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COAL STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY OVER

Complete Victory for the Mine Workers.

ALL DEMANDS ACCEDED TO

Men Are Awaiting Official Order From President Mitchell to Return to Work—Eleven Riotous Strikers Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The great strike of the anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania, which began September 17 practically ended today when the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company agreed to abolish the sliding scale in their respective regions and to grant an advance in wages of ten per cent net, the advance to remain in operation until April 1st, 1901, or thereafter.

This action meets the demands of the Scranton miners' convention. The decision was arrived at after a conference between representatives of the individual coal operators and the large coal carrying companies.

It is conceded that the result of today's conference is a complete victory for the men. All the demands of their convention are acceded to and, as one of the individual operators put it after the conference, the operators go a little further in agreeing to maintain the wage advance after April 1. This same operator said in speaking of the conference:

"It is up to the miners now. We have agreed to everything and nothing remains now but for them to return to work."

Just how soon an official order notifying the men that the strike is ended and to return to work will be issued by President Mitchell can only be conjectured.

STRIKERS ARRESTED.
HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 17.—Eleven strikers, who are alleged to have been the leaders of a mob which started a riot at Onondaga last Wednesday, when one private guard was killed and several persons dangerously injured, were arrested today at that place, and taken to Pottsville for a hearing. The officials of Cox & Brothers & Co., whose mine was the object of attack that day, caused the arrests.

WANTS THE CUP BADLY.
Lipton Says He Would Give His Last Penny to Win.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Thomas Lipton is quoted in a dispatch from London to the Herald as saying of his second challenge for America's cup:

"My challenge is probably the shortest ever sent to America. No conditions are attached except a request as to the time when the races shall be held."

"I want no fairer course than the Sandy Hook course."

"I would give every penny I have and begin again at the bottom of the ladder to lift America's cup."

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's cup will be made public at the special meeting of the New York Yacht Club. It is for a race in August. The three previous international races have not been sailed until late in September or in October and the defenders were not launched until June.

R. A. Willard, who sailed the Vigilant when that yacht was used as a trial boat against the Defender, said:

"We have got the hardest job ahead of us we have ever had and we may as well prepare for it. Sir Thomas Lipton is better prepared to lift that cup than he was last year. He has the Shamrock as a trial boat and we don't know how good that yacht is. If the spars had stood she would not have been beaten by the Columbia so easily as she was."

"William Jameson, who is to look after the Shamrock, is the best sailor on the other side and I think him the best in the world for big boats, so

that the challenger will be well managed."

"You can rest assured that if he has agreed to sail on the Shamrock he has a good chance to win and he will do everything to make his chance good."

"With him on board there will be no weak spars and many other things that were done on the Shamrock last year will not be repeated. I think that the two types of boats have been drawn so nearly together that the race will depend on management."

S. Nicholson Kane, of the New York Yacht Club, said at the meeting last night a committee would be chosen which will have charge of the series of races called for by Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Kane said he did not think much more would be done than this, this year.

"I have seen a number of yachtsmen of prominence this season who have generally shrewd ideas as to who will be the defending syndicates but seem to be wholly at sea this year. If Mr. Duryea has arranged a syndicate that intends to build he has certainly kept his own counsel carefully as it is certain that a number of his yachting friends are wholly ignorant as to his plans."

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WON.

Consequently the British Trainers Want Them Ruled Off the English Turf.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The results of the second day's racing at the Gatwick October meeting today are not calculated to lessen British irritation at the supremacy of American jockeys on the English turf, as evidenced by the severe attack made upon American jockeys by Lord Durham at the recent meeting of the jockey club.

The first four races on today's program were won by riders imported from the United States and one of the winning horses is the property of an American.

The observers of recent events were not surprised at Lord Durham's action. The storm has been gathering for some time. It is pointed out, however, that his lordship's admission that Americans are ousting the less successful British trainers and jockeys from the English turf clearly shows that the attack on the Americans is the outcome of jealousy.

The fact that the Prince of Wales has retained the services of Tod Sloan at perhaps the highest retainer ever given to a jockey is regarded as a clear indication that his royal highness does not share the opinions of Lord Durham. J. A. Drake in an interview today said that American jockeys are clearly not wanted here and that the time will soon come when they will in some way be handicapped off the course.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS BERATED.

Earl of Durham Says Many Harsh Things About Them.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the Jockey Club, October 10, the Earl of Durham made a severe attack upon American jockeys. Referring to the importance of handicappers paying attention to the in and out running, he said that from his observation he thought that the turf had not been in a worse state than now for many years. This condition he attributed to "the presence of American jockeys and their followers."

"I am sorry to say," he continued, "that they are finding their way to Newmarket in very large numbers and it is to be hoped that there will not be many more of them. Newmarket is becoming a sort of cosmopolitan dumping ground. It has been seen in race after race that some American jockeys are not very scrupulous how they ride. Unless great care is taken, English trainers, owners and jockeys will be driven from Newmarket. There is now no chance for English lads who desire to become jockeys."

WHEAT MARKET

PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 50c@51c; Valley, for milling, 80c@81c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Wheat, December, 88c; cash, 97c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Wheat, November, opening, 74c, 74c; closing, 74c, 74c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Wheat, December, 6s, 14d.

REMOVAL SALE.

For the next sixty days our entire stock of furniture and carpets will be closed out at less than cost. Call early and avoid the rush.

CHARLES HEILBORN & SON

DISCUSS TERMS OF PEACE TOMORROW

Date Arranged by Li and Prince Ching With Envoys.

AMERICA WANTS OPEN DOOR

Prince Ching Declares Edict Ordering Punishment of High Officials Forged—Boxers Troublesome Near Peking.

PEKIN, Oct. 17.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have addressed a joint memorial to the envoys fixing Friday as the time to discuss peace negotiations.

EDICT WAS FORGED.

PEKIN, Oct. 17.—It is reported as certain that the imperial edict ordering the punishment of high officials was forged, and was connected with the idea of preventing all advances on Pao Ting Fu. Prince Ching and Earl Li Hung Chang deny its authenticity.

Count Von Waldersee is expected to arrive here October 17.

Small marauding bands have become troublesome in the vicinity of the summer palace, and a punitive expedition is being organized to proceed against them.

FRANCE IN A HURRY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—M. Thiebaut, chargé d'affaires of the French embassy, today presented a memorandum to the state department from the French government, asking that peace negotiations with China begin immediately, in accordance with the favorable action of the powers on the recent French note.

BOXERS ARE ACTIVE.

PEKIN, Oct. 15, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 15 and Shanghai, Oct. 17.—There is renewed activity among the Boxers north of Peking. The imperial troops claim that they can suppress the Boxers but the allies may send an expedition against the rebels.

United States Minister Conger and General Chaffee and Wilson returned Li Hung Chang's visit this afternoon. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang are conferring for the purpose of fixing a date with the ministers.

OPEN DOOR ESSENTIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—No concealment is made at the state department, says a Washington special to the Journal of Commerce, of the purpose of the United States to insist upon the fulfillment of the pledges given by the powers for the maintenance of the "open door" on Chinese soil, whether parts of the present territory of China are annexed to other sovereignties or not. A determined stand will be made by the United States against the partition of the Chinese empire, in accordance with the principles set forth in the note of Secretary Hay on July 3.

The United States has not thought it necessary to make the maintenance of the "open door" a subject of consultation with the powers preliminary to general negotiations with China. The "open door" is sufficiently assured by the pledges given last winter, provided the integrity of China is maintained. If any proposition should be made by any of the powers which might seem to conflict with all maintaining the open door it might be insisted upon by the American representatives and a thorough understanding had before such a proposition was offered.

If Germany, Russia, France and Japan seize large strips of territory, it would probably be thought best to ask a renewal of the pledges that the commerce of the United States and that of all other nations shall stand upon a footing of equality there with the commerce of the governing power. There is little doubt that Great Britain and Japan would support this proposition.

LOOT WILL BE KEPT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Secretary Long has deposited in the treasury the draft for \$278,000, representing the gold seized by the American marines at Tien Tsin, says a Washington special to the Herald.

According to Treasurer Roberts, an act of congress will be necessary to withdraw it. Administration officials insist that the money is being held in trust and is not regarded as spoils of war. Should an indemnity be awarded the United States against China, the amount of the deposit will be credited to China's bill. General Chaffee will so inform Li Hung Chang, who recently demanded that the money be returned to the Chinese government.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Admiral Van Rye, surgeon-general of the navy, has received a detailed report from Surgeon C. J. Decker, who was on board the Monocacy during the assault on the Taku forts and who later

established a base hospital at Tong Ku, where the bulk of the American, British and Russian wounded from Tien Tsin were operated on and cared for.

The report is a most interesting contribution, giving the first statement of the wounds made by Chinese shot and shell, the remarkable stoicism showed by the wounded and the care which the American surgeons were able to extend to the British, Russian, German, Japanese and Chinese sufferers.

The British officers were so grateful that Admiral Bruce, the commander-in-chief, accompanied by his entire staff called at the American hospital to express thanks and later Admiral Seymour made similar calls.

Dr. Decker gives a graphic description of the storming of the Taku forts and explains why the Monocacy did not reply when she was struck by a Chinese shell. It appears that she was crowded with refugees, many of them women and children, so that her entering upon the fight would have jeopardized scores of women and children. The women began coming in about 8 o'clock, Surgeon Decker says. Only a few operations were performed on the Monocacy, owing to limited facilities, but tents were set up on shore and soon eighteen Japanese, twenty-five Russians and sixteen Chinese were operated upon. In one case, that of a Cossack, whose hand was shockingly mutilated, there were amputations of the fourth and fifth meta-carpal bones and middle finger. The Cossack then asked for something to eat and after being fed returned to duty.

By 2 o'clock the Japanese surgeons were at work and took all their wounded. The Russian surgeons also began work and the Chinese wounded were carried away by their comrades, although one who was suffering greatly from shock was kept for some days at the American hospital.

Surgeon Decker then tells of the preparations for the expected attack on Tien Tsin. Many wounded were looked for, so that he secured Admiral Reymey's approval for opening a base hospital at Tung Ku, where the wounded from the front could be readily brought. In the absence of a regular hospital equipment, the Yorktown, Newark and Monocacy, each having spring beds and mattresses as well as medical supplies, were utilized.

The first wounded from Tien Tsin came in at 11 a. m. on the 21st of June, including American marines and some Chinese. For a month the hospital was busily engaged, 417 cases being recorded. During this time the English surgeon-in-chief was taken with scarlet fever and the American surgeons took charge of the English hospital containing twenty-four wounded. It was after this service that Admirals Bruce and Seymour with their staffs called and expressed thanks to the Americans.

As the American surgeons had the only operating table it was resorted to by the German, Russian and French surgeons. Chinese mines had mangled many of the patients. Ninety per cent of the Chinese were armed with Manchichers, others with Mausers and Jangies, the latter a two-man gun sending a soft bullet and making an ugly wound. Surgeon Decker describes each case, showing the peculiarity of wounds made by Chinese weapons, many of them a novelty to military surgery. One of these cases of extreme rarity is of a marine whose picture is given showing the gaping wound torn by a Chinese bullet. Dr. Decker describes the wound as follows:

"A copper-nickel jacket from a Manchich bullet became detached in flight and the base end flattened. It traveled with sufficient velocity to enter the thigh, pass through the muscles and come out just exterior to the left tuberosity of the ischium. The wound of entrance was five and one-half inches long and of exit nearly four inches. The lead part of the bullet made a wound parallel and immediately beneath the large wound. Both wounds healed rapidly in spite of being infected. This wound is the only one of its kind that I have been able to see or hear of."

Surgeon Decker says the remainder of the cases treated were mostly plain bullet wounds made by small shells. All of them healed rapidly and most of the men were sent back to work.

SHERMAN DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Well-Known Statesman Suffering From General Collapse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—John Sherman is dangerously ill at his residence in this city. His attack has taken the form of a general collapse, in part due to general debility incident to old age and to the effects of a serious illness from which he suffered while on a trip to the West Indies two years ago. He never had fully recovered from that illness.

Mrs. Sherman's death during the summer at the old homestead at Mansfield, Ohio, also had its effect on the venerable statesman, who deeply mourned her loss.

The ex-secretary is in his 78th year.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL DEAD.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 17.—Ex-Postmaster-General William L. Wilson died suddenly at 10 o'clock today.

TEDDY STRUCK ON THE HEAD

Hoodlum Threw a Rock at Him at Newburg.

HUGE PARADE IN HIS HONOR

Made Fourteen Speeches in Ohio Yesterday—His Voice Is Much in Need of Rest, but Otherwise He Seems Well.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—This has been a day of triumph for Governor Roosevelt in Ohio. Tonight the city of Cleveland gave him a reception rivaling any such demonstration ever made here. There was an immense parade consisting of half a score of brass bands and dozens of political organizations, including many which had come hither from other places to do honor to the candidate for vice-president.

This was the fourteenth speech which Governor Roosevelt made in Ohio today. Tonight Dr. Curtis, the governor's physician, said:

"Governor Roosevelt's voice depends upon the avoidance of overfatigue. If he exercises a little more care than he has in the past I think he may be able to fulfill his engagements, but I could not guarantee any voice where twenty-five speeches are made on two consecutive days with interrupted rest and under great nervous strain. Otherwise Governor Roosevelt is in superb physical condition."

At Newburg tonight a boy threw a rock at Governor Roosevelt as the latter was leaving the tent in company with National Committeeman Herlick, of Ohio, and others. The rock struck the governor on the head. Quickly the governor's companions closed around him and hustled him into a passing car.

"I was not hurt at all," said the governor. "The rock was thrown by one of a number of hoodlums and I saw him throw it. It struck my head but my hat prevented it from wounding me. In the light of the splendid reception Cleveland has given me, the stone-throwing is scarcely worth remembering for a moment."

ROBERTS REFUSES TO SERVE.

Buller Instead of "Bobs" Will Succeed Lord Wolseley.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Under reserve, the Daily Express publishes a report that General Sir Redvers Buller has been summoned from South Africa to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief. Lord Roberts declining to accept the position without a free hand.

CRITICIZED THE EMPEROR.

Prince Hohenlohe Resigns and Count Von Bulow Is Appointed Chancellor.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Kölnische Zeitung asserts that Prince Hohenlohe has tendered his resignation as imperial chancellor and it has been accepted. According to the same authority, Emperor William has designated as the retiring chancellor's successor Count Von Bulow, minister of foreign affairs. The reasons which induced the prince to insist upon retiring were in the main simply growing infirmness and his distinct disapproval of Emperor William's personal policy in China.

To his intimate friends Prince Hohenlohe, during the last three months, has repeatedly expressed criticism upon what he has called the Kaiser's "sentimental and impulsive interference in the troubles in China."

BRYAN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Spoke to Large Crowds at Troy and Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—William J. Bryan rode around two sides of a triangle today from Hudson to Albany inclusive, and probably spoke to as cosmopolitan a lot of people as he has addressed during the campaign.

At Hudson he spoke to a gathering of business people of all classes; at Troy to the capacity of the opera house and at an overflow meeting of collier factory and laundry employees; at Mechanicville to railroad people; at Cohoes to a mass of employees of the cotton and woolen mills and at Albany to two immense meetings, one in the opera house and one outside composed of the best element of the city.

The great meetings of this trip were held at Troy, the home of ex-Senator Murphy, and at Albany, the home of ex-Senator Hill.

Mr. Hill is absent in the West. At both Troy and Albany the meetings were phenomenally large and enthusiastic.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Silver, 63; lead, unchanged.