years.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The census bureau today made public the returns of the population for the territory of Arizona. The population of the territory in 1900 is 123,212, as compared with 69,620 in 1890. This shows an increase during the decade of 62,592 or 104.9 per cent. This large increase is due in part to the fact that there were 28,459 Indians and 154 other persons, or a total of 28,625 persons on Indian reservations, etc., in Arizona, who were enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the territory in that census. The population of the territory in 1870 was 9,668, and during the 10 years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 80,789 or 818.7 per cent, giving a population in 1880 of 40,440. The population in 1890, as stated in the report for that census, was 59,620, representing an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 49.4 per cent.

The population of Arizona in 1900 is more than 12 times as large as the population given for 1870 in the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1863.

The total land surface of Arizona is approximately 112,620 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, .60; 1900, 1.1.

PHILIPPINE NAVAL STATION.

Subig Bay Is Not Considered a Suitable Place.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Reports which have reached the navy department are to the effect that Subig bay, in the Philippines, is not a suitable place for locating an extensive naval station, coaling station or navy yard, owing to the limited depth of the water. Naval opinion has been divided for some time as to the relative merits of Manila bay and Subig bay. The Spanish government spent large sums on Subig bay and it was thought to offer facilities superior to those of Manila bay for a permanent naval headquarters. An inquiry as to the relative merits of this and several other points was instituted some time ago and the reports forwarded through the commander of the Asiatic station are not favorable to Subig bay, holding that it has disadvantages similar to those cited against Manila bay. Several other points are suggested as offering good sites for stations or yards, including Ilo Ilo and Olongapo. Naval Constructor Hobson has taken a different view, however, and has presented a plan for an extensive naval establishment on Subig bay. In view of the differences of opinion it is probable that a naval board will be named to pass upon the several points and select the one most available for a station.

POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

Caused by the Necessity for a Stronger Foreign Policy.

Yokohama, Oct. 22.—The resignation of the Japanese cabinet and the probable coming into power of Marquis Ito is the theme of the hour. The change came as a surprise, although it was deemed inevitable in the not distant future. It was, doubtless, unwelcome to Marquis Ito himself, who has by no means yet got his new party in proper trim for harmonious and successful work. Although the latter is well organized, it is made up of many incongruous and warring elements, and early trouble is predicted for it, especially in view of a distribution of the offices before it is brought under any sort of discipline.

The ostensible cause of the sudden upheaval in politics here is doubtless the necessity which has arisen for a more decided and strenuous foreign policy in view of the situation in China. It is generally felt that Japan has thus far kept herself too much in the background in the negotiations progressing on the neighboring continent and that the time has come for her to assert herself, her geographical position, her enormous services in the recent rescue of the legations, and above all, her superior knowledge of what can and ought to be done in China, all entitling her word and counsel to be held to be of greater weight than that of any other nation. Marquis Ito is the only man to whom the country can turn in this emergency, as has been the case for many years past whenever an important crisis had arisen. A significant feature of the present case is to be found in the fact that the Marquis is now credited with strong pro-Russian tendencies.

Verdict for Heavy Damages.

New York, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rhoades has obtained a verdict in the supreme court for \$37,000, in the suit by her as administratrix of her husband, George B. Rhoades, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. This is the largest verdict rendered against a surface railroad in this city for many years. Mrs. Rhoades claimed \$50,000 damages. Her husband was, on July 10, 1899, run down by a car belonging to the defendant company, and died a few hours later. It is in connection with the death of Captain Rhoades that Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien was sent to Sing Sing prison. He was convicted of stealing the captain's watch which had been taken from the injured man.

An Indiana Tragedy.

Columbus, Ind., Oct. 22.—At Waymanville, Ind., 15 miles south of here, Dr. Conda Beck, late this afternoon shot and killed William Barton, because Barton objected to Beck keeping company with his daughter. Two years ago Beck killed Miss Grace Cohen, because she refused to marry him. Beck was acquitted of the crime. The tragedy caused a tremendous sensation. Beck at latest accounts was still at large.

THE STRIKE SITUATION

President Mitchell Tells the Strikers' Side.

NOT TREATED CONSIDERATELY

Men Do Not Want the Powder Concessions Counted as Part of the 10 Per Cent Advance.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—When President Mitchell, of the United Mine-workers, was asked what he had to say in regard to a settlement of the miners' strike, he said:

"As there appears to be some disposition on the part of the public to place the responsibility of the prolongation of the strike on the shoulders of the mineowners, speaking for them I want to say that when the Scranton convention accepted the 10 per cent increase in wages providing the operators abolished the sliding scale and guaranteed the payment of the advance in wages until April 1, the miners had met the operators more than half way. They had shown a conciliatory spirit, and I know of no good reason why the proposition should not have been accepted by the operators. As a consequence, the responsibility for the continuance of the strike rests solely upon the failure of the operators to treat the proposition of their employes considerately. The public should understand that unsatisfactory as is the proposition of the operators, who make the reduction in the price of powder apart of the advance of 10 per cent, that even this proposition has not been offered by a very large number of the coal-producing companies in the anthracite region, and until all companies guarantee the payment of the 10 per cent advance above the rate of wages paid in September until April 1, according to a decision of the Scranton convention, the miners are powerless to act.

"I want to repeat again that there can be no partial sectional settlement of this strike. The large companies in the Lehigh region that have refused to move at all since the Scranton convention was held are Coxie Bros. & Co., the largest coal producers in the Lehigh