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NAVY-YARD IS TOO SMALL
KENNEDY SAYS THERE IS DEMAND FOR ENLARGEMENT AT PACIFIC SOUND.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The annual report of Rear-Admiral Kenney, Paymaster-General of the Navy, devotes much space to showing that there is a shortage of officers for the work. It is stated that there is a demand for the enlargement of the storage plants at Washington, Boston, Norfolk, Mare Island and Puget Sound. A modification of the bill compelling advertising for supplies is asked for in the interests of the service.

VOTE STRIKE OFF

Miners Agree to Arbitration Board.

THE DECISION UNANIMOUS

Great Rejoicing Everywhere in the Coal Fields.

WORK WILL RESUME TOMORROW

Engineers Firm to Last, and Their Employment is Finally Left to Board—Roosevelt Summons Arbitrators to Meet.

The assessment now being levied upon all bituminous mine-workers affiliated with the union. The officials who care to talk of the situation feel confident that the National body will come to the assistance and help all those who stood out during the suspension.

Some Men to Begin Work Today.
Hundreds of men, needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation, will be at work tomorrow morning, the convention having directed that this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal. All the locals will hold meetings tomorrow, at which instructions will be given to the members regarding their application for work.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to headquarters, he was asked for an expression of his views of the action of the convention, and in reply he said:
"I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine-workers in directing to submit the issues which culminated in the strike to the commission selected by the President of the United States.
"The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservative, intelligent trade unionism has received an impetus the effect of which cannot be measured. I earnestly hope and firmly believe that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike which will enable them to adopt peaceful, humane and business methods of adjusting wage differences in the future."

PEACE STEPS.
July 30—Troops ordered to coal fields.
Oct. 3—Roosevelt calls conference between operators and miners, without result.
Oct. 6—Entire Pennsylvania militia ordered out.
Oct. 8—Platt, Quay, Penrose and Odell meet operators, but to no avail.
Oct. 9—Odell declares war on operators.
Oct. 10—Operators demand that the Nation proceed against miners' union as unlawful combination.
Oct. 13—J. P. Morgan, for operators, presents plan of arbitration and indicates personnel of board.
Oct. 15—President Mitchell rejects plan of arbitration unless Roosevelt is given a free hand in naming board.
Oct. 15—Operators agree to let Roosevelt select arbitration board.
Oct. 16—Mitchell agrees to amended plan for arbitration, and calls miners' convention.
Oct. 21—Miners' convention accepts arbitration plan.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building, the representatives of the 147,000 mine-workers who have been on strike since last May officially declared off at noon today the greatest contest ever made between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the President of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions, the inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since such welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing, and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations. The anthracite coal region from its largest city, Scranton, down to the lowliest coal patch has suffered by the conflict, and every one now looks for better times.

While the large army of mine-workers and their families, numbering approximately 500,000 persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt, having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gains they have made.

Vote is Unanimous.
The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one, and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration plan was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fall to get back their old positions or would be unable to get work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of mine-workers, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and being compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up yesterday, and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off, and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision, was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the furthermost corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the executive board for solution, and his suggestion was adopted.

Wilson Makes Principal Speech.
The principal speech of the day was made by National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, who practically spoke for President Mitchell and the National organization. In a strong argument he counseled the men to accept arbitration, the very plan the strikers themselves had offered, return to work and trust to the President's tribunal to do them justice.

The question of taking care of all men who will fall to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt that the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other classes of mine-workers who will have to be looked after. In some places men will not be able to get to work for weeks, and in other localities, where the mines are in very bad condition, there will be no employment for many workmen for some months. Now that the strike is over, the volume of relief money will decrease, and the local unions will be compelled to call upon the National organization for assistance when the money in hand runs out. With the close of the great conflict will also end in a few days, probably with the passing of this week,

IN TRAP BY FIRE

Thirty Lives Probably Lost in Chicago.

SUGAR FACTORY IS BURNED

Victims Were at Work on the Seventh Floor.

SOME JUMP AND MEET DEATH

Others Go to Windows, Look Out and Then Return to Their Fate—One Man Rushes Through Flames to Escape.

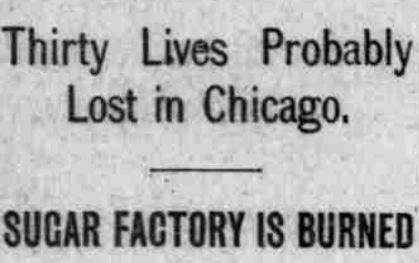
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Five men are known to have lost their lives in a fire which tonight partly destroyed the plant of the Chicago branch of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, situated at Taylor street

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE END.

Mitchell Requests Strikers to Report for Work Thursday.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 21.—After Mr.

MORGAN AND THE FINANCIER WHO DEFEATED HIS ENGLISH RAILWAY SCHEME.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.



CHARLES T. YERKES.

Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday, he sent out the official announcement through the press to the strikers that the strike was off. It was addressed to all miners and mine-workers in the anthracite region, and was as follows:
"You are hereby officially notified that it was unanimously decided today by the President of the United States that the strike should be referred to the arbitration commission appointed by the President of the United States.
"We are authorized by the executive officers of Districts 1, 7 and 3 to caution

and the Chicago River, and the list of dead will certainly be much greater than five, and may reach as high as 30. The estimates run all the way from that number down to 10. Only one of the five men whose bodies have been recovered has been identified. The list is as follows:
Dead—Frank Rothenberg, fireman, skull crushed in leaping from fifth story.
Unidentified man, six feet tall, skull crushed in leaping from fifth story.
Unidentified man, both legs broken, killed by jumping from building.
Unidentified man, crushed in jumping from window.
Unidentified man, head crushed.
Injured—Frank Lawrence, electrician, supposed to be dead, known to have been in the building and not seen since; Frank Moore, hands burned while sliding down a water pipe; John Tucker, spectator, fell through hole in Taylor-street viaduct, hip fractured; Paul Butkos, badly burned, severe internal injuries sustained in jumping from building; Paul Kauris, face and hands burned, badly bruised in jumping from building; Gregor Gretalski, badly bruised, slight burns; Paul Krakey, bruised and lungs scorched by inhaling flames.

MARK TWAIN GETS FUNNY

Orders Show to Send Him Money to Use as Fuel Instead of Coal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning:
"New York, Oct. 3, 1892.—To the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington—Sir: Prigg for the customary kind of Winter fuel having reached the altitude which puts them out of reach of literary persons in straitened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:
"Forty-five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent 1891 preferred, again to have size, suitable for cooking.
"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50-cent postal currency, vintage of 1892, eligible for kindling.
"Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riverdale at lowest rates for spot cash, and send bill to your obliging servant.
MARK TWAIN.
"Who will be very grateful and will vote right."

SALE OF ISLANDS IN DOUBT

Anti Party in Danish West Indies Appears Now to Be in the Lead.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Not far years, cables the Copenhagen correspondent of the Times, has any political question excited such general and absorbing interest as the sale of the Danish West Indies. The situation seems again to have changed in favor of the anti-sale party. Of 65 members of the Landsting, 30 are said to be against and 35 in favor of the sale. The remaining four members are believed to be opponents. The two opponents, whose absence, it was expected, would lead to the adoption of the treaty, have now recovered. One of them, M. Thygesen, who is nearly 97 years of age, is coming from Jutland to vote.

GREAT GAS WELL STRUCK

All Efforts to Bring It Under Control Prove Unavailing.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 21.—The greatest gas well ever struck in Armstrong County, if not in Pennsylvania, is now sending into the air more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. It is defying all efforts to bring it under control. The well is on the Peter Kerr farm, a short distance south of here. The gas escaping, it is estimated, would supply the remaining four members are believed to be opponents. The two opponents, whose absence, it was expected, would lead to the adoption of the treaty, have now recovered. One of them, M. Thygesen, who is nearly 97 years of age, is coming from Jutland to vote.

COUP ON MORGAN

Yerkes Beats Promoter in England.

HIS RAILWAY SCHEME FAILS

Total Obliteration Now Appears Probable.

DOE TO MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Morgan Makes a Bluff That He Is Not Pleased With the Treatment, and Is Promptly Taken Up.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dramatic development in the fight for the control of London's tube railroads occurred today, when it transpired that Speyer Bros., who are financing Charles T. Yerkes' plan, had brought control of a large company hitherto allied with the Morgan scheme of transportation, thereby not only reducing the scope of the Morgan projected line by many miles, but actually threatening it with legal obliteration.

The latest move in this Morgan-Yerkes rivalry was announced at today's session of the House of Commons "tubes" committee. Sir Edward Clarke, as counsel for the London United Electric Railways, withdrew the bill providing for the construction of that part of the road covering the district westward, between Hammersmith and Piccadilly, and southward, between Chapham and the city. Morgan had originally intended to cover these points, as the London United already had certain powers from the amalgamation effected a year ago, and the Morgan project had passed through Parliament under the title of the "London United Piccadilly & City Railroad." Balfour Browne, who is counsel for the joint bills, expressed surprise, in behalf of the Morgan interests, at Sir Edward Clarke's announcement, which left him scarcely half the length of the road over which he had been arguing for nearly a year, and requested time to consult his principals. Amid a sensation, the committee adjourned.

Morgan Will Still Fight.

Mr. Browne then announced that Morgan was ready to go on with such roads as he had left, namely between Piccadilly and the city, and that he would take the earliest opportunity to introduce a new bill, asking for the powers which he had so unexpectedly been deprived of by the defection of the London United. Counsel representing the Yerkes interests demanded that the Piccadilly & City Road also be withdrawn, as it had no legal status, having been presented to Parliament as part of the London United scheme, which since this morning was nonexistent, in other words declaring that Morgan now had no legalized tube project at all.

Counsel for Morgan demanded a verdict on this point from the whole House of Commons, saying the committee was not entitled to deal with the new state of affairs. The chairman, Sir Lewis Melville, after a long consultation with the other members of the committee, said he would have to report the circumstances to the House authorities, and postponed his decision until Thursday.

Yerkes' Coup Explained.

The Associated Press learns that a curious chapter of misunderstandings led up to what Mr. Yerkes terms his "coup." The promoters of the London United say that, although they were willing to pool their interests with Morgan, they believe they are better fitted to control the traffic management of an English line than the American firm. Sir Clinton Dawkins, a partner in the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., through whom the negotiations were conducted, refused to agree to this, and the United officials then demanded control of the arrangements of their own section of the line, which was also denied in a way. It is hinted, that people took to be slighting, and Sir Clinton went to the United States. It is intimated that the promoters were indignant at what they considered to be their ill treatment, and called Mr. Yerkes, offering him the road. Mr. Yerkes thereupon called them to go to the Speyers, and shortly after Mr. Yerkes returned the Speyers bought up the road, thus blocking Morgan's scheme.

England Glad of Morgan's Defeat.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The fight for the control of London's "tube" railroads has caused a very unusual amount of comment and discussion in the London newspapers this morning. On the whole, satisfaction seems to be felt at the discontinuation of the Morgan group, whose expenses in pushing their bill through Parliament are estimated to approach \$50,000. The Daily News says:
"Under the new conditions the more modest scheme of the British promoters may have better chances of success."
On all sides the necessity is urged of some central advisory authority to deal with the transit needs of London, instead of the present chaotic procedure.

LOW CALLS ON PRINCE.

Visitor From Siam Promptly Returns Visit of Mayor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Crown Prince of Siam and his party arrived here from Philadelphia this afternoon. Mayor Low, of New York, called on the Prince shortly after his arrival at the Waldorf-Astoria, and within an hour the Prince, accompanied by his brother, General Sicles, and the Siamese Minister, returned the call at the Mayor's residence.