

STRIKE OFFICIALLY SETTLED

Pennsylvania Coal Miners to Return to Work.

UNION OFFICERS SO DECIDE

Where Operators Fail to Comply, Strike Will Continue Until the Employees Are Granted Their Demands.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 28.—The following statement was given out for publication tonight by President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers:

"Temporary Headquarters, United Mineworkers of America, Hazleton, Pa., October 27, 1900.—To the miners and mineworkers of the anthracite region: Gentlemen—After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 18.

"We are aware that some disappointment and dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employee will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a perfect organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employees all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employees and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner, and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand. We should, therefore, advise that each mine employee serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all mineworkers to ally themselves with the United Mineworkers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure your wages in the future or even maintain the present rate of wages unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer."

The address is signed by the national and district officers of the United Mineworkers of America.

Dodson & Co., operating the Beaver Brook colliery, posted a notice today complying with the demands of the Scranton convention. The company also operates the Morea and William collieries, in Schuylkill county.

Recruits for Philippines.

New York, Oct. 28.—Colonel Kimball, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, announced today that 2,000 recruits will leave for the Philippines in the next three weeks. The first 1,000 will leave on the transport Buford, November 5. The second transport carrying the other 1,000, will be the Kilpatrick, which will leave November 10. The recruits on the Buford will be under the command of Colonel Jacob Kline, of the Twenty-first infantry, and those on the Kilpatrick, under Colonel Tully McCrue.

State Boundary Line Wrong.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28.—Secretary of State McDavid has taken the first step toward annexing West Florida to Alabama. In his annual report to the government the secretary of state says Alabama runs a mile farther south on the eastern boundary than the tract books have hitherto shown, and that the state is possessed of a wedge of land which his office records failed to show it owned running 100 miles along the southern end of the state.

BRIBERY IN GERMANY.

Posadowsky-Wehner Implicated in Scandal.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—A great sensation has been caused by the allegations that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, secretary of state for the interior, had been bribed with 12,000 marks for his work in connection with the penal servitude bill of 1898. The allegation is contained in a letter which is going the rounds of the German press. The writer asserts that Herr Krupp subscribed 5,000 marks to the fund constituting the alleged bribe. The National Zeitung says it expects that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner will resign, and nearly all the papers condemn him severely.

A special addition of the Berliner Correspondent, which was issued by the minister of the interior this afternoon, publishes a statement admitting that Director von Woodtke, of the imperial department of the interior, induced Secretary Bueck, of the Central Association of Manufacturers, to devote 12,000 marks for printing reichstag material and other documents tending to show arguments in favor of passing the anti-strike bill. This printed material was sent to the provincial press for reproduction. The official statement amounts to a virtual corroboration of the press charges brought against the ministry of the interior, of which Count von Posadowsky-Wehner is the head.

All the evening papers comment upon the official administration. The entire Liberal press now demands the resignation of Posadowsky-Wehner, and Director von Woodtke, the assumption being that the latter doubtless acted at the suggestion of the former. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The sole consequence of the official statement is that both must resign." A similar demand is made by the Vossische Zeitung, which remarks: "It is an unheard of proceeding that a government department should request and receive large sums from one small section of a population directly interested in pending legislation for the purpose of influencing the nation against such legislation."

The only papers which attempt to defend the secretary of state for the interior are the Berliner Post, the Kreuz Zeitung and the Berliner Nachrichten, whose justification of his course in the matter is weakly apologetic.

SOUTHERN BOXERS.

They Are Organizing to Drive Foreigners Out of China.

Hong Kong, Oct. 29.—Advices from Lien Chau, on North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders. In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened, and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces. The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intention of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs, our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian mission buildings, but have not destroyed them. The rebellion is spreading along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression. In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurance so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very difficult to suppress.

Mine Boiler Exploded.

Minonk, Ill., Oct. 29.—A boiler at shaft No. 1, of the Chicago & Minonk Coal Company, exploded early this morning, seriously injuring William Jackson, engineer; Samuel Hayes, George Hayes and Ed Liston, firemen. Several other workmen received slight injuries. Jackson was badly burned and may die. Hayes was badly scalded, and his son George sustained a fracture of the skull. Liston was so badly scalded he will probably lose the sight of one eye. At the time, the superintendent and 250 men were in the mine, over 500 feet below. Two of the battery boilers were uninjured, and in order to operate the lift with steam, the two boilers were separated from the debris and enough power furnished from them to operate the lift and raise the men to the surface. The financial loss is not over \$10,000.

Structural Ironworkers' Wages.

Pittsburg, Oct. 29.—The National Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, in session here today, adopted a universal wage scale, fixing the rate at 50 cents an hour, with eight hours as a day's work. The scale will go into effect next May. It was also decided to send an organizer to South Africa and Egypt.

BOERS SHOWING ACTIVITY

Active Resistance Reported From Several Points.

ATTACK MADE UPON JACOBSDAL

Burgers Holding in Northern Natal—Steyn Establishes His Capital at Fouriesburg.

Cape Town, Oct. 29.—The Boers have captured Jacobstad, southwest of Kimberley, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the garrison, which consisted of a detachment of Cape Town highlanders. The latter suffered severely, losing 34 out of 52 men.

Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland brigade between Heidelberg and Greylingstad, in the Transvaal colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train. In the fight which followed two captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

London, Oct. 29.—It now appears that Jacobsdal was not captured by the Boers. Advice received from Cape Town shortly after midnight says: "Later news from Jacobsdal shows that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked a garrison. The Highlanders had 14 killed and 20 wounded."

It is reported here as a curious coincidence that the news should be received concurrently with the expected arrival home from South Africa of the City Imperial volunteers, as Jacobsdal was the scene of the latter's first fight. The town was captured by these volunteers February 15.

RIOTING NEAR MONTREAL.

Clash Between Militia and Strikers—Many Were Hurt.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Over a score were wounded, one fatally, in a conflict between militia and strikers at Valley Field, Quebec, today.

Two hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company on the foundations of a new mill, went out on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day in their pay. The company refused to deal with the union. The strikers prevented the company from shipping goods and today held up the company's coal pile. The local police were powerless. The company had to have coal or shut down. Consequently a message was sent to Montreal asking for military assistance. It arrived at Valley Field at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and consisted of two companies of the Royal Scots. The embargo on the coal pile was promptly raised.

At dusk a big crowd, composed of strikers and their sympathizers, gathered and there was every evidence of trouble. About 8:30 the mob gathered near the Empire mill and began throwing stones through the windows and otherwise destroying property. The troops charged the mob with fixed bayonets. They were driven back. Eight of their number were wounded, two of them seriously. The strikers had 15 men injured, one fatally. Reinforcements were then asked from Montreal and 300 men with medical assistance, left, expecting to arrive at Valley Field about 2 A. M.

Kruger's Plans.

Paris, Oct. 29.—Dr. Leyds, Transvaal agent was questioned today with reference to the plans of ex-President Kruger. He said:

"Most of the stories published on the subject are imaginary. Mr. Kruger will land at Marseilles, and I shall go to meet him. It is not true that I have seen M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs, or that I am in any way arranging a reception which will be entirely in the hands of the French themselves. Nothing has been definitely decided as to the details of Kruger's stay in Europe. But Mr. Kruger is an old man and not accustomed to a cold climate, so it is likely he will sojourn in the neighborhood of Nice for the winter."

Annexation of the Transvaal.

Pretoria, Oct. 29.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, massed bands played the National Anthem, Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation, and 6,200 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

New York, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Mabel Hanson, 23 years of age, who lived with her mother and two elder sisters, on the top floor of a handsome apartment house on West Sixty-first street, died at her home today from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid. The family is not communicative as to the matter, and claims that it is certain that Mrs. Hanson took the acid by mistake. It is known, however, that she purchased 10 cents worth of carbolic acid in a drug store less than half an hour before her death. The woman's husband, Charles Hanson, is in San Francisco, where, it is said, he is in the fur business. Mrs. Hanson has been visiting here about three months.

FILIPINO ACTIVITY.

Force of Four Hundred Attack American Scouting Party.

Manila, Oct. 30.—While scouting near Looc, a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth regiments, under Captain Beigler, were attacked by 400 insurgents, armed with rifles, under the command of a white man, whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for the most part were intrenched. After a heroic fight, Captain Beigler drove off the enemy, killing more than 75. The fight lasted for two hours. Captain Beigler and three privates were slightly wounded, and two of the Americans were killed.

An engagement took place October 24 between detachments of the Third cavalry and the Thirty-third infantry, numbering 60, and a force of insurgents, including 40 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen. The fighting was desperate. Finally, under pressure of overwhelming numbers, the Americans were compelled to retire on Narvican. Lieutenant George L. Febiger and four privates were killed, nine wounded and four missing. Twenty-nine horses are missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the insurgents, but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is estimated at 150.

Reports from General Young's district show an increase of insurgents there owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns.

While a detail of the Thirty-third infantry was returning from Bangued they were fired upon by insurgents, Sergeant Bearstaller being killed and two privates wounded.

A civilian launch towing a barge loaded with merchandise near Arayat was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry. The American troops, hearing the firing, turned out in force before the boat could be looted and captured Fagin, who holds the rank of general among the insurgents, and who has sworn special enmity towards his former company. Of the 20 men he captured a month ago, seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated. Fagin sent messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they became his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who capture Lieutenant Frederick W. Alstaetter, who is a prisoner.

General Hall's expedition, with a force of nearly 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent, Cailles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died and 40 men were sent into the hospital. After stationing a garrison of 250 men in Binangonan and visiting Polillo island, off the coast of Infanta province, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garonne.

FLOODS IN WISCONSIN.

Much Damage Done at and Near the City of La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 30.—In the 24 hours preceding 8 o'clock this morning 7½ inches of rain fell in this city. The storm was the heaviest in this city, although it was generally felt within a radius of 50 miles from here. The Milwaukee road suffered much damage to its tracks, and no trains have arrived from the East for 24 hours. The La Crosse river marshes are flooded, and most of the hay that escaped the late flood has been destroyed. On H. Goodard's farm the house was undermined and the family sought refuge in a barn until rescued today. The Green Bay road has a washout on the marshes which will require some days to repair. At Hokaho the dam which held in Lake Como broke today, and the lake has almost disappeared. There is a good deal of damage throughout the country. Fire caused by electricity damaged the La Crosse Knitting Works to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Sentences for Filipinos.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Military commissions in the Philippines have recently tried a score or more of native Filipinos on charges of murderous assaults, abduction, rape and violation of the laws of war. In most instances the death penalty was imposed, although in only two cases was it actually executed, the others being commuted to imprisonment at hard labor. In one instance a native organized a miniature insurrection and with a small squad of Filipinos made an armed raid on the town of Tuguegaro to release some of his fellows who were held prisoners there by the United States. He was sentenced to hard labor and imprisonment for 30 years and his sentence later was commuted to 10 years' imprisonment.

Four Children Drowned.

Port Clinton, O., Oct. 30.—A quadruple drowning occurred near Plaster Bed on Sandusky bay, eight miles east of here, this afternoon. The drowned are: Douglass, George E., Alfred and Henry Stark, respectively 3, 5, 8 and 13 years. They were the children of William Stark. Mr. Stark and the children went for a boat ride this afternoon. On returning to shore the boat became fouled in a fish net and the oarsman could neither force the boat ahead nor go back. The children became frightened and leaping over the side of the craft it capsized.

ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

The Condition of Trade on the Whole Quite Satisfactory.

Bradstreet's says: Despite some irregularity growing out of the unseasonable weather conditions, heavy price changes in leading staples or increased conservatism in some traders as the election approaches, the general business situation as a whole is encouraging, and new elements or manifestations of strength appear from time to time. Perhaps the most notable feature of the week is found in the industrial situation, which has been distinctly improved by the apparently official and final action taken toward ending the anthracite coal strike. In view of the fact that most miners have obtained increased wages, the effect on business in the producing regions can hardly be otherwise than beneficial, while the trade at large must reap benefits from the return to normal conditions.

The situation in cereals shows little change. A feature of the movement of product to market at the present time not heretofore noted this year, is the growing scarcity of cars reported west of the Mississippi. Sugar is lower than anticipated, and coffee is off on continued large receipts.

The strength of demand for finished products of iron and steel, noted for some time past, finds reflection in an improved inquiry for the cruder forms at leading iron centers this week.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,923,978 bushels, against 3,796,643 last week, 4,416,495 in the corresponding week of 1899, and 5,560,991 in 1898.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 181, as against 223 last week.

Canadian failures for the week number 31, against 22 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$16.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91c.
Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
Beans, wax, 4c.
Squash—1½c.
Carrots, per sack, 90c.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—40@50c.
Cabbage, native and California, 3c per pounds.
Tomatoes—30@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 29c; dairy, 18@22c; ranch, 18c pound.
Eggs—32c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 18@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7½c; cows, 7c; mutton 7½c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8½c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 52@52½c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 55c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.00.
Oats—Choice white, 43c; choice gray, 41c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$16.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7@7.60; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 30c.
Eggs—30c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3.00; geese, \$6.00@8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14c per pound.
Potatoes—50@60c per sack; sweets, 1½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, 1½c; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, 75c.
Hops—New crop, 13@15½c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 13@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 6½@7c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$3.00@3.50; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.